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in co-operation with the — en collaboration avec
ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES — L'ASSOCIATION DES UNIVERSITÉS
AND COLLEGES OF CANADA ET COLLÈGES DU CANADA

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF CANADA

UNIVERSITÉS ET COLLÈGES DU CANADA

1976

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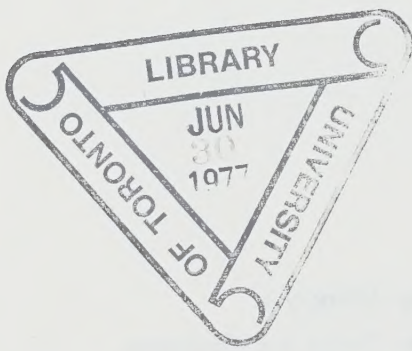
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PREFACE

The Education, Science and Culture Division of Statistics Canada and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada share a common goal, the collection and dissemination of information on higher education in Canada. The purpose of this Handbook is to serve the needs of students, universities, governments and the public.

This volume is the nineteenth edition of the Handbook, the fourth to be published jointly by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and Statistics Canada. In the twenty-eight years since it first appeared, the Handbook has been established as a reliable source of basic information concerning universities and colleges. Again this year, two articles have been included: one on the development of Canadian higher education contributed by Dr. David Munroe; the other on Canadian community colleges written by Dr. Gordon Campbell.

In addition to the previously mentioned articles, this volume contains an article on admissions, several statistical tables, a listing of research institutes, a listing of community colleges and another of national associations and agencies and a comprehensive table of university programs. The largest part of the Handbook is devoted to entries for 68 universities and their affiliated colleges.

Each university entry describes the institution, its location, size, undergraduate and graduate admission requirements, programs of study, annual budget, available student financial assistance, extension programs, calendars, academic year, grading systems and research institutes. The names of deans of faculties, directors of schools, department chairmen and senior administrative officers are also included.

While space does not permit a complete list of the many people who have contributed their time and knowledge in preparing this document, the following people should be mentioned: Claude Thibault, Executive Director, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada; Yvon Fortin, Director, Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada.

PETER G. KIRKHAM,
Chief Statistician of Canada.

H.E. DUCKWORTH,
President, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

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Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

PRÉFACE

La Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture de Statistique Canada et l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada partagent un but commun: recueillir et diffuser des renseignements sur l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. Le présent Répertoire a pour objet de répondre aux besoins des étudiants, des universités, des gouvernements et du public.

Cette édition du Répertoire en est la dix-neuvième et, pour la quatrième fois, il est publié conjointement par l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada et par Statistique Canada. Depuis vingt-huit ans, le Répertoire est considéré comme une source de renseignements sûrs dans le domaine des universités et des collèges. Cette année encore, on y trouve un article rédigé par M. David Munroe sur le développement de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada et un autre de M. Gordon Campbell sur les collèges communautaires.

Dans ce volume on trouve aussi des renseignements sur les admissions, plusieurs tableaux statistiques, la liste des instituts de recherches et des collèges communautaires ainsi que celle des associations et organismes nationaux qui s'intéressent à l'enseignement supérieur et le tableau complet des programmes d'études offerts dans les universités. Cependant, la plus grande partie du Répertoire est consacrée aux notices des 68 universités et de leurs collèges affiliés.

Chaque notice donne des renseignements sur l'établissement d'enseignement, sa situation géographique, sa taille, les conditions d'admission à ses programmes de 1^{er}, 2^e et 3^e cycles, ses programmes d'études, son budget annuel, ses programmes d'aide financière aux étudiants, ses programmes d'éducation permanente, son annuaire, son année universitaire, ses systèmes de mentions et ses instituts de recherches. Les noms des doyens des facultés, des directeurs des écoles, des directeurs des départements et des cadres supérieurs sont aussi mentionnés.

Bien que l'espace ne permette pas de dresser la liste complète des nombreuses personnes qui ont mis leur temps et leurs connaissances à la disposition de ceux qui ont préparé le présent document, il convient toutefois de mentionner les personnes suivantes: Claude Thibault, Directeur administratif de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada et Yvon Fortin, Directeur de la Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture de Statistique Canada.

Le statisticien en chef du Canada,
PETER G. KIRKHAM.

Le président, Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada,
M.H.E. DUCKWORTH

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Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada

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Introductory articles

Articles introductifs

THE UNIVERSITIES OF CANADA

(Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French version follows)

by Dr. David Munroe

(Dr. Munroe was formerly Director of the Institute of Education of McGill University. He served as Vice-chairman of the Royal Commission of Enquiry on Education [Quebec Parent Commission] , Vice-chairman of the Superior Council of Education, Quebec and Special Advisor to the Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.)

The term "university" is used in Canada to describe almost any post-secondary educational institution which has the power to grant degrees. In this sense, in 1976, there were 66 universities, 16 of which held their degree-granting powers in abeyance while in federation or affiliation with other universities. About 25 of these are multi-faculty institutions in the usual sense of the term. Until recently, the term "college" was occasionally applied to other post-secondary institutions with limited powers or to constituent parts of a university but this term is now generally applied to "community colleges" which are outside the university structure and are fully described in an accompanying article.

ORIGINS

The first colleges and universities in Canada followed European models. Université Laval, the oldest, was established as a Jesuit college in 1635 and became affiliated with the Grand Séminaire in Quebec during the 1660's. Its charter as a university was granted by Queen Victoria in 1852 and by the Pope in 1876. A provincial charter, by which it became a secular institution, was issued in

1970. When English counterparts were founded in the Maritime provinces and in Lower and Upper Canada, the pattern adopted was either that of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges or Scottish city universities like Edinburgh or Glasgow. Almost all of these institutions were supported and controlled by religious authorities and their purpose was to provide training for the clergy and for a small, select group of laymen who wished to enter the professions of law or medicine. Teaching was concentrated on theology, philosophy, the classics and, perhaps, mathematics. The teachers, most of whom came directly from Europe, were steeped in the classical traditions of the time.

A reaction against these practices and attitudes began to appear about the middle of the 19th century. William Dawson, a native of Nova Scotia who became principal of McGill University in 1855, wrote soon after his appointment "I have no feeling for a college set up on the old Oxfordian plan".¹ A geologist of distinction himself, he immediately introduced courses in natural sciences, opened a normal school for elementary school teachers, strengthened the faculties of law and medicine, and later pioneered instruction in applied science and engineering. About the same time, similar changes were introduced at other universities — Dalhousie University in Halifax, Queen's University at Kingston and in the new federated institution known as the University of Toronto.

In the French-language community, the reaction took a different form. The Napoleonic reforms in French education were rejected completely by colonial religious leaders who created a system of

¹ Institute of Education, McGill University. *A century of teacher education* (Montreal: Institute of Education, McGill University, 1957), p. 10.

classical colleges and seminaries that became affiliated with Laval. These were operated by the various religious communities and organized on a modified form of the Jesuit pattern. They offered a secondary school and undergraduate program to be covered in eight years, the B.A. degree being awarded by the parent university. Most of the students were candidates for the priesthood but some also entered the university faculties of law and medicine. Thus, while the trend in English-speaking institutions was toward practical and scientific studies and secular control, in the French-language sector the emphasis continued on classical studies and clerical control was maintained.

Other innovations appeared by the end of the century, perhaps the most significant of which was the admission of women. Mount Allison University in New Brunswick granted the first B.A. degree to a woman candidate in 1882 and, after some bitter controversies, this example was followed elsewhere. Royal Victoria College was opened at McGill University in 1899 as a college for women although there, as almost everywhere, restrictions were imposed on entry to professional faculties.

With the settlement of the Western provinces, other university structures began to emerge. The University of Manitoba was granted a charter in 1877 and operated as an examining body on the model of the University of London until 1904. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, provincial universities were established soon after those provinces entered into Confederation in 1905. There, as indeed in the neighboring provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, the example of the land-grant colleges in the United States led to a strong commitment to extension programs and community service. As an expression of this purpose, the first president of the University of Saskatchewan stated in 1914:

"The Keynote of such a University must be utility. The State is interested in the University because it can serve the State. A State University must also serve the interests of the multitude and not of the select few: it must be liberal in its attitude and have an open door."¹

By the outbreak of World War I in 1914 there were a score of universities in Canada that had begun to develop distinctive characteristics. To the traditional faculties of theology, law and medicine had been added schools of engineering, agriculture, forestry, education, dentistry and home economics. To one Scottish observer at least, the "practical side" was the distinguishing feature of Canadian universities as compared with those of the old land.²

DEVELOPMENT

A novel experiment grew out of the war when the Khaki University was organized through the voluntary efforts of academic leaders to offer instruction for servicemen during the period of demobilization. As many of these veterans were young men whose high school or undergraduate studies had been interrupted and as there were long delays in securing ocean transport to return them to Canada, this institution served a useful purpose in rehabilitation by offering classes in England. The initiative in this venture was taken by Henry Marshall Tory, who had already played a leading part in founding provincial

universities in British Columbia and Alberta and played a similar role at Carleton University. In several of the universities these efforts were supplemented by accelerated programs in the professional faculties of law, medicine and engineering. This gave an impetus to extramural and summer courses in the 1920's by which candidates could qualify for degrees through part-time study. Two centres where summer sessions were particularly successful were Queen's University in Kingston and Université Laval in Quebec.

There was also considerable institutional expansion during the years following World War I. New colleges were founded in Newfoundland (Memorial), Nova Scotia (Mount Saint Vincent), Prince Edward Island (St. Dunstan's). In Quebec, the Université de Montréal was granted a charter establishing its independence from Laval and permitting it to develop its own system of affiliated classical colleges. The University of Ottawa, which had been established and granted a papal charter in the 19th century, was given a civil charter by the Ontario legislature, enabling it also to grant degrees through affiliated classical colleges.

The most significant development during the post-war years, however, was the rapid expansion of graduate studies and research. Following the establishment of the National Research Council in 1916, research facilities particularly in the physical sciences were rapidly developed in some of the larger centres, especially at the University of Toronto, McGill University in Montreal and, to a lesser degree, at Dalhousie University in Halifax. This led to the organization of faculties of graduate studies and the granting of master's and doctor's degrees. The research programs in the medical sciences were especially successful, resulting in the discovery of insulin at the University of Toronto and the establishment of The Montreal Neurological Institute at McGill.

At the outset of World War II in 1939, there were 28 universities. They varied in size, the largest, the University of Toronto having an enrolment of about 7,000 full-time students, while several of the smaller institutions had fewer than 1,000 students. The larger ones had begun to develop research and graduate programs, while most of the smaller ones adopted the pattern of the "liberal arts colleges" in the United States. University expenditures, which were estimated at \$11,872,000 in 1926, had risen a decade later to \$14,147,000 and there were about 40,000 students or 5% of the population group between the ages of 18 and 24.

EXPANSION

Radical changes began immediately after World War II. As a result of the Veteran's Rehabilitation Program, initiated by the federal government, enrolments rose to 83,000 in 1947-48 and between 1944 and 1951, 53,000 veterans entered the universities. The immediate problem of accommodation was solved by the use of temporary buildings and the creation of satellite colleges, such as Ajax at Toronto and Dawson at McGill. While the heaviest enrolments were concentrated in the large urban universities like Toronto, McGill, Alberta and The University of British Columbia in Vancouver, almost all the universities participated in the effort and their co-operation with the government made the program a remarkable success.

Expansion was only a first step, however. It was also necessary to adapt administrative structures to serve the new clientele. Admissions policies were reviewed and in some instances revised to make it possible for mature candidates to enter university. Guidance services were organized to give tests and advice in the choice of careers. In many institutions the academic calendar was altered so that classes continued throughout the year. For the first

1. The Annual Review Publishing Company Ltd. *Canadian annual review* (Toronto: The Annual Review Publishing Company Ltd., c1915), p. 46.

2. James McNaughton, "Student life in Canadian universities", *Empire Review*, Vol. 28, 1903, p. 366.

time, residences were provided for married students and auxiliary services were sometimes organized for spouses and children.

There were important changes also in courses and programs. These were most noticeable in the professional and graduate schools. As Senator Maurice Lamontagne has noted in his report, *A Science Policy for Canada*, Canadian scientists had worked closely throughout the war with their opposite numbers in Great Britain and the United States on the front lines of science and technology and they entered the post-war period with fresh approaches in fields such as microwave techniques, aircraft jet engines, nuclear power and digital computers.¹ The physical sciences and engineering attracted many students, while others chose the traditional professions of law, medicine or teaching, as well as new careers in social work or library science.

CRISIS

By the mid-1950's the places vacated by the veterans had been filled by an increasing number of graduates from the high schools and it had become apparent that the demand for university expansion would continue and even increase. The full force of this pressure came in the 1960's. During this decade, university enrolment, which in 1951-52 had stood at less than 65,000, rose from 128,894 in 1961-62 to 341,030 in 1971-72. In meeting this demand, several of the large city universities grew into what are described in North America as "multiversities", while provincial governments also granted charters to 19 new institutions. The new institutions included provincially supported universities in Ontario and three of the Western provinces, a new provincial university in Prince Edward Island, a new type of multi-campus institution in Quebec and a French-language university in New Brunswick.

Up to this time, in the central and Maritime provinces at least, provincial authorities had left the responsibility for higher education very largely to private initiative. Thereafter, however, the governments in all provinces became increasingly involved in the financing of university education as well as in the planning of its development. The federal government also showed deep concern. Acting favorably on appeals from university leaders, the Parliament of Canada inaugurated a system of grants in 1952, which increased from an initial sum of about \$7,000,000 to over three-quarters of a billion dollars in 1971-72.

The results of these developments have been far-reaching. The universities, most of which were operated as private institutions before 1960, have now become heavily dependent on public funds. Religious sponsorship and control of universities has been modified and, even where it continues, sectarian restrictions on staff and students have been dropped. New collegial institutions have been developed as an alternative to university education. Taken together, these have had drastic repercussions. In Quebec, for example, the classical college systems operated by Laval and the Université de Montréal have been completely demolished.

Perhaps the best evidence of the involvement of provincial governments is the appointment of various commissions to make recommendations on future development and the insistence that the universities be fully integrated in the provincial educational systems. Since 1960, studies have been made in each of the provinces, either of the whole range of educational services as in Quebec, Newfoundland and Alberta, or of special aspects such as

higher or post-secondary education. These enquiries form an impressive survey of the resources and needs in the various provinces although there are wide variations in approach and in the solutions recommended. See Figure I

As a result of these studies, statutory bodies have been established in most provinces to advise the government on university development and several of these have issued reports relating to planning and development.

In addition to these provincial initiatives, several important national reports have been prepared under the auspices of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, sometimes in co-operation with other national organizations. The first of these, *Financing Higher Education in Canada*, was published in 1965 and was followed by several others: *University Government in Canada*; *The University, Society and Government* and *Quest for the Optimum — Research Policy in the Universities of Canada*. Studies have also been prepared on the analysis of university costs and on the effects of admission policies.

In the early 1970's growth rates began to decline. Enrolments in most universities were below the forecasts, a larger number of students withdrew before completing their degrees and the number of part-time students began to increase more rapidly than those registered for full-time study. It appeared for a time that a plateau had been reached and policies for retrenchment were imposed. Budgets were cut, building programs restricted, staff positions reduced and governments declared a moratorium in granting charters to universities of the traditional pattern. Gradually, however, confidence was restored as it was recognized that both birth rates and school enrolments had declined during the 1960's and the impact of alternative forms of higher education offered in colleges and through extension departments were forcing changes in university structures.

As a result, with encouragement from provincial governments, several experiments were initiated. Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Ontario was granted a charter permitting it to grant certain undergraduate degrees. Athabasca University in Alberta introduced inter-disciplinary extra-mural programs. Sir George Williams University and Loyola College in Montreal amalgamated to form Concordia University, with faculties on two campuses offering undergraduate and graduate programs, as well as extension courses, and a new undergraduate college was established in Sydney, Nova Scotia. In the last year or so, enrolments in many institutions have again increased and, while the rapid expansion of the 1960's is not likely to be repeated, forecasts now indicate limited growth in future.

STRUCTURE

The traditional form of university governance in Canada is the "two-tier" system: a board of governors and an academic senate with a president or principal acting as the chief executive officer. By statute, the corporate power usually resides in the board of governors which makes the final decisions on all matters of policy. The board is usually made up of laymen and the size and composition vary with the kind of control under which the university operates. The board may include a majority of clerics in church-related institutions and in these the church will have the power to nominate all or most of the members. In provincial universities, the power of nomination usually rests with the lieutenant-governor and some members may be direct representatives of the government. In the private universities, independent of both church and state, the board of governors usually is a self-perpetuating body. Participation on boards of

1. Canada, Senate Special Committee on Science Policy, *A Science Policy for Canada, report* (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970) II, p. 63.

Figure I

Province	Date	Title of Report	Chairman of Commission
British Columbia	1962	Higher Education in British Columbia and a plan for the future	Macdonald, John B.
Quebec	1963-65	Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education in the Province of Quebec	Parent, Alphonse-Marie, Msgr.
New Brunswick	1962	Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education in New Brunswick	Deutsch, John J.
Ontario	1962-63	Post-Secondary Education in Ontario, 1962-70; report of the presidents of the Universities of Ontario to the Advisory Committee on University Affairs	Deutsch, John J.
Prince Edward Island	1965	Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education	Bonnell, J.S.
Ontario	1966	Report of the Commission to Study the Development of Graduate Programmes in Ontario Universities; submitted to the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of Provincially Assisted Universities	Spinks, J.W.T.
Newfoundland	1964-68	Report of the Royal Commission on Education and Youth	Warren, Philip J.
Prince Edward Island	1969	Report on Post-Secondary Education	Sheffield, E.F.
Alberta	1972	A Future of Choices — A Choice of Futures; report of the Commission on Educational Planning	Worth, Walter H.
Ontario	1972	The Learning Society; report of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario	Wright, Douglas T. Davis, D.O.
Manitoba	1973	Post-Secondary Education in Manitoba; report of the Task Force	Oliver, Michael
Saskatchewan	1973	University Governance	Hall, Justice Emmett
Nova Scotia	1974	Report of the Royal Commission on Education, Public Services and Provincial-Municipal Relations	Graham, John

governors by academic administrators has increased in recent years and student members have been added to many of these bodies.

The duties of the board include the appointment of the president or principal, the exercise of financial control and the approval of recommendations from the senate on academic matters. In practice, boards tend to turn their attention to matters which are not directly academic, although through their responsibility for raising funds and for the financial operations of the institution, they naturally exercise a good deal of influence on many academic decisions.

The senate is generally responsible for academic policy. Its membership is drawn from the administrative and academic staff and usually the president or principal acts as the presiding officer. In recent years, most universities have admitted students to membership on the academic senate. In some instances, particularly in provincial universities, the senate may include representatives from groups in the community with a special interest in the university. In such instances it may have as many as 200 members. The university charter usually specifies powers

which are the responsibility of the senate and these usually include admission requirements, the approval of academic courses and programs, the appointment of professorial staff, student discipline and the granting of degrees both in-course and honorary.

As a rule, both the board and the senate deal with recommendations from subsidiary bodies, such as statutory or ad hoc committees, faculties or departments. In this way it is possible to draw on the advice of a much broader representation from the university than would be included in the membership of either body.

A third element in the internal government of the university is represented by the chancellor and vice-chancellor. The duties of the chancellor are usually performed by a person of distinction who acts as the honorary and ceremonial head of the institution. In the Roman Catholic universities it is usually the bishop in whose diocese the institution is located. In some instances the chancellor may preside at meetings of the board of governors but it is more usual for the board to elect a chairman from among its own members.

The president, or vice-chancellor, and principal or rector is the chief executive officer. The title depends on the traditions of the institution, president being borrowed from practice in the United States, vice-chancellor being copied from English universities, principal following the practice of Scotland and rector the nomenclature of France. As the senior administrative official of the university, the president acts as a link between the lay board of governors and the academic senate. Although the appointment is made by the board, the senate and other representatives of the faculty and students are frequently consulted in making the nomination. As a rule the candidate has been a university professor and is a person with a scholarly background.

Following a comprehensive survey of current practices in Canadian universities, Sir James Duff and Dr. R.O. Berdahl issued a report in 1966 entitled *University Government in Canada*.¹ Noting that the Parent Commission had already expressed the opinion that “the charters and statutes of North American universities have in general erected an unfortunate opposition between administrators and teachers,”² the commissioners recommended a number of fundamental reforms. They suggested that the two-tier system of university government be retained but that the powers of the board of governors and senate should be more clearly defined and separated. At the same time, it was pointed out, the two bodies must be brought into closer contact at many stages during the legislative process. It was recommended also that administrative officers, including the president, vice-presidents and deans should be chosen by special committees on which the staff and students were represented. While reaction to these proposals has varied from institution to institution and from province to province, a number of changes have since been initiated.

One of the most controversial experiments has been the establishment of a one-tier system of government with representation from all interested groups, including administrators, teachers, students, graduates and the public. This structure was adopted at Laval University in 1965 and at the University of Toronto in 1971.

ORGANIZATION

Most Canadian universities are organized through faculties which are responsible for determining admission requirements, approving courses, recommending candidates for degrees and other aspects of internal administration, such as the calendar, timetables and examination procedures. The traditional structure of European universities included four faculties — theology, law, medicine and letters — and this has been most closely followed in the French-language institutions where faculties of philosophy and social sciences have also been added. In the English-language universities, the central faculty is that of arts and science which offers instruction in the humanities and the social, physical and biological sciences. In a few, the arts and science sections have now been separated into two faculties, while in some of the smaller institutions there is a single faculty, as in the liberal arts colleges of the United States. New professional faculties have been added in most of the larger universities where agriculture,

commerce, dentistry, education, engineering and music now enjoy separate status.

Within each faculty there is a departmental structure based on the individual disciplines or subjects. Specialization in recent years has led to the demand for the subdivision of many of the older departments and the distinction is now frequently made between romance and Slavic languages, political science and economy, philosophy and psychology, geology and crystallography, biology and genetics. Where research has led to the introduction of graduate degrees, a faculty of graduate studies and research has usually been established with undergraduate and graduate instruction provided by the same departments.

The senior officer of each faculty is the dean, who is now appointed usually for a limited period of three to five years by the board of governors on the recommendation of the president or principal after consultation with representatives of the staff and students. He/she is a member of the senate and is the official spokesman of the faculty. The dean's duties include the preparation of the faculty's annual budget in consultation with each departmental chairman.

Practices vary a good deal both in the method of appointing department chairmen and in the responsibilities confided to them. In the larger institutions they, or a certain number of their representatives, form a “faculty council” under the chairmanship of the dean.

Variations are found in internal structures at some universities where departments are organized as colleges or schools. These may focus on particular areas of study, such as commerce or business administration, education, engineering, journalism, library science, pharmacy or social work. Usually these units report through one of the faculties. With the recent demand for interdisciplinary studies, even these innovations have not proved sufficiently flexible and an experiment has been introduced in the University of Quebec, where the faculty structure has been abandoned and a “modular pattern” adopted in its place. Under this plan, the basic unit is the department to which each professor is attached. The student is related to a “module”, which is a course or program of study that may cut across departmental lines. The modules vary in size and are composed of both professors and students who have parity in the membership on the module council.

The demand for interdepartmental cooperation has been particularly strong in the areas of graduate studies and research. This has resulted in the establishment of various institutes and centres through which the resources of a number of departments may be directed toward problems considered of special character or urgency. Examples of these are the Islamic Institute at McGill, the Centre for Culture and Technology at Toronto, the Institute of Canadian Studies at Carleton University, the Division of Environmental Studies at the University of Waterloo, the Centre for Northern Studies at Laval, the Institute of Criminology at Montreal, the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies at Alberta and the Institute of Oceanography at British Columbia.

1. James F. Duff and Robert O. Berdahl, *University Government in Canada*; report of the Commission sponsored by the Canadian Association of University Teachers and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966), p. 17.

2. *Report of the Royal Commission of Enquiry on Education in the Province of Quebec*, A.-M. Parent, Chairman (Quebec: Department of Education, 1963), II, Chapter VII, Paragraphs 359-360.

During the past decade, with the growing complexity of university operations, most of the institutions have provided for the appointment of vice-presidents or vice-principals with responsibilities in such areas as academic policy, administration, research, finance and planning. The number and duties of these senior officials varies from institution to institution, as does the manner in which they discharge their duties. Frequently they act through statutory bodies such as an academic or planning

committee, reporting through the senate to the president and board of governors.

CURRICULUM

Admission to Canadian universities is usually after 11 to 13 years of prior schooling, each institution, in some instances each faculty, exercising control over its admission standards and policies.

In the past, applicants were judged on their record in examinations prepared by provincial departments of education at the end of the high school course and on their general school record as certified by the principal. In recent years, however, departmental examinations have been discontinued and the school record has become the main basis for judgment.

Provision is now made in many universities for "mature matriculation" whereby students may be accepted who do not meet the ordinary entrance requirements. Otherwise it is customary for students to enter directly from high school, except in Quebec where they qualify through the colleges of general and vocational education.

Most universities offer the first or bachelor's degree after three or four years of full-time study, usually in the faculty of arts and science. In some institutions, however, a first degree is also granted in engineering and education. Admission to faculties of law, medicine, dentistry, business administration and theology usually is conditional upon the completion of part or all of the requirements for the first degree. A distinction is frequently made between general and honors degrees at the bachelor's level, the difference being that the honors degree is more specialized and usually requires an additional year of study.

The academic session begins in September and continues until April or early May. It is usually divided into two terms, with most of the courses continuing throughout the full session. Half-courses, which are completed in one term, are given in some institutions by certain departments. The undergraduate student is usually required to complete five courses, or the equivalent, each session which means a minimum of 15 class or laboratory hours each week. Written examinations are generally required at the conclusion of each course.

Provision is now made for part-time students and a number of universities also conduct off-campus courses in various centres. This has led to the adoption of a "credit system", whereby one or more credits are granted upon completion of each course and the candidate is expected to accumulate a specific number of credits within a certain period of time. The usual requirement is 20 credits for the first degree. During the last few years, the number of part-time students has been increasing more rapidly than the full-time enrolment.

Experiments have been initiated with both "year-round" operation and "work-study" programs. While most of the universities operate summer schools, only one has actually adopted a 12-month calendar. This is Simon Fraser University, where the academic year is divided into three terms and students may enter in the autumn, winter or spring. They may choose to continue their studies without interruption and thereby speed up their courses if they so wish. Wellington College at the University of Guelph and the University of Regina have also adopted modified year-round programs. The work-study pattern, whereby the student alternates between supervised regular employment and classroom study, has been adopted in the faculties of engineering, mathematics and science at the University of

Waterloo. It is also in operation in certain faculties of the University of Sherbrooke and at Memorial University.

During the past decade, there has been a steady trend toward greater flexibility in curriculum requirements. The practice of adopting a fixed pattern of course sequences has been modified and students are permitted to choose from a number of options. Experiments have also been conducted in cooperative planning of courses, with students and faculty participating in the process of course design, as well as in determining the requirements and methods of examination. Perhaps the most advanced of these programs is one offered by the University of Waterloo, where the student may set his/her own goals and proceed toward them through independent research, course work, seminars, tutorials, special projects and field work. Upon completion of the curriculum the candidate qualifies for the degree of bachelor of independent studies.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Some universities have conducted extension programs for many years. Probably the most successful were those in the provincial universities of the western provinces, following the example of "land-grant" colleges of the United States, and at St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia which organized co-operatives among the fishermen of the nearby coastal villages. Besides these practical and vocational programs, other cultural and recreational services were developed in some of the urban universities of central Canada. These activities were widely diversified. Some courses were granted recognition for academic credits, others were not. Many were offered only on-campus, others were provided in external centers as well. Both full-time and part-time staff were recruited as instructors and some courses were concentrated in one-week or two-week periods, while others might continue throughout the academic year.

Since the end of World War II, however, the demand for continuing education has increased and new teaching media, such as television, have greatly broadened the range of facilities. Although efforts have been made to distinguish between activities which are academic and those that can be classified as community services or adult education, most universities now offer extra-mural courses and degrees and in several provinces there have been proposals to introduce programs similar to that of the Open University in Great Britain. This solution has been rejected, however, in Manitoba and in the Maritime provinces. Manitoba has chosen instead to establish regional resource centres to which the universities as well as other types of educational institutions will contribute. Québec has successfully developed Téléuniversité as a branch of l'Université du Québec and Newfoundland has launched an experimental program under Memorial University on Fogo Island. Thus, while the degree and type of involvement varies from one institution to another, extension programs have now become a responsibility recognized and accepted by universities in Canada.

INSTRUCTION

The typical pattern of instruction in Canadian universities is still the formal lecture, usually given twice weekly and supplemented by a seminar or laboratory period in smaller groups. In the professional faculties this is varied by clinical teaching in medicine, shopwork in engineering and field work in areas as different as surveying and social work. In recent years, expanding enrolments have created problems which the authorities have attempted to meet by larger classes or by giving parallel instruction to several divisions. Neither solution has been completely satisfactory and, to meet the criticism of impersonal

relations between professors and students, counselling services have been introduced for new students, as well as seminars, conferences and tutorials wherever possible.

In some institutions it has been possible to develop a "college system", using the models of Oxford and Cambridge. This has been achieved more fully at Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario than anywhere else but even large universities such as the University of Toronto have created satellite colleges in the metropolitan area where experiments in teaching methods are being carried out.

Some Canadian universities are bilingual, the University of Ottawa, Laurentian University of Sudbury and Collège Sainte-Anne being the notable examples. In these, instruction is offered in both English and French and students may choose whichever medium they wish. Some universities, while offering instruction in one language only, permit the student to submit term papers, examination answers and theses in either French or English. At York University, Glendon College is a small, liberal arts institution where emphasis is placed on Canadian studies and bilingualism, all students in the bilingual program are required to study the second of Canada's official languages during the first two years of the course.

Many universities have attempted to review their instructional methods and improve the quality of teaching. One study at the University of Toronto¹ recommended drastic changes both in teaching procedures and in the degree patterns in arts and science. These included the reduction in the number of lectures and classroom time, the reform of examination procedures, supervision of beginning members of staff during their first years of university teaching and a revision of the patterns of general and honors degrees. This report, published in 1967, has had considerable effect in other Ontario universities and some of the proposals will no doubt be applied even more widely.

The function of libraries in university instruction has altered considerably in recent years. Most Canadian universities have reassessed their resources and broadened the concept of their services. Large-scale purchases have improved certain collections and facilities are now provided for loans and exchanges between institutions. One report has pointed out that, whereas in the past libraries were regarded as a place where materials were kept, they must now be considered as a collection, not only of books but also of microfilms, tapes, pictures and other learning aids, from which items may be borrowed and taken away, both intellectually and physically.² The new \$41.7 million Robarts Library building at the University of Toronto was justified because its facilities were conceived in these broad and inclusive terms.

These and other fundamental changes have been investigated through various enquiries and within the institutions themselves. Television and technology in university teaching was the subject of a report for the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario in 1970.³ The

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as Statistics Canada was then known, surveyed the use of various media for instruction in the Maritime and Ontario universities and the National Research Council has assisted in various projects for the use of computers. Meanwhile, a Centre for Learning and Development was established at McGill University in 1969 to help improve the learning environment, teaching practices and learning methods and most universities now have teaching aids centres from which staff and students may draw support in developing teaching materials.

The most common teaching aid is the film slide, film strip or film which the Bureau of Statistics survey found were used in most institutions for teaching courses in education, the health professions and occupations, agriculture and the biological sciences. Frequently the instructor personally prepares the slides or transparencies, sometimes with the assistance of a university media centre or with help from students.

Television is also used, although much less widely. Summarizing the situation in Ontario, the Trotter Report estimated in 1970 that about 40% of the students in all universities had been exposed to at least one classroom viewing experience and that approximately \$1,200,000 was designated in university budgets for television services in 1969-70. More sophisticated use of closed-circuit television has been attempted in some faculties of medicine, engineering and science.

Computers are now found in most universities but it appears they are used for management and research rather than instruction. Courses are offered in computer programming but computer-assisted learning is not widely encouraged. The National Research Council initiated a project in 1967, enabling universities to buy research equipment offering a central facility to be linked with remote terminals. The cooperating institutions were expected to provide, develop and test course material. Some success was achieved, but participation has been limited to The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The University of Calgary, McMaster University and a Quebec CEGEP, Édouard-Montpetit College. Simon Fraser University has also developed courses in chemistry with the assistance of IBM and further projects include courses in physics, mathematics, biology and economics.

STAFF

The character and competence of the academic and administrative staff is, of course, a vital factor in the development of higher education. During the 1960's, the demand, not only for expansion, but also for adaptation and innovation in the universities strained their resources to the limit and the resulting problems have not yet been resolved.

In sheer numbers the task of recruitment was enormous. From about 7,000 in 1960-61, the teaching force was increased to over 30,000 in 1974-75. Most of the new appointees were Canadians but the number coming from other countries was sufficiently large to provoke criticism from within and without the academic community. As a matter of fact, Canadian universities have never produced sufficient graduates to supply their own needs and they have always depended on Great Britain, the United States and France for some of their staff. In the recent emergency this dependence has continued and numbers of university teachers have also been recruited from other countries in Europe and Asia. Although the institutions have been reluctant to impose any restrictions that might suggest discrimination against non-Canadians, some provincial governments have attempted to compile information that might be relevant. Estimates may not be

1. University of Toronto, Presidential Advisory Committee on Undergraduate Instruction in the Faculty of Arts and Science, *Report of the Committee on Undergraduate Instruction in Arts and Science* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967).

2. Alberta, Commission on Educational Planning, *A Future of Choices, A Choice of Futures* (Edmonton: Queen's Printer, 1972), p. 325.

3. Bernard Trotter, *Television and Technology in University Teaching* (Toronto: Council of Presidents of the Universities of Ontario and Committee on University Affairs, 1970).

entirely reliable but it appears that about 33% of the teaching staff in Canadian universities are nationals of other countries.

For appointment to a university staff, a doctorate degree is usually expected. However, in practice, this requirement is actually applied only in the pure sciences. In the humanities and social sciences, many candidates hold only a master's degree and may continue their studies toward higher qualifications. In the professional faculties, many of the staff have met only professional requirements, but the trend is toward possession of a doctorate. There is a wide gap, however, between policy and practice, since only about 57% of the full-time university teachers hold a doctorate degree.

The lowest teaching rank is that of lecturer. This is usually a one-year appointment and the Canadian candidate will be expected to have completed undergraduate studies with honors or distinction and have obtained a master's degree, preferably from an institution other than the one which he/she attended as an undergraduate. If the candidate has continued in a doctoral program, it may be at a university in the United States, Britain or France. It is not always possible to equate these requirements with the credentials submitted by candidates from other countries and this has occasionally given rise to friction or misunderstanding.

After one or more years of satisfactory service or upon proof of suitable scholarship or experience, the candidate may be appointed to the rank of assistant professor on a two- or three-year contract. From this point, he/she becomes eligible for promotion as associate professor and professor or, in the French-language institutions, as *professeur agrégé* and *professeur titulaire*. The rules for tenure and promotion vary from one institution to another, with the chairman of a department and the dean of a faculty exercising a good deal of discretionary power.

In each of these categories the judgment of competence is based on scholarship and ability to conduct research as demonstrated through publications. Ability as a teacher is taken for granted and it is only very recently that in-service training in instructional methods has been organized in some universities. A committee at the University of Toronto recommended that each department should be responsible for helping novice lecturers by enabling one or two of its excellent teachers to serve as consultants or mentors to junior members of its staff. This might help to meet the criticism of students and the public that undergraduate teaching is often ineffective and that it is neglected in favor of research.

The teaching load is usually scaled according to academic rank and other responsibilities. A lecturer may be assigned 12 or 15 class hours a week, depending on the need in some instances to repeat course material for several sections. Full professors are generally expected to give two courses, which normally means three lectures in each during the week. This is frequently modified by the inclusion of a weekly discussion group or seminar for which junior members of staff are made responsible. In addition to teaching, most faculty members have some administrative duties or serve as members of committees.

Salary scales differ from university to university. The highest in 1974-75 was at The University of Alberta in Edmonton, where the minimum for a full professor was \$23,466. In about a half-dozen universities, the minimum salary paid to teachers of that rank was at least \$18,000. The national median salary for all full-time university teachers was \$17,100 in 1973-1974. The basic salary may be supplemented by payments for summer school or evening classes and in most institutions the staff is also permitted to accept consultant fees for private and government contracts outside the university.

There has been a noticeable shift of faculty opinion toward support for affiliation with unions or syndicates representing teachers, administrators, specialist staff like librarians and technicians and non-academic personnel. This has been carried farthest in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, where such unions have either been recognized or are in the process of gaining recognition as bargaining agents by the provincial labor relations boards. The first agreements were negotiated and signed at individual universities in 1974 and 1975.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

All Canadian universities are now co-educational. As indicated above, the admission of women to undergraduate studies began in the late 19th century and by the 1930's women were generally admitted also to the professional faculties. Following World War II there was a sudden increase in the number of women students since women who had served in the armed services were eligible for benefits through the Veterans' Rehabilitation Program on the same terms as men. The presence of married veterans on university campuses also brought changes, such as the provision of residences for married students and, in a few instances, of child-care centres for veterans' families. These adjustments did not go so far, however, as to correct injustices existing in promotion and salary policies for women members of the faculty.

During the 1970's there have been insistent demands for equality of status for women in academic and administrative positions and for the inclusion of courses and programs of special interest to women. Prior to this decade, only a few outstanding women had reached the senior ranks of the academic ladder and, generally speaking, there was evidence of discrimination both in salary and in academic rank. These practices have recently been under investigation in many of the universities and some corrective measures have been taken. With the appointment in 1974 of the first woman president of a major university and the first woman chairman of a university grants commission we may expect that women will have greater access to administrative positions, including appointments as deans or heads of departments. It must also be expected that there will no longer be discrimination in salary. Nevertheless, since the extent of these changes depends on the number and calibre of women continuing in graduate studies, it will be some time before the balance between men and women will be radically altered.

The number of women undergraduates has been increasing steadily. In the 1920's, less than one-fifth of the full-time student population was made up of women and it was not until after World War II that the proportion rose to one-quarter. By 1970, however, it had increased to over one-third and it is now estimated to be about 40%. To this must be added a growing number of part-time students for whom access to the university has been greatly facilitated in recent years through extension programs. Women are now accepted in all faculties, including law, medicine, theology and engineering, and, with the integration of nursing, education and social work within the university structures, they have become predominant in the social and health sciences. The enrolment in graduate studies has risen more slowly and consequently the increase in numbers of women members of staff has been less noticeable.

There has also been a growing demand for courses of special interest to women. Many universities have responded by offering non-credit courses, seminars and workshops on family life, women in history, women's psychology and women in society. Many credit courses are also offered, most of them being in the social, health or biological sciences. Several institutions now operate counselling services for women who wish to resume their

studies after an interval in the home with family responsibilities: these patterns of development have now become well established and will no doubt continue to expand.

STUDENTS

The reform of university government has also given students a larger voice in its operation. Until a decade ago the student was usually considered a minor and, while permitted to organize a wide range of extracurricular activities including athletics, had no voice at all in matters of academic policy or student discipline. This has changed. Students are now represented on departmental and faculty committees and it is not unusual for students to sit as regular members of the senate and board of governors. In some instances students have been included in committees established to consider the appointment and promotion of staff, although this practice is by no means general.

One factor in this change of attitude is the action taken by the federal and provincial governments in lowering the voting age to 18. This is the normal age for entry to university and, although legal anomalies still exist, it is widely assumed that students have reached the age of majority and parents cannot be held responsible for their actions.

There were 332,000 full-time students in Canadian universities in 1973-74. This represents over 12% of the population between the ages of 18 and 24 and is about double the proportion in 1960. In addition, over 161,000 part-time students were registered in degree programs in that same year. The number of graduate students has been increasing rapidly during the past few years and registration has been rising in the faculties of commerce and education, while there is a decline in the faculties of arts. Men outnumber women by about two to one, although the proportion of women is expected to rise steadily during the next decade. Student self-government is now encouraged in most universities and student councils enjoy greater independence. About one-fifth of the students live in campus residences, some of which are co-educational. Other students live in off-campus lodgings, while many live at home within commuting distance of the institution.

Tuition fees are charged in the universities, although they usually differ from one faculty to another and, in some instances, higher fees are imposed on non-residents of the province. In Quebec, all universities now base their fee structure on the number of credits taken, irrespective of the faculty. In the early 1960's one-quarter of university income was derived from student fees but, with the increase in public funding of universities, this proportion has now been reduced to approximately one-eighth. Some of the provinces have imposed limits on the level of fees, requiring all institutions to obtain approval for any change, as a condition for receiving government grants. Objections have been raised to this practice on the grounds that students should pay a higher proportion of the cost of their education and a change in policy was recently recommended by a royal commission in Nova Scotia and by the Ontario Council on University Affairs, while an increase of 25% in tuition fees has actually been imposed in the province of Alberta for the academic year 1976-77. Some consideration has been given to contingent repayment plans under which students would repay their indebtedness through long-term deductions from their earnings but no such programs have yet been adopted. Fee increases have been opposed by student organizations and by some political parties, in some instances on the grounds that tuition fees at the post-secondary level should be free, as at the other levels of the educational system. Meanwhile, it is believed that fees are a deterrent which prevent some deserving students from entering university and it is estimated that about 40% of all students take advantage of the Canada Student Loans Plan to finance their studies.

The introduction of alternative programs in the community colleges has undoubtedly altered the composition of the student body in the university and this will be altered even more. It may be expected that universities will remain selective but the criteria for selection will be raised to a higher level and the period of study may be condensed. In future the colleges may become responsible for providing general education for the graduates of high school, while the universities will continue to be centres of advanced, specialized and professional studies.

FINANCE

The 1960's marked a turning point in the development of higher education as governments began to assume a major share of financial support. Expenditures in the universities rose in that decade from about \$200,000,000 to over a billion dollars and in the final year, 1969-70, the federal and provincial governments together contributed 76.7% of the total amount. As a result, other sources of revenue including fees and private contributions declined, as they have continued to do ever since. Whereas in the 1950's governments contributed only a little more than half of the total costs, they now have become the main source of university revenues.

This remarkable change in the attitude of governments must be attributed in part to the reports of two royal commissions which had a strong impact on public opinion in Canada. The Massey Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences stated:

"Universities have become essential institutions of higher education, of general culture, of specialized and professional training and of advanced scientific research... It is certainly neither our right nor our wish to tell universities how to do their work, but, if financial stringency prevents these great institutions from being, as they have said, 'nurseries of a truly Canadian civilization and culture', we are convinced that this is a matter of national concern."¹

Testimony of another sort came from the Gordon Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. Declaring it was their bounden duty "to call attention as forcefully as we can to the vital part which the universities must play in our expanding and increasingly complex economy, and to the necessity of maintaining them in a healthy and vigorous condition," the commissioners pointed out:

"They are the source of the most highly skilled workers whose knowledge is essential in all branches of industry. In addition they make a substantial contribution to research and in the training of research scientists."²

Authoritative opinions such as these could not fail to impress political leaders as well as the public at large.

Canada was not alone in making this reassessment of higher education. In most other countries and particularly in Europe and North America, the political significance of universities was given belated recognition because of their relationship to the productive system and because of public pressure to assure equal educational opportunity. These pressures, from both without and within the country, spurred federal and provincial leaders to supply the funds

1. Canada, *Report of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences* (Ottawa, King's Printer, 1951), p. 143.

2. Canada, *Final Report of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects* (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1957), p. 452.

necessary to maintain and expand the whole structure of post-secondary education.

Advice was offered by university leaders, speaking through the voice of the Bladen Commission on Financing Higher Education in Canada. Dividing its recommendations into four categories, addressed to the federal government, provincial governments, the universities, and individual and private donors, the commission based its proposals on a forecast of 460,000 university students in 1975-76. The level of support it suggested for operating, capital and research expenditures was well beyond anything governments or the public had previously envisaged and, while the federal authorities failed to adopt the method of distributing the funds indicated in the report, they responded even more generously than had been recommended. Expenditures on post-secondary education, which were estimated at \$835,300,000 in 1965 when the Bladen Report was published, rose to \$2,140,800,000 by the end of the decade.¹

Between 1958 and 1966 federal grants to the universities were distributed through the Canadian Universities Foundation, the executive agency of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges which was the predecessor to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. Some provinces had raised objections to this practice and the federal government summoned the first ministers to a federal-provincial conference on higher education before responding to demands for additional funds. It was then agreed that in future federal aid should be broadened to include all post-secondary institutions and that the funds should be paid through the provincial governments. Two formulae were proposed, the provinces being invited to choose between: a) a per capita grant based on total provincial population and b) 50% of the approved university operating expenditures. Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick chose the former; the other provinces, the latter method of calculation. The original agreement extended over the five-year period, 1967-72. It was renewed for two years in 1972 and then for another three in 1974 and will come up for review again in 1977.

With the adoption of this policy, provincial governments have been in a position to insist that the universities within their borders become more closely integrated in the provincial systems of education and each has adopted its own procedure in providing university support. Ontario immediately adopted the practice of "formula financing" recommended by the Bladen Commission. Grants were based on the enrolment of students in specified categories in each institution and the Basic Income Unit was calculated in the estimates of costs adjusted from year to year. Variations of this method were adopted in several other provinces. The formula method was reasonably satisfactory as long as enrolments were rising. In 1970, however, when enrolments began to decline, difficulties became evident. Budget estimates were based on enrolment expectations which did not materialize, undue emphasis was placed on numbers and categories of students, and unfortunate recruiting practices were adopted by some institutions. Consequently "formula financing" is now being reconsidered in Ontario and a complete review of its use since 1967 has been in progress for several years. The Task Force on Post-Secondary Education in Manitoba rejected a single formula and recommended a more flexible approach.² Quebec, after

experimenting with several methods, has now adopted formulae to suit each university, recognizing six types of university activity.

UNIVERSITY-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

As government support has become a more vital factor in the development of universities, efforts have been made to protect the institutions against the worst aspects of political interference and control. In 1964, Ontario established a separate Department of University Affairs, which has since been enlarged to include the community colleges and a number of cultural activities. Three other provinces, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have also adopted this practice. Elsewhere, however, the provincial authorities have chosen to keep the administration of the educational system within the framework of a single department.

There is greater unanimity on the need for a council or commission to act as a buffer between governments and the universities for long-range planning, determining short-term priorities, scrutinizing individual budgets and distributing government grants. Except in Newfoundland, where the negotiations with the single university may be said to be conducted through the Board of Regents, consultative bodies have been appointed in all the provinces, although Alberta abolished its commission in 1973 and has placed the universities directly under the Ministry of Advanced Education and Manpower.

While the need for an intermediary body is widely recognized, there is less agreement on its structure, powers and purpose. The number of members varies from 7 to 19. The Conseil des universités in Quebec includes representatives from all 7 universities, while the Universities Council in British Columbia specifically excludes all university personnel. In most instances, the chairman is a full-time official appointed by the government, although the time required from the other members and the level of remuneration vary greatly. Some of the councils have jurisdiction over all post-secondary institutions, while others deal only with the universities. See Figure II

Attempts to establish inter-provincial commissions which began in the Prairie provinces several years ago have progressed farthest in the Maritime provinces, where the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) began operating in April 1974. This represents a co-operative effort by the governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and the membership of the commission includes representatives from the universities, colleges, public officials and members of the public at large. The commission has a full-time chairperson appointed by the governments. As stated in the legislation, its purpose is "to assist the provinces and the institutions in attaining a more efficient and effective utilization and allocation of resources in the field of higher education in the region".

Control over admission and transfer policies has been jealously guarded by each university as a fundamental aspect of academic freedom. Recent developments, however, indicate the need for greater co-ordination. The establishment of non-university colleges raises problems of transfer, while the encouragement of various types of extension programs has created difficulty in measuring academic credit. Consequently some of the regulatory bodies have considered imposing a degree of uniformity that would curtail the autonomy of individual institutions. This remains a contentious issue that will be difficult to resolve.

Research support in Canadian universities for the physical and natural sciences, and more recently in the social sciences and humanities, is provided through more than 40 federal departments and agencies. The main channels are: the National

1. Canada, Statistics Canada, *Education in Canada: A Statistical Review for the Period 1960-61 to 1970-71* (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973), p. 176.

2. Manitoba, Task Force on Post-Secondary Education, *Post-Secondary Education in Manitoba* (Winnipeg: Queen's Printer, 1973), p. 158.

Figure II

Provinces	Date of act	Name	Appointment of chairman	Number of members	Powers
Newfoundland	1949	Board of Regents	Government	19	Direction
New Brunswick ¹ Nova Scotia Prince Edward Island	1974	Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission	Government	16	Consultation
Quebec	1968	Conseil des universités	Government	17	Consultation
Ontario	1974	Council on University Affairs	Government	19	Consultation
Manitoba	1967	Universities Grant Commission	Government	13	Consultation, Decision
Saskatchewan	1974	Universities Commission	Government	9	Consultation
Alberta	1966 (abolished 1973)	Universities Commission			
British Columbia	1974	Universities Council	Government	11	Consultation

¹ The Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick commissions were abolished in the summer of 1974 and replaced by the *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission* (MPHEC).

Research Council, established in 1916; the Canada Council, created in 1957; and the Medical Research Council, which became independent of the National Research Council in 1960. The funds made available by these three bodies has risen from \$8,000,000 in 1960-61 to the present level of over \$110 million and the research grants of such departments as agriculture, energy, mines and resources, environment, health and welfare, manpower and national defence also grew substantially.

This sudden increase in research activity reflected a growing concern in most countries for the development of national science policies and a number of studies on this subject have been conducted in Canada. The Science Council and the Economic Council were established in the 1960's and both have published special and regular reports. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development conducted an enquiry and published its findings in 1969. A further study was recently completed by the Special Senate Committee on Science Policy, and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada has published the report of two commissioners who examined research policies at the institutional level.¹ No revolutionary changes in policy have yet

occurred but a new federal Ministry of State for Science and Technology was created in 1971 and the mandates and procedures of the three major granting bodies are now under review.

Provincial governments have also been drawn into the discussions of research policy. Most now have provincial research councils which offer support grants and scholarships in areas of particular interest, such as the development of national resources, and health and social services. There have been instances of duplication, the distortion of priorities and not infrequently of projects initiated by federal authorities for which the provincial authorities are expected to provide support following a trial or experimental period. In 1973 the Council of Ministers of Education recommended to the federal government that all research grants be channeled through the provincial authorities rather than to the universities directly and that they should be divided into three categories: those concerning matters entirely under federal jurisdiction; those under provincial jurisdiction; and those for which both levels of government are responsible. These proposals are not considered acceptable by the universities, which insist that they should continue to have direct access to the granting agencies and a voice in policy decisions. The federal government has not made its position clear.

COOPERATION

A decade ago, it was noted in the AUCC news and opinion magazine, *University Affairs*, that the most striking trend in higher education was the growth of provincialism. During the interval this movement has not abated. If anything, it has intensified and the absence of agreement on national objectives becomes more apparent day by day. The dangers are more apparent also. Obstacles to mobility of students and staff, inequalities in services as between regions and provinces,

1. Canada, Science Council, *The Role of the Federal Government in Support of Research in Canadian Universities*, Special Study No 7 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969).

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Reviews of National Science Policy: Canada* (Paris: 1969).

Canada, Senate Special Committee on Science Policy, *A Science Policy for Canada*, Report (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970).

Louis-Philippe Bonneau and J.A. Corry, *Quest for the Optimum: Research Policy in the Universities of Canada* (Ottawa: Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, 1972).

differences in priorities, duplication and competition in programs are evidence of failure to achieve cooperation at a time when the demands on university leadership are particularly exacting.

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada was originally established as the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges in 1911 when a number of institutions agreed to meet annually to discuss issues and problems of national concern. The functions and responsibilities of the conference were enlarged during the Second World War when it acted as the agent of all Canadian universities in discussions with the federal government. Following the war, the conference was appointed by its members to conduct a campaign to make the general public aware of the importance to Canada of its institutions of higher learning and of their pressing needs. In 1951 the Government of Canada began making annual grants to the universities. In 1956 these grants were doubled and the NCCU was asked by the federal government to rule upon the eligibility of institutions to receive the grants and to distribute the funds on its behalf. The NCCU was legally incorporated in 1957 to perform these tasks.

In 1958 the NCCU ceased to exist and was replaced by two new organizations. These were the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges (NCCUC) and the Canadian Universities Foundation (CUF). The chief function of the former was the organization of an annual conference which brought together university teaching and administrative staff and provided a forum for the discussion of academic problems. The CUF was an incorporated body which acted as the executive agency of the larger NCCUC. Its functions included negotiations on behalf of the universities with the Government of Canada, the distribution of federal grants to the universities, provision of the secretariat for the Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee, the administration on behalf of the Government of Canada of the academic part of the new Commonwealth Scholarship Plan and the conduct of the many projects on behalf of the universities that were members of the conference. In 1957 a permanent secretariat was established and in 1958 a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York enabled the conference to add a research and information service, including extensive library holdings, to the central office. In 1965, the NCCUC and CUF were reconstituted by Act of the Canadian Parliament as the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. The purpose of merging these bodies was to simplify working procedures; the objectives of the organization remained unchanged. The association now function through an elected board of directors and a permanent executive director and staff. Almost all the degree-granting institutions are members, as well as a number of affiliated colleges of which some do not have the statutory power to confer degrees. The association has also a score of associate members, such as the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges and the Canadian Association of Schools of Social Work, and its staff conducts research and supplies information services for the university community. The annual meeting each autumn brings together university leaders and representatives including faculty and students from all parts of Canada. Provision is made for bilingual services in all of the activities of the organization. The association has initiated a number of important studies of national problems, for example, the financing and the government of Canadian universities.

There are a number of national organizations that represent certain groups within the universities. One of these, the Canadian Association of University Teachers was established in the 1950's and represents the teaching staff. It is governed by a council which includes representatives from each member university and maintains an office in Ottawa. In recent years, regional and provincial groupings of staff have been formed and these have

taken the initiative in dealing with provincial authorities on matters of salary, working conditions and university development generally. A different trend has developed among subject or special interest groups whose national organizations hold annual meetings in conjunction with the Royal Society of Canada in June of each year. These "learned societies" include the Canadian Association of Graduate Schools, the Canadian Historical Association, and the recently formed Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education.

The Council of Ministers of Education (Canada) was established in 1966. Its members include the ministers from each province and its meetings are also attended by the deputy ministers. An office has been established in Toronto under the direction of a secretary-general. University education is one area of the council's concern and during the past two years it has been engaged in discussions with the federal authorities on the subject of future support for higher education. During 1975, with the support and co-operation of the federal government, the council assisted the Organization for Economic Development and Co-operation in conducting a survey of education in Canada. The findings were reviewed at a meeting held in Paris between the visiting consultants and Canadian officials and a full report was issued by the organization on August 17th, 1976.

Because of frequent changes in the council's membership caused by the uncertainties of politics, it has been difficult for it to evolve a general and stable policy, especially since the federal government is not represented at the council's meetings even by an observer.

In its Annual Review of 1970, the Economic Council of Canada stated:

"...it is urgent that strong and continuing efforts be made to define and clarify the aims and objectives of post-secondary education — both of particular institutions and of the larger systems in which they operate."¹

This need has been widely recognized and it is reflected in the appointment of committees and officials to develop specific plans and proposals for the future. To be fully effective, however, the strategy must be based on a deep and broad understanding of the issues at stake. These have been clearly defined and explained in the Faure report, published by UNESCO under the title: *Learning To Be*. One of its statements reads as follows:

"Many economic, social and political factors combine to make change in post-secondary education necessary. But they cannot be achieved merely by adding or superimposing elements on to the existing system. Really suitable education for increasingly numerous and differentiated learners calls for a thoroughgoing diversification in post-secondary institutions. But this presupposes a change in traditional attitudes towards universities. If the public feels that institutions of a new kind lack prestige, these institutions will fail to fulfil their function, while the traditionally organized universities will continue to be overloaded and inevitably apply discriminatory procedures."²

The experience of the 1960's gives rise to both hope and apprehension. It has proved that Canada has the resources to expand, to experiment, to innovate in the vital area of higher

1. Canada, Economic Council, *Patterns of growth*, Seventh Annual Review (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970), p. 68.

2. Edgar Faure and others, *Learning To Be*, Report of the International Commission on the Development of Education (Paris: Unesco, 1972), p. 200.

education. But it demonstrates also the need for a national approach to the problems of equality of opportunity, mobility, regional disparities and interprovincial cooperation. These and other issues were brought to the attention of the federal cabinet by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada early in 1976, together with the recommendation that the present level of support be continued pending further discussions between the federal and provincial governments, and the universities. There is an obvious need, not only for such a dialogue, but also for an agency or organization through which continuing discussions of educational policies may be conducted in order to bring some agreement on national goals and on the method by which they may be achieved.

LES UNIVERSITÉS DU CANADA

par M. David Munroe

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Le terme "université" est utilisé au Canada pour désigner presque tous les établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire qui ont le pouvoir de conférer des grades. En ce sens, en 1976, il y avait 66 universités, dont 16 n'exerçaient pas leur pouvoir de conférer des grades parce qu'elles étaient fédérées ou affiliées à d'autres universités. Environ 25 de ces universités se composent de plusieurs facultés dans le sens habituel de ce terme. Jusqu'à récemment, le terme "collège" était parfois appliqué à d'autres établissements postsecondaires qui avaient des pouvoirs limités ou à des parties constituantes d'une université, mais ce terme s'applique maintenant en général aux "collèges communautaires" qui ne font pas partie des structures universitaires et qui sont décrits d'une façon exhaustive dans un article du présent Répertoire.

ORIGINES

Les premiers collèges et universités du Canada ont suivi les modèles européens. L'Université Laval, la plus ancienne, a été établie comme collège jésuite en 1635 et s'est affiliée au Grand Séminaire de Québec durant les années 1660. Sa charte

universitaire lui a été accordée par la Reine Victoria en 1852 et par le Pape en 1876. Une charte provinciale en vertu de laquelle cette université devint un établissement séculier a été émise en 1970. Quand les universités anglophones ont été fondées dans les provinces maritimes et dans le Bas- et le Haut-Canada, le modèle adopté a été soit celui des collèges d'Oxford et de Cambridge ou des universités urbaines écossaises comme celles d'Édimbourg ou de Glasgow.

Presque tous ces établissements ont été appuyés et dirigés par les autorités religieuses et leur objectif était de former les membres du clergé ou de petits groupes choisis de laïcs qui désiraient devenir avocats ou médecins. L'enseignement était concentré sur la théologie, la philosophie, les études classiques et parfois les mathématiques. Les enseignants, dont la plupart venaient directement d'Europe, avaient reçu leur formation à l'école des traditions classiques de l'époque.

Une réaction contre ces coutumes et cette mentalité a commencé à se manifester vers le milieu du 19^e siècle. William Dawson, originaire de la Nouvelle-Écosse, devenu principal de McGill University en 1855, a écrit peu de temps après sa nomination: "Je ne crois pas à un collège formé sur le vieux modèle oxfordien¹." Lui-même géologue éminent, il mit immédiatement sur pied des cours en sciences naturelles, ouvrit une école normale pour la formation des instituteurs des écoles primaires, renforça les facultés de droit et de médecine et par la suite, fut à l'avant-garde de l'enseignement dans les sciences appliquées et le génie. Vers la

1. Institute of Education, McGill University. *A century of teacher education* (Montreal: Institute of Education, McGill University, 1957), p. 10.

même époque, des changements semblables se sont produits dans d'autres universités — telles que Dalhousie University d'Halifax, Queen's University de Kingston et du nouvel établissement fédéré connu sous le nom de University of Toronto.

Dans la collectivité francophone, la réaction a pris une forme différente. Les réformes napoléoniennes de l'enseignement français ont été rejetées complètement par les chefs religieux coloniaux qui ont créé un système de collèges classiques et de séminaires affiliés à l'Université Laval, administrés par diverses communautés religieuses et organisés selon le modèle jésuite modifié. Ils offraient un programme d'études secondaires et d'études conduisant au premier grade, d'une durée de huit ans, le baccalauréat étant accordé par l'université mère. La plupart des étudiants étaient des candidats à la prêtrise, mais certains se dirigeaient aussi vers les facultés universitaires de droit et de médecine. Par conséquent, alors que les établissements anglophones étaient axés en général sur les études pratiques et scientifiques et dirigés par des séculiers, les établissements francophones mettaient l'accent sur les études classiques tout en demeurant sous la domination du clergé.

D'autres innovations ont vu le jour à la fin de ce siècle, la plus importante d'entre elles étant peut-être l'admission des femmes dans les universités. Mount Allison University du Nouveau-Brunswick a accordé son premier baccalauréat à une femme en 1882 et après certaines controverses aiguës, cet exemple a été suivi ailleurs. Le Royal Victoria College a été ouvert à McGill University en 1899 à titre de collège pour les femmes bien qu'à cet endroit, comme presque partout ailleurs, des restrictions étaient imposées à l'entrée dans les facultés professionnelles.

La formation des provinces de l'Ouest a contribué à l'établissement d'autres structures universitaires. La University of Manitoba a obtenu sa charte en 1877 et a fonctionné comme un organisme d'examen sur le modèle de la University of London jusqu'en 1904. En Saskatchewan et en Alberta, des universités provinciales ont été établies peu de temps après l'entrée de ces provinces dans la Confédération en 1905. Là, comme à vrai dire dans les provinces voisines du Manitoba et de la Colombie-Britannique, l'exemple des "land-grant colleges" des États-Unis a amené ces universités à mettre fortement l'accent sur les programmes d'éducation permanente et les services communautaires. Comme expression de cet objectif, le premier président de la University of Saskatchewan a déclaré en 1914:

"La caractéristique principale de cette Université doit être son utilité. L'État est intéressé à l'Université parce qu'elle peut servir l'État. Une Université d'État doit aussi servir les intérêts de la multitude et non pas ceux d'un petit groupe choisi: elle doit avoir une mentalité libérale et une politique d'accès général¹."

Lorsque la Première Guerre Mondiale a éclaté en 1914, il y avait un bon nombre d'universités au Canada et elles avaient commencé à se donner des caractéristiques distinctives. Aux facultés traditionnelles de théologie, de droit et de médecine s'étaient ajoutées des facultés de génie, d'agriculture, de génie forestier, d'éducation, d'art dentaire et d'économie domestique. Selon au moins un observateur écossais le "côté pratique" a été la caractéristique distinctive des universités canadiennes comparativement à celles de l'Europe².

1. The Annual Review Publishing Company Ltd. *Canadian annual review* (Toronto: The Annual Review Publishing Company Ltd., c1915), p. 46.

2. James McNaughton, "Student life in Canadian universities", *Empire Review*, Vol. 28, 1903, p. 366.

NOUVEAUX FAITS

De la guerre est né un nouveau genre d'université, l'Université Kaki, organisée grâce aux efforts volontaires de chefs de file universitaires qui dispensaient l'enseignement aux militaires durant la période de démobilisation. Vu qu'un grand nombre de ces anciens combattants étaient des jeunes hommes dont les études secondaires ou pré-grade avaient été interrompues et que l'attente se faisait longue pour revenir au Canada par voie de surface, cette université a rempli une fonction utile en Angleterre grâce à l'initiative d'Henry Marshall Tory. Celui-ci avait déjà joué un rôle de premier plan dans la fondation d'universités provinciales en Colombie-Britannique et en Alberta et a joué un rôle semblable à Carleton University. Dans plusieurs des universités, cet enseignement a eu comme compléments des programmes accélérés dans les facultés professionnelles de droit, de médecine et de génie. Cela a donné une impulsion aux cours dispensés à l'extérieur des universités et aux cours d'été dans les années 1920, grâce auxquels les candidats pouvaient être admissibles à des diplômes en faisant des études à temps partiel. Queen's University de Kingston et l'Université Laval de Québec ont été deux centres où les cours d'été étaient particulièrement couronnés de succès.

Il y a eu aussi une expansion considérable des établissements d'enseignement universitaire au cours des années qui ont suivi la Première Guerre Mondiale. De nouveaux collèges ont été fondés à Terre-Neuve (Memorial), en Nouvelle-Écosse (Mount Saint Vincent) et à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard (St. Dunstan's). Au Québec, l'Université de Montréal a reçu une charte établissant son indépendance de l'Université Laval et lui permettant d'établir son propre système de collèges classiques affiliés. L'Université d'Ottawa, établie au 19^e siècle en vertu d'une charte papale, a reçu une charte civile de l'assemblée législative de l'Ontario lui permettant ainsi de conférer des grades par l'intermédiaire des collèges classiques affiliés.

Toutefois, le nouveau fait le plus important durant les années d'après-guerre a été l'expansion rapide des études et des recherches supérieures. À la suite de l'établissement du Conseil national de recherches en 1916, les installations de recherches, en particulier dans les sciences physiques, ont connu une expansion rapide dans certains des grands centres, en particulier à la University of Toronto, à McGill University de Montréal et à un degré moindre, à Dalhousie University d'Halifax. Comme conséquence, on a organisé des facultés d'études supérieures et accordé des maîtrises et des doctorats. Les programmes de recherches en médecine ont été particulièrement couronnés de succès ayant eu pour résultat la découverte de l'insuline à la University of Toronto et l'établissement de l'Institut neurologique de Montréal à McGill University.

Au début de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale, en 1939, il y avait 28 universités. Elles variaient en taille, la plus grande étant la University of Toronto qui comptait environ 7,000 étudiants à plein temps alors que plusieurs des établissements plus petits avaient moins de 1,000 étudiants. Les plus grandes universités avaient commencé à établir des programmes d'études et de recherches supérieures alors que les universités plus petites avaient adopté le modèle des "liberal arts colleges" des États-Unis. Les dépenses des universités estimées à \$11,872,000 en 1926 s'élevaient dix ans plus tard à \$14,147,000 et environ 40,000 étudiants ou 5% des jeunes de 18 à 24 ans fréquentaient les universités.

EXPANSION

Des changements radicaux ont commencé à se produire immédiatement après la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale. À la suite du

programme de rééducation des anciens combattants, mis sur pied par le gouvernement fédéral, les inscriptions ont été portées à 83,000 en 1947-48 et entre 1944 et 1951, 53,000 anciens combattants fréquentaient les universités. Le problème de logement, qui s'est posé immédiatement, a été résolu par l'utilisation de bâtiments provisoires et la création de collèges satellites, comme Ajax à Toronto et Dawson à McGill. Alors que les grandes universités urbaines ont connu le plus grand nombre d'inscriptions, comme Toronto, McGill, la University of Alberta et la University of British Columbia de Vancouver, presque toutes les universités ont participé à cette expansion et leur collaboration avec le gouvernement a permis à ce programme de connaître un succès remarquable.

Toutefois, l'expansion n'était qu'une première étape. Il a aussi été nécessaire d'adapter les structures administratives afin de répondre aux besoins des nouveaux étudiants. Les politiques d'admission ont été réexaminées et, dans certains cas, modifiées afin de permettre l'admission de candidats à titre d'adultes. Des services d'orientation ont été organisés afin d'administrer des tests et de donner des conseils sur le choix des carrières. Dans de nombreux établissements, le calendrier de l'année universitaire a été modifié de telle façon que les classes puissent se continuer tout au long de l'année. Pour la première fois, des résidences étaient fournies aux étudiants mariés et des services auxiliaires étaient organisés parfois pour les conjoints et les enfants.

Il y a eu aussi d'importants changements dans les cours et les programmes d'études. Ces changements ont été les plus remarquables dans les écoles professionnelles et les écoles d'études supérieures. Comme le Sénateur Maurice Lamontagne l'a mentionné dans son rapport, *Une politique scientifique canadienne*, les scientifiques canadiens avaient travaillé en étroite collaboration tout au long de la guerre avec leurs confrères de la Grande-Bretagne et des États-Unis dans des domaines de pointe des sciences et de la technologie et ils entraient dans la période d'après-guerre avec des approches fraîches dans certains champs comme la technique des micro-ondes, le moteur d'avion à réaction, l'énergie nucléaire et les calculatrices électroniques¹. Les sciences physiques et le génie ont attiré de nombreux étudiants alors que d'autres ont choisi des professions traditionnelles comme le droit, la médecine ou l'enseignement ainsi que de nouvelles carrières en service social ou en bibliothéconomie.

CRISE

Au milieu des années 50, les places laissées vacantes par les anciens combattants ont été remplies par un nombre croissant de diplômés d'école secondaire et il est devenu apparent que la demande de places dans les universités continuerait et augmenterait même. Le paroxysme a été atteint dans les années 60. Durant cette décennie, les inscriptions dans les universités qui s'étaient maintenues en 1951-52 à moins de 65,000 sont passées de 128,894 en 1961-62 à 341,030 en 1971-72. Pour satisfaire à cette demande, plusieurs universités des grandes villes se sont transformées en ce qu'on appelle en Amérique du Nord des "multiversités" et les gouvernements provinciaux ont accordé des chartes à 19 nouveaux établissements comprenant les universités subventionnées par le gouvernement provincial en Ontario et dans trois des provinces de l'Ouest, une nouvelle université provinciale à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et un nouveau genre d'établissement comportant plusieurs constituantes au Québec ainsi qu'une université francophone au Nouveau-Brunswick.

Jusqu'à ce moment-ci, dans les provinces centrales et dans les Maritimes du moins, les autorités provinciales avaient laissé en très grande partie la responsabilité de l'enseignement supérieur aux initiatives privées. Par la suite, toutefois, les gouvernements de toutes les provinces ont participé de plus en plus au financement des études universitaires ainsi qu'à la planification de leur expansion. Le gouvernement fédéral s'y est aussi montré profondément intéressé. En réponse aux demandes des dirigeants des universités, le gouvernement du Canada a mis sur pied, en 1952, un système de subventions qui sont passées d'une valeur initiale d'environ \$7,000,000 à plus de trois quarts de milliard de dollars en 1971-72.

Les résultats de ces nouveaux faits ont eu une longue portée. Les universités, dont la plupart fonctionnaient à titre d'établissements privés avant 1960, sont devenues largement dépendantes des fonds publics. Le parrainage et les pouvoirs religieux des universités ont été modifiés et, même là où ils se continuent, les restrictions sectaires en ce qui concerne le personnel et les étudiants ont été éliminées. De nouveaux établissements d'enseignement collégial ont été établis pour remplacer les études universitaires. Ensemble, ils ont eu des répercussions fantastiques. Au Québec, par exemple, les systèmes de collèges classiques administrés par l'Université Laval et l'Université de Montréal ont été complètement abolis.

La meilleure preuve de la participation des gouvernements provinciaux est peut-être la nomination de diverses commissions chargées de faire des recommandations sur le progrès des universités et l'insistance pour que les universités soient complètement intégrées aux systèmes éducatifs provinciaux. Depuis 1960, des études ont été faites dans chacune des provinces, soit sur l'ensemble des services éducatifs comme au Québec, à Terre-Neuve et en Alberta ou sur des aspects particuliers, comme l'enseignement supérieur ou postsecondaire. Ces enquêtes constituent un relevé impressionnant des ressources et des besoins dans les diverses provinces bien qu'il y ait de grandes différences dans l'approche et dans les solutions recommandées. Voir le tableau I.

À la suite de ces études, des organismes statutaires ont été établis dans la plupart des provinces afin de conseiller le gouvernement sur le progrès des universités et plusieurs d'entre eux ont publié des rapports se rapportant à la planification et à l'expansion.

En plus de ces travaux réalisés au niveau provincial, plusieurs importants rapports nationaux ont été préparés sous les auspices de l'Association des universités et collèges du Canada en collaboration avec d'autres organismes nationaux. Le premier de ces rapports, *Le financement de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada*, a été publié en 1965 et suivi de plusieurs autres: *Structure administrative des universités au Canada*; *L'université, la société et le gouvernement* et *Poursuivre l'Optimum — Politique de la recherche dans les universités au Canada*. Des études ont aussi été faites sur l'analyse des coûts des universités et sur les effets des politiques d'admission.

Au début de la décennie courante, les taux de croissance étaient à la baisse. Les inscriptions dans la plupart des universités n'atteignaient pas les prévisions, beaucoup d'étudiants abandonnaient leurs études avant l'obtention du grade universitaire et les inscriptions des étudiants à temps partiel augmentaient plus rapidement que celles à plein temps. Pour un certain temps on croyait avoir atteint un sommet et des politiques d'économie ont alors été mises en application. On a réduit les budgets, les plans de construction et les emplois dans le personnel, et les gouvernements ont retardé l'octroi de chartes aux universités à caractère traditionnel. Tout de même deux faits venaient rétablir

1. Canada, Comité sénatorial de la politique scientifique, *Une politique scientifique canadienne, rapport* (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970), II, p. 63.

Tableau I

Province	Date	Titre du rapport	Président de la commission
Colombie-Britannique	1962	Higher Education in British Columbia and a plan for the future	Macdonald, John B.
Québec	1963-65	Rapport de la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement dans la province de Québec	Parent, Alphonse-Marie, Mgr
Nouveau-Brunswick	1962	Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education in New Brunswick	Deutsch, John J.
Ontario	1962-63	Post-Secondary Education in Ontario, 1962-70; report of the presidents of the Universities of Ontario to the Advisory Committee on University Affairs	Deutsch, John J.
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1965	Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education	Bonnell, J.S.
Ontario	1966	Report of the Commission to Study the Development of Graduate Programmes in Ontario Universities; submitted to the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of Provincially Assisted Universities	Spinks, J.W.T.
Terre-Neuve	1964-68	Report of the Royal Commission on Education and Youth	Warren, Philip J.
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1969	Report on Post-Secondary Education	Sheffield, E.F.
Alberta	1972	A Future of Choices – A Choice of Futures; report of the Commission on Educational Planning	Worth, Walter H.
Ontario	1972	The Learning Society; report of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario	Wright, Douglas T. Davis, D.O.
Manitoba	1973	Post-Secondary Education in Manitoba; report of the Task Force	Oliver, Michael
Saskatchewan	1973	University Governance	Hall, Justice Emmett
Nouvelle-Écosse	1974	Report of the Royal Commission on Education, Public Services and Provincial-Municipal Relations	Graham, John

peu à peu l'assurance: d'abord on se rendait à l'évidence que les taux de natalité et les inscriptions aux écoles étaient tous deux à la baisse au cours des années 60; aussi, les nouveaux programmes d'études dans les domaines de l'enseignement supérieur offerts par les collèges communautaires et les départements de l'éducation permanente occasionnaient des modifications aux structures universitaires.

Par conséquent, on tentait plusieurs expériences, et ce, avec l'appui des gouvernements provinciaux. Le Ryerson Polytechnical Institute en Ontario a reçu une charte lui permettant de conférer certains grades au niveau du premier cycle. Athabasca University en Alberta a introduit des programmes d'études interdisciplinaires hors campus. La Sir George Williams University et le Loyola College se fusionnèrent pour créer Concordia University, dont les facultés réparties sur deux campus offrent des programmes d'études au niveau des premier, deuxième et troisième cycles. Un nouveau collège offrant des cours d'études du premier cycle s'est établi à Sydney, en Nouvelle-Écosse. Au cours de la dernière année plusieurs établissements ont de nouveau connu une hausse à leur chiffre d'inscriptions et, bien que le rythme d'expansion accéléré des années 60 ne se répétera sans doute pas, les prévisions pour l'avenir approché annoncent une croissance restreinte.

STRUCTURE

La forme traditionnelle d'administration universitaire au Canada est celle "à deux paliers": il s'agit d'un conseil d'administration et d'un sénat ayant à leur tête un recteur faisant fonction de chef. En vertu des statuts, le pouvoir corporatif est détenu habituellement par le conseil d'administration qui prend les décisions définitives sur toutes les questions de politique. Le conseil est formé habituellement de laïcs et sa taille et sa composition varient selon le genre de direction dont dépend le fonctionnement de l'université. Le conseil peut se composer d'une majorité de clercs dans les établissements confessionnels; dans ces cas, l'Église a le pouvoir de proposer tous les membres ou la plupart d'entre eux. Dans les universités provinciales, le pouvoir de proposer les membres revient habituellement au lieutenant-gouverneur et certains membres peuvent être des représentants directs du gouvernement. Dans les universités privées, indépendantes de l'Église et de l'État, le conseil d'administration est habituellement un organisme qui s'autoperpétue. Un plus grand nombre d'administrateurs de l'enseignement font partie depuis quelques années des conseils d'administration et des étudiants sont également membres de bon nombre de ces conseils.

Les tâches du conseil comprennent la nomination du recteur, l'exercice du contrôle financier et l'approbation des recommandations émanant du sénat sur les questions relatives à l'enseignement. Les conseils s'occupent généralement de questions qui ne se rapportent pas directement à l'enseignement, mais vu qu'ils sont chargés de la perception des fonds et des opérations financières de l'établissement, ils exercent naturellement une assez grande influence sur de nombreuses décisions relatives à l'enseignement.

Le sénat est généralement responsable de la politique en matière d'enseignement. Ses membres proviennent du personnel administratif et enseignant, et habituellement le recteur fait fonction de chef. Récemment, la plupart des universités ont admis des étudiants comme membres de leur sénat. Dans certains cas, en particulier dans les universités provinciales, il peut arriver que le sénat comprenne des représentants de groupes de la collectivité qui portent un intérêt spécial à l'université. Dans ces cas, il peut compter jusqu'à 200 membres. La charte de l'université précise habituellement les pouvoirs du sénat qui portent sur les conditions d'admission, sur l'approbation des cours et des programmes d'études, sur la nomination du personnel enseignant, sur la discipline des étudiants et sur l'octroi des grades, tant des grades honorifiques que ceux obtenus dans le cadre d'un programme d'études.

Généralement, le conseil d'administration et le sénat s'occupent des recommandations émanant d'organismes subsidiaires comme les comités statutaires ou spéciaux, les facultés ou les départements. De cette façon, il leur est possible de compter sur les conseils d'un plus grand nombre de représentants de l'université.

Le chancelier et le vice-chancelier représentent un troisième élément de l'administration interne de l'université. Les fonctions de chancelier sont habituellement remplies par une personne distinguée qui fait fonction de dirigeant honoraire de l'établissement et qui préside aux cérémonies. Dans les universités catholiques romaines, c'est habituellement l'évêque du diocèse où l'établissement est situé qui préside. Dans certains cas, il est possible que le chancelier préside aux réunions du conseil d'administration mais, plus souvent, le conseil choisit un de ses membres comme président.

C'est le président, le vice-chancelier, le principal ou le recteur qui est le chef de l'établissement. Le titre dépend des traditions de l'établissement; le nom de président est emprunté aux coutumes américaines, celui de vice-chancelier est copié sur les universités anglaises, celui de principal suit les coutumes de l'Écosse et celui de recteur se conforme à la nomenclature de la France. En tant que chef de l'université, le recteur fait le lien entre les membres du conseil d'administration qui ne sont pas des professeurs et le sénat. Bien que cette nomination soit faite par le conseil, le sénat et d'autres représentants des professeurs et des étudiants sont souvent consultés à cette occasion. En règle générale, le candidat a été professeur d'université et possède des antécédents scientifiques.

À la suite d'une étude exhaustive sur les coutumes actuellement en vigueur dans les universités canadiennes, Sir James Duff et M. R.O. Berdahl ont publié un rapport en 1966 intitulé *Structure administrative des universités au Canada*.¹ Constatant que la

Commission Parent avait déjà exprimé l'opinion que "les chartes et statuts des universités d'Amérique du Nord ont en général établi une malheureuse opposition entre administrateurs et professeurs"², les commissaires ont recommandé certaines réformes fondamentales. Ils ont suggéré que le système d'administration universitaire à deux paliers soit conservé, mais que les pouvoirs du conseil d'administration et du sénat soient plus distincts et précisés plus clairement. Il a aussi été signalé que les deux organismes devraient entretenir des relations plus étroites à de nombreuses étapes durant les processus législatifs. Il a été recommandé aussi que les cadres, y compris le recteur, le vice-recteur et les doyens, soient choisis par des comités spéciaux au sein desquels le personnel enseignant et les étudiants sont représentés. Bien que les réactions à ces propositions aient varié d'un établissement à un autre et d'une province à une autre, un certain nombre de changements ont été mis sur pied depuis ce temps.

Une des expériences les plus controversables a été l'établissement d'un système d'administration à palier unique comportant des représentants de tous les groupes intéressés, y compris des administrateurs, des professeurs, des étudiants, des diplômés et le public. Cette structure a été adoptée à l'Université Laval en 1965 et à l'Université de Toronto en 1971.

ORGANISATION

La plupart des universités canadiennes se composent de facultés qui ont la responsabilité de déterminer les conditions d'admission, d'approuver les cours, de recommander les candidats admissibles à des grades et de faire des recommandations sur d'autres aspects de l'administration interne comme l'annuaire, les horaires et les façons de procéder relativement aux examens. La structure traditionnelle des universités européennes comprenait quatre facultés — théologie, droit, médecine et lettres — et cette structure a été suivie très étroitement dans les établissements francophones où ont été ajoutées les facultés de philosophie et de sciences sociales. Dans les universités anglophones, la faculté centrale est celle des arts et des sciences qui offre des cours dans les humanités ainsi que dans les sciences sociales, physiques et biologiques. Dans quelques-unes, la section des arts et des sciences est maintenant séparée en deux facultés, alors que dans certains des établissements plus petits il y a une seule faculté, comme dans les "liberal arts colleges" des États-Unis. De nouvelles facultés professionnelles ont été ajoutées dans la plupart des grandes universités où l'agriculture, le commerce, l'art dentaire, l'éducation, le génie et la musique jouissent maintenant d'un statut séparé.

Dans chaque faculté, il y a une structure départementale basée sur les disciplines ou matières individuelles. La spécialisation des dernières années a amené la subdivision d'un grand nombre d'anciens départements et, de plus en plus, on fait maintenant une distinction entre les langues romane et slave, la science politique et l'économique, la philosophie et la psychologie, la géologie et la cristallographie, la biologie et la génétique. Là où la recherche a amené l'établissement de diplômes supérieurs, une faculté des études et des recherches supérieures a habituellement été créée, l'enseignement pré-grade et post-grade étant dispensé par les mêmes départements.

1. James F. Duff, et Robert O. Berdahl, *Structure administrative des universités au Canada*; rapport de la Commission parrainée par l'Association canadienne des professeurs d'université et l'Association des universités et collèges du Canada, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966), p. 18.

2. *Rapport de la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement dans la province de Québec*, A.-M. Parent, Président (Québec: ministère de l'Éducation, 1963), II, chapitre VII, paragraphes 359-360.

Le chef de chaque faculté est le doyen qui est maintenant nommé habituellement pour une période de trois à cinq ans par le conseil d'administration sur la recommandation du recteur après consultation avec des représentants du personnel enseignant et des étudiants. Il est membre du sénat et le porte-parole officiel de la faculté. Ses fonctions comprennent la préparation du budget annuel de la faculté en consultation avec chaque directeur de département. Les coutumes varient beaucoup tant dans la façon de nommer les directeurs de département que dans les responsabilités qui leur sont confiées. Dans les grands établissements, les directeurs, ou certains de leurs représentants, forment un "conseil de facultés" sous la présidence du doyen.

Il y a des différences dans les structures internes de certaines universités là où les départements sont organisés en collèges ou en écoles. Ces derniers peuvent se concentrer sur des domaines particuliers d'études, comme le commerce ou l'administration, la bibliothéconomie, l'éducation, le génie, le journalisme, la pharmacie ou le service social. Habituellement, ces unités sont sous la responsabilité d'une des facultés. À cause de la demande récente d'études interdisciplinaires, même ces innovations ne se sont pas avérées suffisamment flexibles et, à titre d'essai, l'Université du Québec a abandonné les facultés pour adopter les modules. Dans ce système, l'unité de base est le département auquel chaque professeur est attaché. L'étudiant est relié à un "module" qui est un cours ou un programme d'études qui peut avoir rapport à certains départements. Les modules ont une taille variable et ils se composent des professeurs et des étudiants représentés en nombre égal au sein du conseil de modules.

La demande de collaboration entre les départements a été particulièrement forte dans les domaines des études et des recherches supérieures. Comme conséquence, on a établi divers instituts et centres à l'aide desquels les ressources d'un certain nombre de départements peuvent être orientées vers des problèmes spéciaux ou particulièrement urgents, comme l'Institut d'études islamiques de McGill University, le Centre de la culture et de la technologie de la University of Toronto, l'Institut d'études canadiennes de Carleton University, la Division des études de l'environnement de la University of Waterloo, le Centre d'études nordiques de l'Université Laval, l'Institut de criminologie comparée de l'Université de Montréal, l'Institut d'études nordiques de la University of Alberta et l'Institut d'études océanographiques de la University of British Columbia.

Durant la dernière décennie, à cause de la complexité croissante de l'administration universitaire, la plupart des établissements ont pris des dispositions pour nommer des vice-recteurs qui ont des responsabilités dans des domaines comme la politique d'enseignement, l'administration, la recherche, les finances et la planification. Le nombre et les fonctions de ces cadres supérieurs varient dans chaque établissement, tout comme la manière de s'acquitter de leurs fonctions. Fréquemment, ils remplissent leurs fonctions par l'intermédiaire d'organismes statutaires comme un comité d'enseignement ou de planification, responsable par l'intermédiaire du sénat au recteur et au conseil d'administration.

PROGRAMME D'ÉTUDES

L'admission aux universités canadiennes se fait habituellement après 11 à 13 ans de scolarité, chaque établissement, et dans certains cas chaque faculté, exerçant un droit de regard sur les normes et les politiques d'admission.

Dans le passé, les candidats étaient jugés d'après les résultats qu'ils avaient obtenus aux examens du ministère de l'Éducation à la fin des études secondaires et d'après leur dossier scolaire général conformément à l'attestation du directeur de l'école.

Toutefois, récemment, plusieurs provinces ont abandonné les examens du ministère de l'Éducation et c'est le dossier scolaire qui est devenu la base principale sur laquelle on se fonde pour admettre les candidats.

Des dispositions sont prises dans de nombreuses universités pour admettre des étudiants à titre d'adultes qui ne satisfont pas aux conditions ordinaires d'admission. Dans les autres cas, les étudiants entrent ordinairement à l'université directement après l'école secondaire sauf au Québec où ils deviennent admissibles à l'université en passant par les collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel.

La plupart des universités offrent le premier grade ou le baccalauréat après trois ou quatre années d'études à plein temps, habituellement dans la faculté des arts et des sciences. Toutefois, dans certains établissements, un premier grade est aussi accordé en génie et en éducation. L'admission aux facultés de droit, de médecine, d'art dentaire, d'administration des affaires et de théologie exige habituellement que soient remplies en totalité ou en partie les conditions pour le premier grade. On fait souvent une distinction entre les grades généraux et spécialisés au niveau du baccalauréat, ces derniers comportant une plus grande spécialisation. Jusqu'en 1969, dans les universités ontariennes, le grade spécialisé exigeait une année supplémentaire d'études.

L'année universitaire commence en septembre et se poursuit jusqu'au mois d'avril ou au début de mai. Elle se divise habituellement en deux termes, la plupart des cours se continuant tout au long de l'année. Certains départements offrent des demi-cours d'une durée d'un terme. L'étudiant du niveau pré-grade doit habituellement terminer cinq cours ou l'équivalent chaque année, ce qui signifie un minimum de 15 heures de classe ou de laboratoire chaque semaine. L'étudiant doit habituellement subir des examens écrits à la fin de chaque cours.

Des dispositions sont prises maintenant pour admettre des étudiants à temps partiel et certaines universités donnent des cours hors-campus dans divers centres. On a donc adopté un "système de crédits"; un ou plusieurs crédits sont accordés à la fin de chaque cours et le candidat doit accumuler un nombre particulier de crédits pendant une certaine période de temps. On exige habituellement 20 crédits pour le premier grade. Au cours des dernières années, le nombre d'étudiants à temps partiel s'est accru plus rapidement que le nombre d'étudiants à plein temps.

Des expériences ont été tentées dans le domaine du fonctionnement des universités à longueur d'année et des programmes coopératifs. Alors que la plupart des universités administrent des écoles d'été, seulement une a adopté actuellement l'année scolaire de 12 mois. Il s'agit de Simon Fraser University où l'année universitaire est divisée en trois termes et où les étudiants peuvent être admis en automne, en hiver ou au printemps. Ils peuvent choisir de continuer leurs études sans interruption et ainsi de les accélérer s'ils le désirent. Le Collège Wellington de la University of Guelph et la University of Regina ont aussi adopté des programmes modifiés offerts à longueur d'année. Le système coopératif en vertu duquel il y a alternance entre un emploi supervisé et des cours en classe a été adopté dans les facultés de mathématiques, de génie et de sciences à la University of Waterloo. Il fonctionne aussi dans certaines facultés de l'Université de Sherbrooke et de Memorial University.

Au cours de la dernière décennie, il y a eu une tendance régulière vers une plus grande souplesse dans les exigences des programmes d'études. Les étudiants peuvent maintenant suivre des cours facultatifs au lieu d'une série de cours obligatoires. Des expériences ont aussi été tentées dans la planification coopérative

des cours, les étudiants et les professeurs participant à la conception des cours, ainsi que dans la détermination des exigences et des façons de procéder relatives aux examens. Le plus avant-gardiste de ces programmes est peut-être celui offert par la University of Waterloo dans le cadre duquel l'étudiant peut déterminer ses propres objectifs et les atteindre au moyen de recherches indépendantes, de cours, de séminaires, de cours en petits groupes, de projets spéciaux et de travail sur le terrain. Une fois le programme d'études terminé, le candidat est admissible au grade de bachelier d'études indépendantes.

PROGRAMMES D'ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE

Certaines universités offrent des programmes d'éducation permanente depuis de nombreuses années. Probablement celles qui ont connu le plus de succès sont les universités provinciales des provinces de l'Ouest qui ont suivi l'exemple des "land-grant collèges" des États-Unis et de St. Francis Xavier University de la Nouvelle-Écosse qui ont organisé des coopératives de pêcheurs des villages côtiers avoisinants. En plus de ces programmes pratiques et professionnels, d'autres services culturels et récréatifs ont été établis dans certaines des universités urbaines du Canada central. Ces activités ont été grandement diversifiées. On a reconnu certains cours auxquels on a accordé des crédits universitaires alors que d'autres ne l'ont pas été. Bon nombre de ces cours ont été offerts seulement dans les universités, alors que d'autres étaient également offerts dans des centres situés à l'extérieur de l'université. On a recruté du personnel à plein temps et à temps partiel pour dispenser l'enseignement et certains cours ont été concentrés dans des périodes d'une ou deux semaines alors que d'autres se sont poursuivis tout au long de l'année universitaire.

Depuis la fin de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale, toutefois, la demande d'éducation permanente s'est accrue et maintenant, les média didactiques, comme la télévision, ont grandement élargi la gamme des possibilités. Bien que des efforts aient été faits pour faire une distinction entre les activités universitaires et celles qui peuvent être classées comme service communautaire ou d'éducation des adultes, la plupart des universités offrent maintenant des cours et des grades hors-campus et, dans plusieurs provinces, on a projeté d'établir des programmes semblables à ceux qu'offre la Open University de la Grande-Bretagne. Cette solution a toutefois été rejetée au Manitoba et dans les provinces Maritimes. Le Manitoba a choisi plutôt d'établir des centres de ressources régionales auxquelles les universités ainsi que d'autres types d'établissements d'enseignement apportent leur contribution. Au Québec, la Télé-université a été établie en tant que module de l'Université du Québec et à Terre-Neuve un projet d'ordre expérimental a débuté à l'Île Fogo sous les auspices de Memorial University. Par conséquent, alors que le degré et le type de participation varient d'un établissement d'enseignement à un autre, les programmes d'éducation permanente sont maintenant devenus une responsabilité reconnue et acceptée par les universités du Canada.

ENSEIGNEMENT

L'enseignement le plus courant dans les universités canadiennes est encore le cours magistral habituellement donné deux fois par semaine et auquel s'ajoute en supplément une conférence ou une période de laboratoire en petits groupes. Dans les facultés professionnelles, il y a des variations comme l'enseignement clinique en médecine, le travail d'atelier en génie et le travail sur le terrain dans des disciplines comme la géodésie et le service social. Au cours des dernières années, les inscriptions croissantes ont créé des problèmes que les autorités universitaires ont tenté de résoudre par des classes plus grandes ou en donnant des cours

parallèles à plusieurs divisions. Aucune de ces solutions n'a été complètement satisfaisante et, pour répondre à la critique de relations impersonnelles entre les professeurs et les étudiants, des services d'orientation sont maintenant offerts aux nouveaux étudiants ainsi que des séminaires, des conférences et des cours en petits groupes là où c'est possible.

Dans certains établissements, il a été possible de créer un "système de collèges", selon les modèles d'Oxford et de Cambridge. Trent University de Peterborough en Ontario l'a fait plus complètement qu'ailleurs, mais même de grandes universités comme la University of Toronto ont créé un système de collèges satellites dans leur région urbaine où des expériences dans les méthodes d'enseignement sont en train d'être réalisées.

Certaines universités Canadiennes sont bilingues; l'Université d'Ottawa, le Collège Sainte-Anne et l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury en sont des exemples remarquables. Dans ces universités, les cours se donnent en anglais et en français et les étudiants peuvent choisir la langue d'enseignement de leur choix. Bien que certaines universités offrent des cours dans une langue seulement, elles permettent à l'étudiant de remettre ses travaux et de rédiger ses examens et sa thèse en français ou en anglais. Le Collège Glendon de York University est un petit établissement des arts libéraux où l'on met l'accent sur les études canadiennes et sur le bilinguisme. Tous les étudiants du programme bilingue doivent suivre des cours dans la seconde langue officielle du Canada durant les deux premières années du programme d'études.

De nombreuses universités ont tenté de faire l'examen de leurs méthodes d'enseignement et d'améliorer la qualité de leur enseignement. Une étude effectuée à la University of Toronto¹ a recommandé des changements importants dans les façons d'enseigner et dans la structure des grades dans les arts et les sciences. Cela a compris la réduction du nombre de cours et d'heures de classe, la réforme des façons de procéder relativement aux examens, la supervision des membres débutants du personnel enseignant durant leur première année d'enseignement universitaire et la modification des structures des grades généraux et spécialisés. Ce rapport, publié en 1967, a eu un effet considérable dans les universités de l'Ontario et certaines de ses propositions seront sans doute mises en application plus largement.

La fonction des bibliothèques dans l'enseignement universitaire a été modifiée considérablement au cours des dernières années. La plupart des universités canadiennes ont réexaminé leurs ressources et élargi la notion de leurs services. Des achats de grande envergure ont amélioré certaines collections et des installations sont maintenant fournies pour les prêts et les échanges entre établissements. Un rapport a signalé que même si dans le passé une bibliothèque était considérée comme un endroit où l'on gardait des documents, on la regarde maintenant comme une collection non seulement de livres, mais aussi de microfilms, de bandes sonores, de photographies et d'autres aides didactiques qui peuvent être empruntés et emportés tant intellectuellement que physiquement². La nouvelle Bibliothèque Robarts de \$41.7 millions de la University of Toronto a été justifiée parce que ses installations ont été conçues en fonction de ces nouvelles idées qu'on a des bibliothèques.

1. University of Toronto, Presidential Advisory Committee on Undergraduate Instruction in the Faculty of Arts and Science, Report of the Committee, *Undergraduate Instruction in Arts and Science* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967).

2. Alberta, Commission on Educational Planning, *A Future of Choices: A Choice of Futures* (Edmonton: Queen's Printer, 1972), p. 325.

Diverses enquêtes ont fait l'examen de ces changements fondamentaux ainsi que d'autres changements et les établissements d'enseignement eux-mêmes en ont tenu compte. La télévision et la technologie dans l'enseignement universitaire ont fait l'objet d'un rapport rédigé pour le compte du Comité des affaires universitaires et le Comité des présidents des universités de l'Ontario en 1970¹. Le Bureau fédéral de la statistique, nom sous lequel Statistique Canada était connu à ce moment-là, a fait une enquête sur l'utilisation des différents media dans l'enseignement des universités des Maritimes et de l'Ontario, et le Conseil national de recherches a accordé son aide à divers projets relativement à l'utilisation des ordinateurs. Par ailleurs, le Centre d'apprentissage et de développement a été établi à McGill University en 1969 afin d'aider à améliorer le milieu et les méthodes d'enseignement et la plupart des universités ont maintenant établi des centres d'aide didactique grâce auxquels le personnel enseignant et les étudiants peuvent obtenir de l'appui pour leur matériel didactique.

Les aides didactiques les plus fréquemment utilisées sont les diapositives, les films fixes et les films sonores. Selon le relevé effectué par Statistique Canada, ces aides sont utilisées dans la plupart des établissements pour les cours en éducation, dans les professions et les emplois sanitaires, les sciences agricoles et biologiques. Fréquemment, l'instructeur prépare les diapositives lui-même, parfois avec l'aide d'un centre universitaire des media ou avec l'aide d'étudiants.

La télévision est aussi utilisée, mais à un niveau moindre. Résumant la situation en Ontario, le Rapport Trotter a estimé qu'en 1970 environ 40% des étudiants de toutes les universités avaient assisté au moins une classe télévisée et qu'environ \$1,200,000 avaient été prévus dans les budgets universitaires pour les services télévisés en 1969-70. Dans certaines facultés de médecine, de génie et des sciences on a fait l'expérience plus complexe d'un réseau de télévision en circuit fermé.

On trouve maintenant des ordinateurs dans la plupart des universités, mais il appert qu'ils sont utilisés pour l'administration et la recherche plutôt que pour l'enseignement. Des cours sont offerts dans la programmation d'ordinateurs, mais l'enseignement à l'aide de l'ordinateur n'est pas beaucoup encouragé. Le Conseil national de recherches a mis sur pied un projet en 1967, permettant aux universités d'acheter de l'équipement de recherche offrant une installation centrale devant être reliée à des terminaux éloignés. Les établissements qui collaborent à ce projet devaient fournir, développer et expérimenter le matériel des cours. Certains succès ont été réalisés, la participation s'est limitée à la Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, à la University of Calgary, à McMaster University et au Collège Édouard-Montpetit, un CEGEP québécois. Simon Fraser University a aussi mis sur pied des cours de chimie avec l'aide d'IBM et d'autres projets, y compris pour l'avenir des cours de physique, de mathématiques, de biologie et d'économie.

PERSONNEL

Le caractère et la compétence du personnel enseignant et administratif sont certes des facteurs vitaux pour l'expansion de l'enseignement supérieur. Durant les années 60, la nécessité, non seulement d'expansion mais aussi d'adaptation et d'innovation dans les universités, a forcé les ressources à la limite et les problèmes qui en ont résulté n'ont pas encore été résolus.

1. Bernard Trotter, *Television and technology in university teaching* (Toronto: Council of Presidents of the Universities of Ontario and Committee on University Affairs, 1970).

Le recrutement des professeurs a constitué une tâche énorme si l'on considère le nombre qu'il a fallu embaucher. D'environ 7,000 en 1960-61, les effectifs sont passés à plus de 30,000 en 1974-75. La plupart des nouveaux professeurs étaient des Canadiens, mais le nombre de professeurs provenant d'autres pays était suffisamment grand pour provoquer la critique tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur du monde universitaire. En fait, les universités canadiennes n'ont jamais formé suffisamment de diplômés pour satisfaire à leurs propres besoins et elles ont toujours dépendu de la Grande-Bretagne, des États-Unis et de la France pour certains de leurs professeurs. Lors de l'état d'urgence qui s'est produit récemment, cette dépendance s'est continuée et de nombreux professeurs d'université ont été recrutés dans d'autres pays d'Europe et d'Asie. Bien que les établissements aient été peu empressés à imposer des restrictions qui pourraient laisser supposer de la discrimination contre les non-Canadiens, certains gouvernements provinciaux ont tenté de recueillir des renseignements qui pourraient être pertinents. Il est possible qu'on ne puisse se fier entièrement aux estimations, mais il appert qu'environ 33% du personnel enseignant des universités canadiennes sont des ressortissants d'autres pays.

Pour obtenir un poste de professeur d'université, on doit habituellement être titulaire d'un doctorat. Toutefois, en pratique, cette exigence ne s'applique actuellement qu'aux sciences pures. Dans les humanités et les sciences sociales, de nombreux candidats sont titulaires d'une maîtrise seulement et il peut arriver qu'ils continuent leurs études du troisième cycle. Dans les facultés professionnelles, de nombreux membres n'ont rempli que les exigences professionnelles, mais de plus en plus, ils possèdent un doctorat. Il y a un grand écart, toutefois, entre la politique et la pratique, vu que seulement 57% des professeurs d'université à plein temps sont titulaires d'un doctorat.

Le rang le plus bas est celui de chargé de cours. Les chargés de cours sont habituellement nommés pour un an et les candidats canadiens doivent avoir terminé leurs études pré-grade avec distinction et avoir obtenu une maîtrise, de préférence d'un établissement autre que celui qu'ils ont fréquenté à titre d'étudiants pré-grade. Si ce professeur a poursuivi des études de doctorat, il peut arriver que ce soit dans une université américaine, anglaise ou française. Il n'est pas toujours possible que ces exigences équivalent aux titres et qualités soumis par les candidats provenant d'autres pays et cela a donné lieu de temps à autre à des frictions ou à des mésententes.

Après une ou plusieurs années de service satisfaisant ou sur la preuve que le professeur possède une érudition ou une expérience convenables, le candidat peut être nommé au rang de professeur adjoint pour un contrat de deux ou trois ans. À partir de ce moment, il devient admissible au rang de professeur agrégé et de professeur titulaire ou, selon la terminologie des établissements anglophones, "associate professor" et "professor". Les règles relatives à la permanence et aux promotions varient d'un établissement à un autre, le directeur d'un département et le doyen d'une faculté exerçant une bonne part de pouvoir discrétionnaire dans ce domaine.

Dans chacune de ces catégories, le jugement relatif à la compétence se fonde sur l'érudition et l'aptitude à effectuer des recherches, démontrées au moyen des publications. L'aptitude pour l'enseignement est considérée comme allant de soi et ce n'est que très récemment qu'on a organisé dans certaines universités des programmes de formation sur place sur les méthodes d'enseignement. Un comité à la University of Toronto a recommandé que chaque département aide les chargés de cours en permettant à un ou deux de ses excellents professeurs de faire fonction de conseillers des jeunes membres de son personnel

enseignant. Cela pourrait aider à répondre à la critique des étudiants et du public voulant que l'enseignement pré-grade soit souvent inefficace et qu'il soit négligé en faveur de la recherche.

La charge d'enseignement est habituellement fixée selon le rang et les autres responsabilités que le professeur a dans l'université. On peut assigner 12 ou 15 heures de classe par semaine à un chargé de cours selon le besoin, dans certains cas, de répéter les cours pour plusieurs sections. Les professeurs titulaires doivent en général enseigner deux cours, ce qui signifie normalement trois leçons dans chacun de ces cours chaque semaine. Cela est souvent modifié par l'insertion dans l'horaire d'une discussion en groupe ou d'un séminaire hebdomadaire dont les jeunes membres du personnel enseignant sont responsables. En plus de l'enseignement, la plupart des professeurs doivent remplir certaines tâches administratives ou faire partie de comités.

Les échelles de traitements diffèrent d'une université à une autre. Les traitements les plus élevés en 1974-75 ont été enregistrés à la University of Alberta (Edmonton) où un professeur titulaire gagnait au minimum \$23,466. Environ une demi-douzaine d'universités versaient à leurs professeurs titulaires une rémunération d'au moins \$18,000. Le traitement médian national des professeurs d'université à plein temps était de \$17,100 en 1973-74. La plupart des universités permettent aussi de toucher un traitement d'appoint provenant des cours d'été et des cours du soir ainsi que des honoraires de conseiller dans le cadre de contrats privés et gouvernementaux remplis à l'extérieur de l'université.

Il convient de remarquer que les professeurs ont changé d'opinion face à l'affiliation aux syndicats représentant les professeurs, les administrateurs et du personnel spécialisé comme des bibliothécaires, des techniciens et du personnel non enseignant. On est même allé plus loin en Nouvelle-Écosse, au Québec et au Manitoba où de tels syndicats ont été reconnus ou sont en voie de l'être comme agents négociateurs par les commissions provinciales des relations de travail. Les premières ententes ont été négociées et signées sur des campus universitaires en 1974 et 1975.

L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR À L'INTENTION DES FEMMES

Toutes les universités canadiennes sont maintenant des établissements co-éducationnels. Tel qu'il est indiqué plus tôt, ce n'est que vers la fin du 19^e siècle que les femmes sont admises aux études du premier cycle, et à compter de 1930, qu'elles peuvent aussi s'inscrire aux facultés professionnelles. À la fin de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale, on assiste à une augmentation soudaine du nombre d'étudiantes puisque les femmes ayant servi dans les forces armées pouvaient profiter, au même titre que les hommes, des avantages qu'offrait le programme de rééducation des anciens combattants. La présence des anciens combattants mariés sur les campus universitaires apporte aussi des changements, tels que les résidences à l'intention des étudiants mariés et, dans certains cas, les centres de garderie pour leurs familles. Tout de même ces accommodements n'ont pas réglé les questions d'injustice se rapportant aux promotions et aux politiques salariales visant les femmes membres du corps professoral.

Les années 70 ont connu des réclamations instantes pour l'égalité des sexes en ce qui a trait aux postes d'enseignants et d'administrateurs et pour la présentation de cours et de programmes d'études d'intérêt particulier aux femmes. Jusqu'à cette décennie quelques-unes des femmes les plus douées avaient atteint les échelons supérieurs du monde universitaire et on trouvait des preuves de discrimination dans le domaine des

salaires et des rangs professionnels. Plusieurs universités ont récemment mené des enquêtes sur ces lignes de conduite et certaines mesures correctives ont été mises en pratique. Les nominations en 1974 de la première femme présidente d'une grande université et de la première femme présidente d'une commission de subventions aux universités permettent d'espérer que les femmes seront plus en mesure d'accéder aux postes administratifs, y compris les postes de doyen et de directeur de département. Il faut aussi s'attendre à ce que la discrimination en matière des salaires cesse. Néanmoins, puisque l'étendue de ces changements dépend du nombre et du calibre des femmes inscrites aux deuxième et troisième cycles, il se passera encore un certain temps avant que l'équilibre entre les hommes et les femmes soit amélioré radicalement.

Le nombre des femmes inscrites au premier cycle augmente toujours. Durant les années 20, les femmes représentaient moins qu'un cinquième de la population estudiantine à plein temps et ce n'est qu'après la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale qu'un étudiant sur quatre était une femme. En 1970 elles constituaient plus du tiers du corps étudiant et aujourd'hui près de 40%. Il ne faut pas oublier le nombre croissant des étudiants à temps partiel pour qui les programmes d'éducation permanente ont facilité l'accès à l'université lors des récentes années. Les femmes sont maintenant admises à toutes les facultés, y compris le droit, la médecine, la théologie et le génie. À cause de l'intégration des sciences infirmières, de l'éducation et du service social aux structures universitaires, les femmes sont en majorité dans les sciences humaines et les sciences de la santé. Les inscriptions aux études des deuxième et troisième cycles ont augmenté d'une façon moins accélérée et par conséquent l'augmentation du nombre de femmes membres du corps professoral a été moins marquée.

On remarque aussi une demande grandissante pour les cours d'intérêt particulier aux femmes. Afin de répondre à ces besoins plusieurs universités offrent des cours ne conduisant pas à un grade, des séances d'étude et des ateliers de travail sur des thèmes tels que la vie familiale, les femmes dans l'histoire, la psychologie féminine et les femmes et la société. Plusieurs cours menant à un grade sont aussi présentés, et ce, surtout dans les sciences sociales et les sciences de la santé. Plusieurs établissements offrent un service d'orientation à l'intention des femmes qui désirent reprendre leurs études après un intervalle au foyer. La nécessité de ces innovations est si bien reconnue que leur développement futur en est certain.

ÉTUDIANTS

La réforme de l'administration universitaire a aussi permis aux étudiants de participer davantage au fonctionnement de l'université. Jusqu'à la dernière décennie, l'étudiant était considéré habituellement comme un mineur et, bien qu'on lui ait permis d'organiser toute une gamme d'activités parascolaires y compris des activités sportives, il n'avait aucun mot à dire dans toutes les questions se rapportant à la politique en matière d'enseignement ou à la discipline. Cela a changé. Les étudiants sont maintenant représentés au sein des comités de départements et de facultés et il n'est pas rare d'en voir siéger régulièrement au sénat et au conseil d'administration. Dans certains cas, ils font partie des comités chargés d'examiner les candidats aux nominations et aux promotions bien que cette coutume ne soit pas du tout générale.

Les mesures prises par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux visant à permettre aux jeunes de 18 ans de voter ont contribué à changer cette mentalité. C'est l'âge normal pour entrer à l'université et, bien qu'il existe encore des cas particuliers, on suppose en général que les étudiants ont atteint l'âge de la

majorité et que les parents ne peuvent pas être tenus responsables de leurs agissements.

Il y avait 332,000 étudiants à plein temps dans les universités canadiennes en 1973-74. Cela représente plus de 12% des personnes âgées de 18 à 24 ans et environ le double de la proportion de 1960. En outre, plus de 161,000 étudiants à temps partiel étaient inscrits à des programmes conduisant à un grade. Le nombre d'étudiants du niveau post-grade s'est accru rapidement au cours des dernières années et les inscriptions ont augmenté dans les facultés de commerce et d'éducation alors qu'elles ont diminué dans les facultés des arts. Il y a environ deux fois plus d'hommes que de femmes bien qu'on prévoit que la proportion des femmes augmentera régulièrement au cours de la prochaine décennie. On encourage maintenant l'autonomie des étudiants dans la plupart des universités et les conseils étudiants jouissent d'une grande part d'indépendance. Environ un cinquième des étudiants habite en résidences dans le campus et certaines de ces résidences sont mixtes. D'autres étudiants logent hors-campus alors que d'autres demeurent à domicile.

Toutes les universités perçoivent des frais de scolarité, bien que ces frais diffèrent habituellement d'une faculté à l'autre; dans certains cas, les frais sont plus élevés pour les étudiants qui ne sont pas domiciliés dans la province d'études. Au Québec, toutes les universités fondent maintenant leur structure de frais sur le nombre de crédits pris, sans tenir compte de la faculté. Au début des années 60 le quart du revenu des universités provenait des frais de scolarité des étudiants mais, à cause de l'augmentation des fonds publics destinés aux universités, cette proportion est aujourd'hui réduite à un huitième. Quelques provinces ont imposé des limites aux frais de scolarité qui doivent être respectées par les universités si elles veulent recevoir leurs subventions gouvernementales; cette situation a donné lieu à des revendications voulant que ces frais soient sensiblement haussés afin de couvrir une plus haute proportion des coûts de l'enseignement. C'est ce que proposent la Commission royale d'enquête en Nouvelle-Écosse et le Conseil des affaires universitaires en Ontario, leur recommandation étant dans les deux cas liée à un plan de remboursement éventuel lorsque l'étudiant entrera sur le marché du travail, mais de tels plans n'ont pas encore été introduits. Il est à noter qu'en Alberta une augmentation de 25% a déjà été imposée aux frais de scolarité pour l'année scolaire 1976-77. Les organisations d'étudiants et certains partis politiques qui préconisent une politique de scolarité gratuite au niveau postsecondaire, ainsi qu'aux autres niveaux, s'opposent vivement à cette proposition. Entretemps, on considère que les frais de scolarité sont un obstacle qui empêche certains étudiants méritoires de poursuivre leurs études universitaires. On estime qu'environ 40% des étudiants ont recours au Régime canadien de prêt aux étudiants pour financer leurs études.

Les effectifs étudiants dans les universités ont sans aucun doute été modifiés, et le seront encore beaucoup, par la mise sur pied d'autres programmes d'études dans les collèges communautaires. On peut s'attendre à ce que les universités demeurent sélectives, mais les critères de sélection seront plus élevés et il est possible que la durée des études soit condensée. À l'avenir, il peut arriver que les collèges aient la responsabilité de fournir l'enseignement général aux diplômés d'école secondaire alors que les universités continueront d'être des centres d'études supérieures, spécialisées et professionnelles.

FINANCES

Les années 60 ont marqué un point tournant dans le progrès de l'enseignement supérieur parce que les gouvernements ont commencé à assumer une grande part de l'appui financier. Les

dépenses des universités sont passées durant cette décennie d'environ \$200,000,000 à plus d'un milliard et durant l'année 1969-70 les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ont apporté ensemble une contribution de 76.7% du montant total. Comme conséquence, les autres sources de revenu, y compris les frais de scolarité et les contributions privées, ont diminué comme elles ont continué de le faire par la suite. Alors que durant les années 50 les gouvernements ont apporté une contribution de seulement un peu plus de la moitié du coût total, ils sont maintenant devenus la source principale de revenu.

Ce changement remarquable dans l'attitude des gouvernements doit être attribué en partie aux rapports des commissions royales d'enquête qui ont eu de fortes répercussions sur l'opinion publique au Canada. La Commission Massey sur l'avancement des arts, des lettres et des sciences au Canada a mentionné ce qui suit:

"Les universités sont des institutions essentielles d'instruction supérieure et de culture générale; elles sont le terrain de formation des spécialistes et des hommes des professions libérales et le lieu de la recherche scientifique supérieure... Nous n'avons, certes, ni le droit ni le désir d'enseigner aux universités comment conduire leurs affaires, mais la pénurie des fonds entrave vraiment leur fonction de 'pépinières d'hommes représentatifs d'une civilisation et d'une vie culturelle réellement canadiennes' (c'est leur propre expression), nous sommes alors convaincus que le problème réclame l'attention de la nation tout entière ¹."

Un autre témoignage semblable a été rendu par la Commission Gordon sur les perspectives économiques du Canada. Déclarant qu'ils avaient le droit "d'appeler l'attention de façon aussi énergique que possible sur le rôle indispensable que doivent jouer les universités dans notre économie en plein essor et toujours de plus en plus complexe, et sur la nécessité de les maintenir bien portantes et vigoureuses", les commissaires ont signalé que les universités:

"... sont la source de la plupart des travailleurs très spécialisés dont les connaissances sont indispensables à toutes les branches de l'industrie. Elles contribuent aussi grandement à la recherche et à la formation des chercheurs ²."

Des opinions qui font autorité comme celles-là ne peuvent pas manquer d'impressionner les chefs politiques et le grand public.

Le Canada n'a pas été seul à faire cette réévaluation de l'enseignement supérieur. Dans la plupart des autres pays et en particulier en Europe et en Amérique du Nord, on a reconnu trop tard la signification politique des universités à cause de leur rapport au système de production et à cause des pressions du public visant à assurer l'égalité des chances de s'instruire. Ces pressions, tant de l'intérieur que de l'extérieur du pays, ont forcé les chefs fédéraux et provinciaux à fournir les fonds nécessaires pour maintenir et étendre toute la structure de l'enseignement postsecondaire.

Les dirigeants universitaires ont donné leur avis à la Commission Bladen sur le financement de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. Divisant ses recommandations en quatre catégories, à l'intention du gouvernement fédéral, des gouvernements provinciaux, des

1. Canada, *Rapport de la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'avancement des arts, des lettres et des sciences au Canada* (Ottawa: Imprimeur du Roi, 1951), p. 170.

2. Canada, *Rapport final de la Commission royale d'enquête sur les perspectives économiques du Canada* (Ottawa: Imprimeur de la Reine, 1957), p. 466.

universités ainsi que des donateurs individuels et privés, la Commission a fondé ses propositions sur une prévision de 460,000 étudiants en 1975-76. Le niveau de l'aide proposé pour les dépenses de fonctionnement, d'investissements et de la recherche était de beaucoup plus élevé que celui que les gouvernements ou le public avaient envisagé précédemment et, bien que les autorités fédérales n'aient pas adopté la méthode de distribution indiquée dans le rapport, elles ont répondu même plus généreusement que ce qu'on avait recommandé. Les dépenses pour l'enseignement postsecondaire, estimées à \$835,300,000 en 1965 au moment de la publication du Rapport Bladen, ont été portées à \$2,140,800,000 à la fin de cette décennie¹.

De 1958 à 1966 les subventions fédérales aux universités étaient distribuées par l'entremise de la Fondation des universités canadiennes, agence administrative l'entremise de la conférence nationales des Universités et collèges canadiens prédécesseur de l'Association des universités et collèges du Canada. L'opposition de certaines provinces à ce procédé et leurs demandes de fonds additionnels ont incité le gouvernement fédéral à inviter les premiers ministres des provinces à assister à une conférence fédérale-provinciale en matière d'enseignement supérieur; il a lors été convenu que dorénavant les fonds du fédéral seraient attribuables à tous les établissements d'enseignement supérieur et qu'ils seraient d'abord versés aux gouvernements provinciaux. On y a mis au point deux procédés pour allouer les paiements de rajustement aux provinces: le premier attribuait une allocation par tête en fonction de la population globale de la province tandis que l'autre octroyait une somme équivalente à cinquante pour cent des frais de fonctionnement des universités de la province. Terre-Neuve, l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et le Nouveau-Brunswick ont choisi la première option tandis que les autres provinces ont préféré la seconde. La première entente, établie pour une période initiale de cinq ans, de 1967 à 1972, a été prolongée à deux reprises, soit pour des périodes de deux ans et de trois ans respectivement. Sa présente date d'expiration est le 31 mars, 1977.

Cette entente a permis aux gouvernements provinciaux d'intégrer plus étroitement les universités à l'intérieur de leur territoire à leur système provincial d'éducation. L'Ontario a adopté sans tarder le "financement par formule", tel que l'a recommandé la Commission Bladen; les unités de revenu de base (BIU) étaient établies en fonction des inscriptions de certaines catégories d'étudiants dans les universités, et étaient ajustées d'année en année relativement à l'appréciation des coûts. Plusieurs autres provinces ont adopté des variations de cette méthode. Cette formule a été raisonnablement satisfaisante tant que les inscriptions augmentaient mais le déclin du nombre des étudiants en 1970 a manifesté ses déficiences inhérentes. Les prévisions budgétaires se sont effectuées à partir de fausse conjecture, les nombres et catégories d'étudiants ont pris une importance exagérée, et quelques établissements ont eu recours à des pratiques de recrutement regrettables. En Ontario on est présentement à repenser le "financement par formule" et on fait depuis quelques années un examen complet de l'utilisation de cette formule depuis 1967. Le Groupe d'études sur l'enseignement supérieur au Manitoba a rejeté une seule formule et a recommandé une approche plus flexible².

1. Canada, Statistics Canada, *L'éducation au Canada: revue statistique pour la période 1960-61 à 1970-71* (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973), p.176.

2. Manitoba, Task Force on Post-Secondary Education, *Post-Secondary Education in Manitoba* (Winnipeg: Queen's Printer, 1973), p. 158.

Le Québec, après avoir fait l'essai de plusieurs méthodes, a choisi des formules appropriées à chacune de ses universités et adaptées à six catégories d'activités universitaires.

RELATIONS ENTRE LES UNIVERSITÉS ET LES GOUVERNEMENTS

Au fur et à mesure que l'aide gouvernementale est devenue un facteur plus vital dans le développement des universités, on s'est efforcé de protéger les établissements d'enseignement contre les pires aspects de l'ingérence et du pouvoir politique. En 1964, l'Ontario a établi un ministère distinct des Affaires universitaires qui s'est depuis élargi afin d'englober les collèges communautaires et un certain nombre d'activités culturelles. Trois autres provinces, le Manitoba, l'Alberta et le Saskatchewan ont également adopté cette façon de procéder. Ailleurs, toutefois, les autorités provinciales ont choisi de garder l'administration du système éducatif dans le cadre d'un seul ministère.

On est grandement d'accord sur le besoin d'un conseil ou d'une commission chargé de faire fonction de tampon entre les gouvernements et les universités dans la planification à long terme, la détermination des priorités à court terme, l'examen des budgets individuels et la répartition des subventions gouvernementales. Sauf à Terre-Neuve où les négociations avec la seule université peuvent être considérées comme étant menées par l'intermédiaire du Conseil des régents, des organismes consultatifs ont été nommés dans toutes les provinces, bien que la commission des universités de l'Alberta ait été abolie en 1973, laissant les universités traiter directement avec le ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur ou, tel qu'il est présentement connu, le ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Main-d'oeuvre.

Bien qu'on reconnaisse grandement la nécessité d'un tel organisme, les opinions sur sa structure, ses pouvoirs et ses objectifs diffèrent grandement. Le nombre des membres varie de 7 à 19. Le conseil des universités du Québec comprend des représentants des sept universités, alors que le Universities Council en Colombie-Britannique exclut précisément tout le personnel des universités. Dans la plupart des cas, le président est un cadre supérieur à plein temps nommé par le gouvernement, bien que le temps exigé des autres membres et le niveau de rémunération varient grandement. Certains des conseils ont pouvoir sur tous les établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire alors que d'autres s'occupent seulement des universités. Voir le tableau II

Des tentatives visant à établir des commissions interprovinciales, commencées dans les provinces des Prairies il y a plusieurs années, se sont poursuivies jusque dans les provinces Maritimes où la Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) a été mise en oeuvre en avril 1974. Cela représente un effort coopératif fait par les gouvernements du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Écosse et de l'Île du Prince-Édouard et les membres de la Commission se composent de représentants provenant des universités, des collèges, de membres de la fonction publique et du grand public. La commission a un président à plein temps, nommé par les gouvernements. Comme il est mentionné dans la loi, son objectif est "d'aider les provinces et les établissements d'enseignement à utiliser et à allouer plus efficacement les ressources régionales dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur." Il n'est pas encore certain que les commissions provinciales continueront d'exister.

Chaque université soutient que le pouvoir d'établir elle-même ses politiques d'admission et de transfert constitue un aspect essentiel de sa liberté académique. Tout de même les faits récents indiquent

Tableau II

Provinces	Date de la Loi	Nom	Nomination du président	Nombre de membres	Pouvoirs
Terre-Neuve	1949	Board of Regents	Gouvernement	19	Direction
Nouveau-Brunswick ¹ Nouvelle-Écosse Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1974	Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission	Gouvernement	16	Consultation
Québec	1968	Conseil des universités	Gouvernement	17	Consultation
Ontario	1974	Council on University Affairs	Gouvernement	19	Consultation
Manitoba	1967	Universities Grant Commission	Gouvernement	13	Consultation, décision
Saskatchewan	1974	Universities Commission	Gouvernement	9	Consultation
Alberta	1966 (abolie en 1973)	Universities Commission			
Colombie-Britannique	1974	Universities Council	Gouvernement	11	Consultation

¹ Les commissions de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, de la Nouvelle-Écosse et du Nouveau-Brunswick ont été abolies à l'été de 1974 et remplacées par la *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission* (MPHEC).

la nécessité d'une plus grande coordination; l'ouverture des collèges communautaires a créé des problèmes relatifs aux transferts tandis que les divers programmes d'éducation permanente ont rendu difficile l'évaluation des crédits universitaires. Il en résulte que certains organismes régulateurs ont songé à imposer certaines mesures d'uniformité, ce qui aurait pour effet de restreindre l'autonomie des établissements. Cette question litigieuse ne sera pas résolue sans difficulté.

Plus de 40 ministères et organismes fédéraux subventionnent la recherche dans les universités canadiennes en ce qui a trait aux sciences physiques et naturelles et, plus récemment aux sciences sociales et aux humanités. Les principaux intermédiaires sont le Conseil national de recherches, établi en 1916, le Conseil des Arts du Canada, créé en 1957 et le Conseil des recherches médicales, devenu indépendant du Conseil national de recherches en 1960. Les fonds accordés par ces trois organismes sont passés de huit millions en 1960-61 à 110 millions aujourd'hui et les subventions de recherche de ministères comme ceux de l'Agriculture, de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, de l'Environnement, de la Santé et du Bien-être, de la Main d'oeuvre et de la Défense nationale ont aussi augmenté considérablement.

Cet accroissement soudain d'activités de recherche a correspondu à l'intérêt croissant de la plupart des pays pour l'établissement de politiques nationales scientifiques et un certain nombre d'études sur ce sujet ont été effectuées au Canada. Le Conseil des Sciences et le Conseil économique ont été établis dans les années 60 et ont tous deux publié des rapports spéciaux et réguliers. L'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques a effectué une enquête et publié ses résultats en 1969. Une autre étude a été terminée récemment par le Comité sénatorial de la politique scientifique et l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada a publié le rapport de deux commissaires qui ont examiné les

politiques de recherche au niveau institutionnel¹. Aucun changement révolutionnaire de politique ne s'est encore produit, mais un nouveau ministère fédéral des Sciences et de la Technologie a été créé en 1971 et on fait présentement l'examen des mandats et des façons de procéder des trois plus importants organismes subventionnaires.

On a aussi entraîné les gouvernements provinciaux dans les discussions de politique de recherche. La plupart d'entre eux ont maintenant des conseils de recherche provinciaux qui offrent des subventions de recherche et des bourses dans des domaines particuliers d'intérêt comme le développement des ressources nationales, les services de santé et sociaux. On a vu des cas de duplication, de distorsion des priorités et, assez souvent, de projets entrepris par des autorités fédérales, auxquels les autorités provinciales doivent apporter leur aide après une période d'essai. En 1973, le Conseil des ministres de l'Éducation a recommandé au gouvernement fédéral que toutes les subventions de recherche

1. Canada, Conseil des Sciences, *Le gouvernement fédéral et l'aide à la recherche dans les universités canadiennes*, Étude spéciale n°7 (Ottawa: Imprimeur de la Reine, 1969).

Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques, *Reviews of National Science Policy: Canada* (Paris: 1969).

Canada, Comité sénatorial de la politique scientifique, *Une politique scientifique canadienne*, Rapport (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970).

Louis-Philippe Bonneau et J.A. Corry, *Poursuivre l'Optimum: Politique de la recherche dans les universités au Canada* (Ottawa: Association des universités et collèges du Canada, 1972).

soient canalisées par les ministères provinciaux plutôt que remises directement aux universités et qu'elles soient réparties en trois catégories: celles concernant des questions qui relèvent entièrement du gouvernement fédéral; celles relevant de la compétence provinciale et celles desquelles les deux niveaux de gouvernement sont responsables. Les universités ne considèrent pas ces propositions comme acceptables et elles insistent pour continuer à avoir directement accès aux organismes subventionnaires et leur mot à dire dans les décisions de principe. Pour sa part, le gouvernement fédéral n'a pas fait connaître clairement sa position.

COLLABORATION

Durant la dernière décennie, il a été mentionné dans le périodique de nouvelles et d'opinions de l'AUC, Affaires Universitaires, que la tendance la plus frappante dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur a été la croissance du provincialisme. Par la suite, ce mouvement n'a pas diminué. Il s'est même intensifié et l'absence d'accord sur les objectifs nationaux devient de plus en plus apparent jour après jour. Les dangers sont également plus évidents. Les obstacles à la mobilité des étudiants et du personnel enseignant, les inégalités dans les services entre les régions et les provinces, les différences dans les priorités, la duplication et la concurrence dans les programmes sont des preuves du manque de collaboration à une époque où l'on est particulièrement exigeant envers les dirigeants des universités.

L'Association des universités et collèges du Canada a été établie en tant que Conférence nationale des universités et collèges canadiens en 1911 alors qu'un certain nombre d'établissements ont décidé de se rencontrer annuellement pour discuter de questions et de problèmes d'intérêt national. La Conférence a vu ses fonctions et responsabilités s'élargir au cours de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale alors qu'elle est devenue l'agent de toutes les universités canadiennes dans leurs discussions avec le gouvernement fédéral. Après la guerre, les membres de la Conférence lui ont confié la tâche de lancer une campagne afin de renseigner le grand public sur la signification qu'avaient les établissements d'enseignement supérieur pour le Canada et sur leurs besoins urgents. En 1951 le gouvernement du Canada accepte d'accorder des subventions annuelles aux universités. Ces subventions se doublent en 1956 et le gouvernement fédéral demande à la CNUC d'établir l'admissibilité des établissements à recevoir des octrois et d'en faire la distribution en son nom; la CNUC est incorporée en 1957 pour accomplir ces tâches.

En 1958, la CNUC cesse d'exister et est remplacée par deux nouveaux organismes: la Conférence nationale des Universités et Collèges canadiens (CNUCC) et la Fondation des Universités canadiennes (FUC). La fonction principale de la première est l'organisation d'une conférence annuelle réunissant le personnel enseignant et administratif et servant de véhicule pour la discussion de problèmes universitaires. La CUF, un organisme constitué, sert d'agence administrative de la CNUCC. Ses tâches sont de négocier pour les universités auprès du gouvernement du Canada, de distribuer les subventions fédérales aux universités, de fournir un secrétariat au Comité canadien des bourses du Commonwealth, d'administrer au nom du gouvernement du Canada la partie universitaire du nouveau plan des bourses du Commonwealth et de diriger les nombreux projets au nom des universités membres de la conférence. Le secrétariat permanent est établi en 1957 et, en 1958, une subvention de la Carnegie Corporation de New York permet à la conférence d'ajouter un service de recherche et d'information et de créer une bibliothèque importante. La Loi du Parlement canadien, adoptée le 3 avril 1965, sanctionne officiellement la reconstitution et le nom de ces deux organismes sous le nom de l'Association des Universités et

Collèges du Canada. Le but de cette réorganisation est de simplifier les opérations de ces deux organismes alors que leurs objectifs demeurent les mêmes. L'Association fonctionne maintenant au moyen d'un conseil d'administration élu, d'un directeur administratif et d'un personnel permanent. Presque tous les établissements conférant des diplômes en sont membres ainsi qu'un certain nombre de collèges affiliés qui n'ont pas tous le pouvoir statuaire de conférer des diplômes. L'Association compte aussi un bon nombre de membres associés, comme l'Association des facultés de médecine du Canada et l'Association canadienne des écoles de service social, et son personnel effectue des recherches pour les universités et leur fournit des services d'information. L'assemblée annuelle qui a lieu chaque automne réunit les dirigeants et les représentants des universités, y compris des professeurs et des étudiants de toutes les parties du Canada. Des dispositions ont été prises afin de fournir des services bilingues dans tous les domaines. L'Association a mis sur pied un certain nombre d'études importantes sur les problèmes nationaux comme, par exemple, le financement et l'administration des universités canadiennes. Elle a aussi parrainé des organismes comme le Service d'admission au collège et à l'université et le Service universitaire canadien outre-mer.

Il y a des organismes nationaux qui représentent certains groupes au sein des universités. Par exemple, l'Association canadienne des professeurs d'université a été établie dans les années 50 et représente toutes les catégories du personnel enseignant. Elle est administrée par un conseil qui comprend des représentants de chaque université membre et son bureau est situé à Ottawa. Au cours des dernières années, des groupements régionaux et provinciaux de personnel universitaire ont été formés et ils ont pris l'initiative de négocier avec les autorités provinciales sur la question des traitements, des conditions de travail et du développement des universités en général. Il y a aussi certains groupements d'intérêt particulier qui tiennent leur assemblée annuelle conjointement avec la Société royale du Canada en juin. Ces "sociétés savantes" comprennent, entre autres, l'Association canadienne des écoles d'études supérieures, la Société historique du Canada et la Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'enseignement supérieur, fondée récemment.

Le Conseil des ministres de l'éducation (Canada) a été établi en 1966. Ses membres se composent des ministres de chaque province et les sous-ministres assistent également aux réunions. Un bureau a été établi à Toronto sous la direction du secrétaire général. Le Conseil s'intéresse à l'enseignement universitaire et, durant les deux dernières années, il a entamé des discussions avec les autorités fédérales sur le sujet de l'aide future à l'enseignement supérieur. En 1975, avec l'appui et la coopération du gouvernement fédéral, le Conseil a participé à l'enquête sur l'éducation au Canada qu'effectuait l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques. Lors d'une réunion tenue à Paris, les consultants, invités et les délégués canadiens ont examiné les conclusions de l'enquête et un rapport complet a été publié par l'Organisation le 17 août 1976.

Les membres du Conseil changent souvent à cause des aléas de la politique et, par conséquent, il a été difficile d'établir une politique générale et stable, en particulier puisque le gouvernement fédéral n'est pas représenté aux réunions du Conseil, même pas par un observateur.

Dans son exposé annuel de 1970, le Conseil économique du Canada a mentionné ce qui suit:

"... il est indispensable qu'un effort sérieux soit consacré à la définition des objectifs de l'enseignement postsecondaire. Cet

effort est nécessaire à la fois au niveau des institutions individuelles et du système dans son ensemble¹.”

On a reconnu de plus en plus ce besoin qui s’est traduit par la nomination de comités et de hauts fonctionnaires chargés de dresser des plans et des propositions de développement futur. Toutefois, pour être pleinement efficace, cette stratégie doit se fonder sur une compréhension profonde et vaste des questions en cause. Ces questions ont été précisées et expliquées clairement dans le rapport Faure, publié par l’Unesco et intitulé *Apprendre à être*. On y mentionne entre autres ce qui suit:

“De très nombreux facteurs économiques, sociaux, politiques, concourent à imposer la transformation de l’enseignement postsecondaire. Cette transformation ne peut cependant résulter de la simple addition ou superposition d’éléments plaqués sur le système existant. En vue de dispenser un enseignement réellement approprié à une ‘clientèle’ de plus en plus nombreuse et différenciée, une diversification très poussée des institutions postsecondaires s’impose. Mais cela suppose au préalable un changement dans les attitudes traditionnelles à l’égard de l’Université. En effet, si les institutions d’un type nouveau sont

trop dénuées de prestige aux yeux du public, elles ne rempliront pas leur objet et les universités de type traditionnel continueront à être surchargées et appliqueront nécessairement des procédures discriminatoires².”

L’expérience des années 60 a donné naissance à la fois à l’espérance et à l’appréhension. Il a été prouvé que le Canada possède les ressources pour l’expansion, les expériences et les innovations dans le domaine vital de l’enseignement supérieur. Mais cette expérience démontre aussi le besoin d’une approche nationale aux problèmes de l’égalité des chances de s’instruire, de la mobilité, des disparités régionales et de la collaboration interprovinciale. Au début de l’année 1976, l’AUCC a porté ces points, ainsi que quelques autres, à l’attention du cabinet fédéral, et a recommandé que le niveau actuel de soutien des universités soit maintenu dans l’attente des nouvelles discussions entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux et les universités. Il y a un besoin manifeste, non seulement pour un tel dialogue, mais aussi pour la création d’une agence ou d’un organisme qui permettra des consultations continues au sujet des politiques en matière d’éducation afin d’en arriver à une entente sur les objectifs nationaux et sur les moyens de les réaliser.

1. Canada, Conseil économique, *Les diverses formes de la croissance*, septième exposé annuel (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970), p. 75.

2. Edgar Faure, et autres, *Apprendre à être*, Rapport de la Commission internationale sur le développement de l’éducation (Paris: Unesco, 1972), p. 226.

ADMISSION TO UNIVERSITY IN CANADA

Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French version follows

INTRODUCTION

Education in Canada is a provincial responsibility, and in this regard the 10 provinces are considered as independent. Each province has its own school curriculum and awards its own certificates of completion of secondary school studies. Canadian universities have individual admission requirements stated in terms of the secondary school certificates awarded in their own province, but all treat certificates of other provinces as approximately equivalent.

1 ADMISSION TO FIRST DEGREE

Depending on the province and on the university, high school students are eligible for admission to a first-degree program after completion of grades XI, XII, or XIII (Ontario only). In practice, for admission to courses leading to a first degree, most universities admit grade XII students and require specified grades in appropriate subjects, as well as a minimum overall average.

Generally, a student with a minimum overall average of at least 60% with no subject below 50% should gain admission to university, though not always to the course or institution of his/her first choice. It should also be noted that admission to certain faculties, such as law, medicine, dentistry, nursing, education and divinity, sometimes requires the completion of a bachelor's degree, or at least two years of post-secondary studies.

In Ontario, all students applying for fulltime, undergraduate, non-professional programs, including out-of-province and foreign students, do so through the Ontario Universities Application Centre. A common application form is used and students may list three universities of their choice. When an applicant has been accepted by one university, the centre will advise the other two. If a student is not accepted by any of the three selections, he or she will be informed of openings at other institutions. Application forms are available from the universities or the centre.

For admission purposes, the universities of Quebec require students to submit a certificate of completion of college studies (Diplôme d'études collégiales), from the colleges of general and vocational education established in different regions of the province. These colleges act as a bridge between the secondary and university levels. They offer a two-year course to which students are admitted after their secondary studies (Secondaire V). Admission to Quebec universities for both French and English-language candidates is granted upon completion of this two-year college program.

The province of Alberta has established a council to deal with admission and transfer problems relating to post-secondary educational institutions. The council is responsible for developing guidelines and procedures to ensure: a) that candidates who would benefit by post-secondary education are provided admission to the Alberta system of advanced education; b) and that transferability of credit facilitates student mobility, promotes a career-ladder concept, and avoids unnecessary repetition of content and student effort.

2 ADMISSION TO MASTER'S PROGRAMS

Admission to a master's degree program requires either a general or an honors bachelor's degree with at least second-class standing (65-70%) and, in some cases, first-class standing in one or two courses in which the candidate is specializing. The student must demonstrate fluency in the language of instruction (English or French) and usually competence in one or more other languages as determined by the department.

The master's degree requires at least one year's study following the honors bachelor's degree and two years following the general or pass bachelor's degree. In most cases, the master's degree must be completed within three to six years from the initial date of admission to the program.

Candidates admitted to the program with an honors degree are required to register in up to five courses of which two may ordinarily be replaced by a thesis. Most courses are taken at the graduate level although some may also be permitted at the honors undergraduate level. Courses must be approved by the department which will also determine the division of work between research and courses.

Master's studies generally comprise seminars, reading courses and a course in bibliography and research methods. (Courses already taken at the graduate level may, in some cases, be counted toward the master's program if they have not already counted as credit toward the baccalaureate degree.)

A thesis is ordinarily required though it may, in very few cases, be replaced by a research paper or dissertation. The thesis must display original scholarship expressed in satisfactory literary form consistent with the discipline studied. If the thesis is not completed in a period of three to six years, the candidate may be required to withdraw.

An average of 66-70% is required in all courses taken at the master's level although in some cases a mark as low as 60% may be accepted in one course. General and comprehensive written and oral examinations may be required at the discretion of the faculty or department. An oral examination on the content of the thesis is also usually required.

In some cases a supplemental examination may be permitted in no more than one or two courses for which less than 60% was originally obtained. In other cases no supplemental examination is permitted.

3 ADMISSION TO DOCTORAL PROGRAMS

Graduates holding the master's degree with high second-class standing (70-80%) or the honors bachelor's degree with first-class or high second-class standing may be admitted to a program of doctoral studies. Candidates having successfully completed the first year of the master's program may also be admitted.

Candidates must have demonstrated the ability to carry out research of high quality leading to an advancement in knowledge in their field of study and must exhibit a comprehensive mastery of their subject. Some university departments require candidates to sit for Graduate Record Examinations in the discipline and to submit the results with their application. Candidates must be fluent in the language of instruction (English or French) and competent in one or more other languages as determined by the department.

Candidates holding the master's degree and admitted to a doctoral program must spend at least two years in residence, while those with an honors bachelor's degree must spend at least three years in residence.

Candidates are required to register each year the degree is being pursued and are expected to complete full requirements for the degree within five to seven years from the initial date of admission to the program.

Candidates are required to outline their proposed course and research program in consultation with the head of the department in which they are specializing and writing their thesis, and with the director of research to whom they have been assigned. The program must have the approval of the dean of the faculty of graduate studies and, in many universities, of a committee of three members established to supervise the candidate's progress. The department and faculty share the responsibility for arranging examinations and adjudicating the thesis.

The number of courses for the doctoral degree is not usually specified for candidates admitted with the master's degree, although they are generally required to choose both a major field and one or two minor fields in related disciplines. A program of studies usually consists of seminars, formal courses at the graduate level, assigned reading, field work and consultations. Frequently, candidates who have not fulfilled the language requirements for the degree are required to attend language reading courses.

The doctoral thesis must constitute a significant contribution to knowledge, embody the results of original investigation and analysis, and be of such value as to merit publication.

The subject of the thesis must be approved by the faculty of graduate studies within at least one year of the date of registration for the degree and the thesis itself must be submitted within five to seven years from the date of admission to the program. The thesis is generally submitted to three examiners, one of whom is an "outside examiner".

In some cases, if the thesis is found unacceptable, a candidate is permitted to rewrite or revise it and resubmit it within a period of six to twelve months. However, candidates are not normally permitted to submit the thesis more than twice.

Candidates must obtain at least 66-70% in each examination and 75-80% in their subjects of major specialization. Comprehensive oral and/or written examinations, called candidacy or preliminary examinations, are generally held mid or part-way through the program or at the end of the second year when the thesis is well under way. The examinations are intended to test the candidate's mastery of his/her major and minor fields of study and to determine his/her eligibility to continue in the program with full doctoral status. Further course examinations may be held when the thesis is submitted.

Candidates are urged to complete their language requirements by the end of the penultimate year of their residence and are generally required to sit for either one examination in two foreign languages, if two languages are required, or two examinations, held at an interval of several months, in one foreign language if only one language is required.

Upon acceptance of the thesis, a final oral examination is held during which the candidate must defend his thesis.

4 EARLY ADMISSION

In the past, universities did not accept undergraduate students before the final secondary school examinations had been written. However, there are an increasing number of exceptions to this rule and many institutions accept a candidate's early application on the basis of the high school record and confidential reports from the principal and teachers.

5 TESTS FOR ADMISSION, PLACEMENT AND GUIDANCE

Canadian aptitude and achievement tests for admission purposes are no longer available and will not be requested by any Canadian university or college. While it was never intended that the tests be the sole criterion for admitting students to university or college-level studies, reliance on them has waned to the point where their administration is no longer practicable.

However, tests for placement and guidance purposes are gaining in importance in Canada and it is quite likely that at least some universities and colleges will use them in the future to ascertain the level of preparedness of freshmen students. Where they are used, it is likely these tests will be administered within the institutions immediately following registration and the results used to place the student in a program or, where this is necessary, to develop a program of remedial work for the student.

Canadian tests of English and French as second languages are also being developed and may come into general use in the next few years. At the present time, Canadian institutions wishing to test the ability of an out-of-province or non-Canadian student to work in the language of instruction when that language is not the student's first language use American or British tests.

6 STUDENT AID

Financial assistance, in the form of scholarships, bursaries, fellowships, grants-in-aid, assistantships and loans, is available to some but not to the majority of students. Awarding bodies include the Government of Canada through various departments and agencies, provincial governments, the universities, business and industrial corporations, voluntary associations and professional societies.

Details are to be found in the calendars of the universities, in "Awards for Graduate Study and Research" (Statistics Canada), and in the publication "National Student Aid Information Service" (Canadian Scholarship Trust Foundation). (See separate section entitled "Associations and agencies related to higher education" for addresses.)

Information concerning the "Canada Student Loans Plans" and its complementary provincial aid schemes is available from provincial and territorial governments and from the universities and colleges. The provincial and territorial offices are listed below.

Newfoundland: Canada Student Loans Authority, Department of Education, Imperial Oil Building, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5R9. Prince Edward Island: Canada Student Loans Committee, Department of Education, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 7N8. Nova Scotia: Canada Student Loans Committee, Student Aid Office, P.O. Box 578, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2Z1. New Brunswick: Department of Youth, Centennial Building, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3D 5H1. Ontario: Ministry of Colleges and Universities, Student Awards Branch, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M7A 1C6. Manitoba: Department of Colleges and Universities Affairs, Student Aid Branch, Box 6, 181 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C

0V8. Saskatchewan: Department of Continuing Education, 540 Midtown Centre, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3K2. Alberta: Students Finance Board, Department of Advanced Education, Devonian Building, 11160 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 0L2. British Columbia: The British Columbia Department of Education, Division of Post-Secondary Education, 535 Yates Street, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Z6. Yukon Territory: The Students Financial Assistance Awards Committee, Superintendent of Education, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory Y1A 2C6. Northwest Territories: Director of Education for the Northwest Territories, Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X0E 1H0.

7 ADMISSION OF FOREIGN STUDENTS

A growing number of students from other countries attend Canadian universities. They are usually required to show facility in English or French by passing SACU tests, or one of the English-language proficiency tests administered by the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB), 1888 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A. or by the universities of Cambridge and Michigan. Candidates from the United States are normally required to pass the College Board Scholastic Aptitude and Achievement tests (CEEB). Graduation from an American high school is usually accepted as the equivalent of Canadian grade XI, while the freshman year at college is equivalent to grade XII.

Students who hope to enter Canada to study should make their initial inquiries and arrangements several months, and preferably a full year, before the date they wish to begin their studies. They should not leave for Canada until they have received official acceptance of their application for admission to a university and have satisfied the requirements of Canadian immigration officials. They should not count on being able to earn their expenses during the course of their studies.

In addition to the officers and organizations in the universities themselves, there are several national associations devoted to the reception, orientation and welfare of students from abroad. The main ones are World University Service of Canada and the Canadian Bureau for International Education. (See separate section entitled "Associations and agencies related to higher education" for addresses.) In addition, the AUCC publishes "Notes for foreign students". This brochure and information concerning courses offered by Canadian universities are available on request. Information is also available from Canadian embassies, high commissions and consulates abroad.

Details of awards available to foreign postgraduate students can be found in "Study Abroad (Études à l'étranger; Estudios en el Extranjero)", a Unesco publication. This directory is available in most university libraries or from the Unesco sales agent in the student's own country.

ADMISSION AUX UNIVERSITÉS CANADIENNES INTRODUCTION

L'enseignement au Canada relève des provinces, et, à cet égard, chacune d'elles est considérée comme étant indépendante. Chaque province a ses propres programmes d'études et décerne ses propres certificats d'études secondaires. Chaque université canadienne établit ses exigences d'admission en fonction des certificats d'études secondaires propres à sa province, tout en traitant les certificats des autres provinces comme étant plus ou moins équivalents.

1 ADMISSION AUX ÉTUDES DU PREMIER CYCLE

Selon les provinces et les universités, sont admissibles aux études du premier cycle les étudiants qui ont terminé une 11^e, 12^e ou 13^e année (en Ontario seulement). Dans la pratique, la majorité des universités admettent les étudiants au premier cycle après la 12^e année et exigent une note fixée dans des matières pertinentes ainsi qu'une moyenne générale minimale. D'ordinaire, l'étudiant qui détient un certificat indiquant une note d'au moins 50% dans chaque matière et une moyenne générale d'au moins 60% est admissible même si ce n'est pas toujours dans le programme d'études ou l'établissement de son premier choix. Il importe de signaler également pour être admissible à certaines facultés, telles que les facultés de droit, de médecine, d'art dentaire, des sciences infirmières, de pédagogie et de théologie, il faut parfois posséder un baccalauréat ou avoir complété au moins deux années d'études au niveau universitaire.

En Ontario, tous les étudiants, y compris les étudiants étrangers et ceux des autres provinces, faisant demande d'admission à des programmes non professionnels de premier cycle et à plein temps doivent s'adresser au Centre d'inscription des universités de l'Ontario. Ils remplissent une formule de demande courante sur laquelle ils peuvent indiquer trois choix. Lorsqu'ils sont acceptés dans une université, le centre en prévient les deux autres. Il signale les possibilités qui existent ailleurs aux élèves qui ne sont acceptés par aucune des trois universités choisies. Les formules de demande sont disponibles dans les universités en question ainsi qu'au centre.

À l'admission, les universités du Québec exigent un Diplôme d'études collégiales décerné par les collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel et par les collèges privés établis dans diverses régions de la province. Ces établissements permettent de passer du niveau secondaire au niveau universitaire en offrant un programme d'enseignement de deux ans aux étudiants ayant terminé leurs études secondaires (Secondaire V).

La province de l'Alberta a établi un conseil chargé de s'occuper des problèmes d'admissions et de transferts relatifs aux établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire. Ce conseil doit élaborer des directives et de façons de procéder afin d'assurer: 1) que les candidats qui auraient avantage à poursuivre des études postsecondaires soient admis dans le système albertain d'études supérieures; b) et que la transférabilité des crédits facilite la mobilité des étudiants, serve à promouvoir l'idée d'une échelle de carrières et évite la répétition inutile des cours et du travail des étudiants.

2 ADMISSION AUX ÉTUDES AU NIVEAU DE LA MAÎTRISE (2^e CYCLE)

Pour être admissible à la maîtrise, un étudiant doit avoir obtenu soit un baccalauréat général ou spécialisé et avoir conservé une moyenne d'au moins 65% et, en certains cas, 75% dans un ou plusieurs des cours faisant partie de sa spécialisation.

Tout candidat doit faire preuve de facilité dans la langue d'enseignement (le français ou l'anglais) ainsi qu'une certaine connaissance d'une ou plusieurs autres langues, selon les exigences du département. Pour les candidats possédant un baccalauréat avec spécialisation, la durée des études préparatoires à la maîtrise est d'au moins une année complète à l'université. Les candidats ne détenant qu'un baccalauréat général doivent consacrer au moins deux ans à la préparation d'une maîtrise.

En règle générale, la préparation d'une maîtrise doit se faire dans un délai de trois à six ans à compter de la date d'admission à ce

programme. Le programme des études et le projet de thèse sont déterminés, pour chaque candidat, en consultation avec le directeur du département où doit être préparée sa maîtrise. Les études en vue de la maîtrise (en un an) comportent environ cinq cours dont deux peuvent être remplacés par une thèse. La plupart des cours sont au niveau du deuxième ou troisième cycle, quoique certains peuvent être permis au niveau du premier cycle de programmes spécialisés. Tous les cours doivent recevoir l'approbation du département qui détermine également la répartition du travail entre les recherches et les cours. En plus des cours magistraux, la scolarité de la maîtrise comporte la participation aux colloques, des lectures obligatoires, l'établissement d'une bibliographie et l'initiation aux méthodes de recherches. Dans certains cas, des cours complétés au préalable au-delà du premier cycle peuvent compter aux fins de la maîtrise pourvu qu'ils n'aient pas déjà servi de crédits pour l'obtention d'un baccalauréat.

La présentation d'une thèse est habituellement requise pour l'obtention d'une maîtrise, bien qu'il y ait de rares exceptions où cette thèse peut être remplacée par un exposé des recherches effectuées ou par une dissertation. Une thèse doit manifester une certaine originalité de pensée et doit être écrite en style convenable et compatible avec le sujet traité. Si la thèse n'est pas rédigée entre trois et six ans, il peut arriver qu'on demande au candidat de se retirer.

Le candidat doit conserver une moyenne de 66 à 70% dans chaque cours au niveau de la maîtrise bien qu'une note aussi basse que 60% peut être acceptée dans un cours. Un examen général et détaillé, écrit et oral peut être requis à la discrétion du département ou de la faculté en cause. Le candidat doit normalement défendre sa thèse oralement.

3 ADMISSION AUX ÉTUDES DE DOCTORAT (3^e CYCLE)

Pour être admissible au doctorat, un candidat doit normalement avoir obtenu sa maîtrise avec grande distinction (70 à 80%). Certains des meilleurs candidats à la maîtrise peuvent être autorisés à passer directement au doctorat. Les candidats ayant réussi la première année de la maîtrise peuvent aussi être admissibles. L'admission des candidats se fait toujours après examen de leur dossier universitaire. En plus de cet examen, certains départements exigent qu'un candidat leur soumette les résultats d'un test spécial d'aptitude aux études supérieures dans le domaine particulier de sa spécialisation. Tout candidat doit pouvoir s'exprimer couramment en français ou en anglais, selon la langue d'enseignement de l'université de son choix.

La durée des études pour les candidats détenant une maîtrise et admis de plein droit à un programme de doctorat est d'au moins deux années complètes à l'université, tandis que les candidats détenant un baccalauréat spécialisé doivent y passer au moins trois ans. Chaque candidat doit s'inscrire au début de chaque année d'étude et il compte cinq à sept ans pour terminer son doctorat.

C'est au candidat lui-même qu'il appartient ordinairement, en consultation avec le directeur du département où il se spécialisera, de proposer le programme de ses études et son projet de recherche. La proposition du candidat doit être approuvée par le doyen des études supérieures et par un comité spécial de trois membres chargé de suivre les progrès du candidat et de l'aider dans la planification de son travail et dans la préparation de sa thèse. La connaissance d'une ou parfois de deux langues étrangères peut être requise pour l'obtention du doctorat.

Même si un candidat au doctorat n'est pas astreint à un programme d'études déterminé d'avance, il doit néanmoins suivre

un certain nombre de cours principaux et de cours secondaires. À ces cours s'ajoutent la participation aux colloques, des lectures prescrites, le travail sur le terrain ou en laboratoire, ainsi que des rencontres périodiques avec son directeur de thèse et, au besoin, avec d'autres professeurs. Tout candidat au doctorat dont la connaissance des langues étrangères requises est insuffisante doit suivre des cours de perfectionnement.

La préparation et la soutenance d'une thèse sont absolument requises pour l'obtention du doctorat. Cette thèse doit représenter une contribution réelle au savoir, être le résultat de recherches originales et d'analyses personnelles et être présentée dans un style qui la rende digne d'être publiée. Le sujet de la thèse doit être approuvé par l'école des études supérieures dans l'année qui suit la première inscription d'un candidat au doctorat. La thèse elle-même doit être soumise dans une période variant entre cinq et sept ans, selon les universités, après la première inscription du candidat. La thèse d'un candidat au doctorat est habituellement soumise à trois examinateurs, dont un n'est pas de l'université fréquentée. En cas du refus de sa thèse, le candidat a entre six mois et un an pour la réviser et présenter un texte corrigé. Une thèse de doctorat ne peut être normalement soumise plus de deux fois.

Un candidat au doctorat doit conserver entre 66 et 70% à chacun de ses examens, et dans son sujet majeur de spécialisation, entre 75 et 80%. Au milieu de sa scolarité, ou au plus tard avant de présenter sa thèse, il doit subir un examen détaillé écrit et oral, appelé examen de candidature ou préliminaire, qui permet d'apprécier sa maîtrise des matières inscrites à son programme d'études et d'autoriser la poursuite de son travail pré-doctoral. Au cours de l'avant-dernière année de scolarité, un candidat doit subir avec succès un examen sur deux langues étrangères ou deux examens, passés à quelques mois d'intervalle, sur une langue étrangère, selon qu'on exige d'en connaître une ou deux. Une fois sa thèse présentée et acceptée par le jury d'examen, le candidat doit en faire la soutenance.

4 ADMISSION ANTICIPÉE

Autrefois, les universités n'admettaient pas de candidats avant qu'ils aient subi les examens de fin d'études secondaires. Cependant on s'en tient de moins en moins à cette règle, et de nombreuses institutions acceptent les demandes anticipées de candidats en se fondant sur leur dossier scolaire au niveau secondaire, sur les rapports confidentiels du directeur et des professeurs.

5 TESTS AUX FINS D'ADMISSION, DE PLACEMENT ET D'ORIENTATION

Les tests canadiens d'aptitude et de niveau de scolarité aux fins d'admission ne sont plus disponibles et ne seront plus requis par aucune université ni aucun collège. Les tests n'ont jamais été destinés à servir de critère unique d'admissibilité aux études universitaires ou collégiales, en revanche, on est venu à s'y fier tellement peu qu'il est impossible d'en poursuivre l'administration.

Par contre, les tests aux fins de placement et d'orientation prennent une importance croissante au Canada; il est donc possible qu'au moins quelques universités et collèges y aient recours pour évaluer les aptitudes et connaissances des nouveaux étudiants vis-à-vis des études post-secondaires. Les établissements intéressés feront sans doute subir les tests immédiatement après l'inscription, et utiliseront les résultats pour déterminer les cours appropriés à l'étudiant ou, le cas échéant, pour lui préparer un programme de rattrapage.

En outre, des tests de langue française et de langue anglaise en tant que deuxième langue sont également en voie d'élaboration et pourraient être mis en application générale d'ici quelques années. Présentement, lorsqu'il s'agit d'un étudiant étranger ou venant d'une autre province, les établissements canadiens désireux d'apprécier son aptitude à travailler dans la langue d'enseignement, dans le cas où celle-ci n'est pas sa langue maternelle, utilisent des tests américains ou britanniques.

6 AIDE AUX ÉTUDIANTS

Certains étudiants peuvent obtenir de l'aide financière sous forme de bourses d'études, de bourses d'entretien, de bourses de perfectionnement, de subventions et de prêts. Les organismes qui accordent une telle aide comprennent le gouvernement du Canada, par l'intermédiaire de divers ministères et organismes d'État, les gouvernements provinciaux, les universités, les sociétés commerciales et industrielles, les associations bénévoles et professionnelles.

On trouvera des détails dans les annuaires des universités, dans "Bourses d'études supérieures et de recherches" (Statistique Canada) et dans la publication intitulée "Service de renseignements sur l'aide nationale aux étudiants", de la Canadian Scholarship Trust Foundation. (Voir la section intitulée "Associations et organismes intéressés à l'enseignement supérieur" pour les adresses.)

On peut obtenir des gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux ainsi que des universités et collèges des renseignements sur le "Régime canadien de prêts aux étudiants" et les programmes provinciaux d'aide financière. Les bureaux des provinces et des territoires sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Terre-Neuve: Administration des prêts canadiens aux étudiants, Ministère de l'Éducation, Édifice Imperial Oil, Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve) A1C 5R9. Île du Prince-Édouard: Comité des prêts canadiens aux étudiants, Ministère de l'Éducation, Charlottetown (Île du Prince-Édouard) C1A 7N8. Nouvelle-Écosse: Comité des prêts canadiens aux étudiants de la Nouvelle-Écosse, Bureau d'aide aux étudiants, Case postale 578, Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse) B3J 2Z1. Nouveau-Brunswick: Département de la Jeunesse, Édifice du Centenaire, Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick) E3D 5H1. Ontario: Département des Collèges et des Universités, Direction de l'aide aux étudiants, Immeuble Mowat, Queen's Park, Toronto (Ontario) M7A 1C6. Manitoba: Département des Collèges et des Affaires universitaires, Direction de l'aide aux étudiants, Case postale 6, 1181, avenue Portage, Winnipeg (Manitoba) R3C 0V8. Saskatchewan: Ministère de l'Éducation permanente, 540, Centre Midtown, Regina (Saskatchewan) S4P 3K2. Alberta: Commission d'aide aux étudiants, Département de l'enseignement supérieur, Édifice Devonian, 11160, avenue Jasper, Edmonton (Alberta) T5K 0L2. Colombie-Britannique: Ministère de l'Éducation de la Colombie-Britannique, Division de l'enseignement postsecondaire, 535, rue Yates, Victoria (Colombie-Britannique) V8W 2Z6. Territoire du Yukon: Comité d'aide financière aux étudiants, Surintendant de l'Éducation, Case postale 2703, Whitehorse Territoire du Yukon) Y1A 2C6. Territoires du Nord-Ouest: Directeur de l'éducation pour les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest) X0E 1H0.

7 ADMISSION DES ÉTUDIANTS ÉTRANGERS

Un nombre croissant d'étudiants d'autres pays fréquentent les universités canadiennes. On leur demande d'ordinaire de justifier leur connaissance de l'anglais ou du français au moyen des tests du SACU ou de l'un des examens de connaissance de la langue

anglaise administré par le "College Entrance Examination Board" (CEEB), 1885 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A. ou par les universités de Cambridge et de Michigan. Les candidats venant des États-Unis passent ordinairement les "College Board Scholastic Aptitude and Development tests" (CEEB). Le certificat d'un "high school" des États-Unis est généralement considéré comme l'équivalent de la 11^e année, et la première année au niveau collégial équivalent à la 12^e année.

Tous ceux qui désirent venir faire des études au Canada devraient se renseigner et prendre les mesures nécessaires plusieurs mois et, de préférence, une année avant la date à laquelle ils désirent commencer leurs études. Ils ne devraient pas quitter leurs pays avant que leur demande d'admission à une université ait été officiellement acceptée et d'avoir satisfait aux règlements de l'immigration canadienne. Ils ne doivent pas compter être en mesure de gagner assez d'argent pour acquitter leurs dépenses au cours de leurs études au Canada.

Outre les directeurs et les organismes des universités mêmes, les principales associations nationales se consacrant à l'accueil, à l'orientation et au bien-être des étudiants étrangers sont le Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale et l'Entr'aide universitaire mondiale du Canada. (Voir section intitulée "Associations et organismes intéressés à l'enseignement supérieur".) De plus, l'AUCC publie une feuille de renseignements intitulée "Notes pour les étudiants étrangers", qu'on peut se procurer sur demande, ainsi que d'autres renseignements sur les programmes d'études offerts dans les universités canadiennes. On peut aussi obtenir des renseignements de la part des ambassades, des hauts commissariats et des consulats canadiens à l'étranger.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les bourses offertes aux étudiants du niveau supérieur dans "Études à l'étranger (Study Abroad; Estudios en el Extranjero)", publication de l'Unesco. On peut la consulter dans la plupart des bibliothèques d'université ou se la procurer auprès du représentant de l'Unesco dans son propre pays.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES OF CANADA

(Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French version follows)

by Dr. Gordon Campbell

(Dr. Campbell is the author of *Community Colleges in Canada* published in 1971 by Ryerson-McGraw Hill, and other works including an annotated bibliography of English and French documents and studies about colleges. A book on the sociological origins of colleges in Alberta is to be published in 1977 by McClelland and Stewart. Dr. Campbell has been awarded a Canada Council research fellowship to continue research relating to colleges. Inquiries and correspondence should be addressed to Dr. G. Campbell, faculty of education, The University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4.)

Among dowager circles, the community college is the *enfant terrible* of Canadian education. Its arrival has altered existing educational arrangements, threatened conventional ways of doing things, and consumed funds others wanted. It has forced governments to develop new administrative structures and to examine how the life-long learning requirements of society can best be met. If it continues to be well cared for, the community college may provide some of the most promising educational achievements in the country.

How to portray such diverse, bumptious, self-assertive and irreverent institutions across Canada as community colleges is an intriguing exercise. Should commentary be confined to the college

as an institution? Should major attention be given to the learner — the locus from which all college activities ought to diverge and converge? Should the Canadian college “movement” be viewed from the east-west perspective of the country in all its diversity? Or, given the jurisdictional constraints of the British North America Act that segregate education province by province, should the emphasis be upon provincial systems? This article will view colleges as systems — their multiple origins, current operation and challenges. A summary of characteristics and a note about terminology will be followed by the history, structure and function of each system, concluding with an evaluation of issues now confronting colleges throughout Canada.

EVOLVING IDENTITY

Canadian colleges exhibit in varying degrees: ease of access, comprehensiveness, community outreach, emphasis upon the teaching/learning process, commitment to flexibility. By and large, Canadian community colleges have adopted most, and in some cases, all of the following purposes: 1) preparation for entry or reentry directly into employment; 2) preparation, after pre-professional education, for transfer to a university; 3) remedial and general education for students of all ages; 4) general services of a wide variety for the community; 5) counselling services; 6) particular concern for the part-time student.

At the heart of the college system (as well as the university system) is its admission policy. Colleges hold to the conviction that all citizens are educable; that educational opportunities must be available beyond the existing school and university systems to include a broader segment of society; that post-secondary

education should be available within commuting distance (except in sparsely populated areas) for the many rather than the few. Implied in the community college "open-door" concept are some assumptions: low cost to students; psychological accessibility; diversified curricula; the option of leaving traditional academic pursuits temporarily to gain learning through other experience; careful counselling; the opportunity to change direction while in college; more educational scope and thus more career possibilities for the part-time student beyond the conventional school age.

The term comprehensive, although employed extensively in college literature, has no uniform meaning across Canada. In some provinces (Alberta and British Columbia, for instance), it implies a curriculum including: two years of university-level studies; career programs leading directly to employment; remedial-developmental programs and a variety of recreational, thematic and general education studies. Elsewhere, as in Ontario, colleges explicitly provide a vocational alternative to universities. Here, "comprehensive" suggests a range of remedial, general and technical studies and training leading to almost every destination other than a university. In Quebec, colleges are considered stage three in a comprehensive four-tiered total system (primary, secondary, college, university). Institutes of technology, agricultural colleges, marine schools are not included in legislation governing community colleges. However specialized, they are certainly comprehensive vocational colleges and, as such, are included in a broad definition of community college.

The community orientation of a college is determined by college philosophy, its leadership, its location (city centre, sub-urban or rural), the educational services asked for by the community, and its relationship to other educational institutions and agencies. There is no agreement as to what "community" in a college title signifies. In British Columbia only one college uses the term community in its title. That change was made in 1974. In Alberta, the government forbids the use of the term "junior" in college titles and encourages "community". However, only two colleges in Alberta include "community" in their titles; another uses "regional". Colleges of applied arts and technology in Ontario were not allowed to use "community" when the names for individual colleges were being considered. Many college administrators in Quebec would reject outright the implications of the term *collège communautaire*.

From the point of view of curriculum, "community" cannot be interpreted to mean merely that the program of instruction has been designed to meet local needs alone. To a degree not formerly anticipated, Ontario colleges are developing distinctive programs attractive to people outside a local vicinity. Indeed, many colleges across Canada offer instruction in subjects where no local employment possibility exists. In Saskatchewan it is estimated that one out of every three technical institute graduates each year leaves the province in search of employment. In sum, all colleges do have a community dimension, however, interpreted. Some institutions may specialize in programs of local interest. For others, the community may be a matter of geography: a district, a region or the province and beyond. For most colleges, especially as they concern the local part-time student or the mature student over 18 (20 in Quebec) who lacks appropriate admission qualifications, "community" means the promise to promote the cultural, intellectual and social life of the district above and beyond regularly scheduled day and evening classes. A college does not exist exclusively for the university, or for industry and the professions or an elite; it also provides an oasis to which workers, youth and all who seek to learn, can regularly return. Increasingly, work and study are being interwoven throughout a lifetime. And,

while it is a fact that much has been done to open colleges to all sorts of people, insufficient attention has been given to adjusting the method and content of education to meet their needs.

Colleges are teaching institutions. Whereas university faculty, in addition to teaching, are obliged through scholarly research and consulting to contribute to the advancement of knowledge, college teachers are expected to give highest priority to excellence in the teaching/learning process. This is not to suggest that college instructors do not value research or that colleges ought not to conduct institutional research. The point is, rather, that a college is a community of learners, not a community of advanced scholars.

In this context, the centrality of the individual learner is paramount.

In their commitment to flexibility, colleges have set for themselves formidable and lofty goals: to generate motivation among students whose experience in secondary school turned them off learning; to serve effectively new economic and social classes; to establish classrooms anywhere in the community — highrise, storefront or church basement; to break the lock-step time bind in the traditional pacing of education; to offer persons of all ages a means of self-fulfillment. Thus dedicated, colleges must search out fresh approaches and serve new constituencies with zeal and imagination. Short-term study, remedial-development programs and opportunities for re-entry of all age groups into vocational and general studies demand sensitive and often unprecedented mechanisms for adult learning.

A word about terminology. *Transfer* denotes studies providing credits toward a baccalaureate degree. This term creates difficulties as community college systems develop and inter-institutional relationships increase. Programs are being developed for articulation among many kinds of institutions. Indeed, students who have met the requirements for a university degree are attending a community college for specific technical training prior to employment. *Junior college* denotes an institution whose program of studies is confined largely to the first year or two of studies leading to a baccalaureate degree given elsewhere. There are few such public institutions now left in Canada. *Post-secondary* is an inclusive term referring to all post-high school institutions, including universities. It does not indicate clearly, however, that a third level or system beyond the primary and secondary systems has come into being in Canada consisting of two categories: degree-granting and non-degree granting institutions. A better term, one that incorporates both these divisions is *tertiary*. In English-speaking Canada, *college* designates either a part of a university or a non-degree granting institution whose emphasis on vocational training makes its purpose quite different from that of the university. The chief executive officer of a college in Alberta and Ontario is called *president*, in Quebec, *director general*, in British Columbia and Saskatchewan, *principal*, and in Manitoba, *director*. A variety of titles is used in the Atlantic provinces. A *community college* is a locally oriented, tertiary level, non-degree granting institution offering general and specialized programs for full-time and part-time studies. The normal duration of college studies is two years for those proceeding to a university and up to three years for those intending to enter the labor market directly.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

No Canadian college system resembles more closely the American community junior college pattern than does that of British Columbia. At the same time, the early affiliation of colleges in this province was peculiarly Canadian. Between 1903 and 1915 Victoria College (now the University of Victoria) was affiliated with McGill University although administered by the Victoria

School Board and later, under the same administration, affiliated with The University of British Columbia (which also had been affiliated with McGill). The close alignment of colleges with school boards remains a salient characteristic of B.C.'s college system.

The architect of B.C. college development in the 1960's was undoubtedly John B. Macdonald. His report in 1962, *Higher Education in British Columbia and a Plan for the Future*, recommended the establishment of two-year colleges for designated communities. Amendments to the Public Schools Act in 1958 permitted the formation of school district colleges "in which tuition in first and second year university work is offered by authority of a board of school trustees". Until 1963, colleges were obliged to be affiliated with The University of British Columbia. Amendments to the Public Schools Act in that year provided for the establishment and government of colleges as a responsibility of locally elected boards of school trustees and generally facilitated the implementation of the Macdonald report. A college could be established only after citizens had passed a plebiscite (approval in principle) and a referendum (approval of specific local taxation for capital costs). School boards were easily successful in plebiscites; nearly everyone wanted a college. Referenda did not fare so well. Of the three in the province put to ratepayers by school boards only one succeeded (Selkirk College). In February 1970, the government introduced major amendments to the Public Schools Act: vocational schools were to be "melded" with adjacent colleges; distinctions between regional district colleges were abandoned; the principal was removed from the voting membership on the college council (board of governors) but his/her authority as chief executive officer was more clearly defined; a council would consist of two members appointed by government, the district superintendent of schools (since removed from council membership), school board appointees and community representatives appointed by government. Provision was not made for faculty or student representation.

Vancouver City College (renamed Vancouver Community College in 1974) was established in 1965. The second college in British Columbia, (and the first regional college), Selkirk College, developed in the West Kootenay region and began offering programs in 1966. One by one, largely through initiatives taken by school boards in the region, colleges were established as follows: 1968 (Okanagan College, Capilano College); 1969 (Malaspina College, the College of New Caledonia); 1970 (Cariboo College, Douglas College); 1971 (Camosun College); and 1974 (Fraser Valley College).

By the beginning of 1975, ten community colleges were in operation. Distinctiveness, ranging from the traditional institutional concept of a central core facility (Selkirk College), to a college which has no significant core facility (Fraser Valley College), characterized this decade of development. In all cases, the colleges are comprehensive, offering both university level studies and programs leading directly to employment.

A Task Force on the Community College was established in 1973. After an extensive process of consultations and meetings throughout the province, the Task force recommended in 1974 a major overhaul in the college system including proposals for the first college act in British Columbia. Although such an act has not yet been introduced, changes have nonetheless come about more or less in the traditional manner. In 1975, four new colleges were established: East Kootenay Community College in Cranbrook, Northern Lights Community College in Dawson Creek, Northwest Community College in Terrace and North Island Community College in Campbell River. Meanwhile, a significant

change in status occurred to the British Columbia Institute of Technology. Since its founding, the Institute had been administered, as are the institutes in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and in the Atlantic provinces, directly by the Department of Education. In 1974, the British Columbia legislature passed The Institute of Technology Act providing the Institute with a board of governors and corporate powers.

Two commissions, established by the NDP Government elected in 1972, had the possibility of profoundly altering relationships among a cluster of institutions that had been allowed to develop over the years. The Royal Commission on Post-Secondary Education in the Kootenay Region involved Selkirk College, Notre Dame University, The Kootenay School of Art and the former Nelson Vocational School. Delay and confusion appear to characterize the government's response to the many imaginative and contentious proposals it has received. The second report (known as the Marsh Report) was commissioned by the Department of Education to study the relationships among colleges in the lower mainland. This report, released in January 1975 was auxiliary to the main Task Force report for the province made public a year earlier. The terms of reference included the mandate to recommend smaller and administratively simpler college structures. The recommendations were path-breaking in nature; by and large they have not been acted upon.

In sum, the varied, vital and widely extended college system in British Columbia has evolved as much through local initiatives as through want of precise government planning.

ALBERTA

Alberta did not experience the dramatic changes in its education system that took place in Quebec and Ontario. It shares with British Columbia a pattern of steady evolutionary growth.

Managed by locally elected school boards and funded by local taxation, a public junior college was established first at Lethbridge in 1957 under provisions of the Alberta Public School Act. The Public Junior Colleges Act (1958) required junior colleges to be affiliated with a university and to be supported in part by local taxation. Colleges developed at Red Deer (1964), Medicine Hat (1965), Grande Prairie and Calgary (1966). New legislation, the Colleges Act (1969), realigned the existing system and added to it the Alberta Colleges Commission, a nine-member board having wide financial and other regulatory powers. Under the 1969 legislation colleges became independent of local school divisions and support by local taxation was replaced by provincial financing. A revised structure for college boards provided for eight members including five selected by the government, the president, a faculty and a student representative. (Other provinces that have student and faculty board representation are Quebec and Saskatchewan.) As before, colleges were to be comprehensive, offering career, university parallel and general education programs.

During 1969-70 there were two major developments. A government white paper, *Post-Secondary Education until 1972*, announced the establishment of a new university and community college in the Edmonton area. Later the government commissioned Walter H. Worth to study the province's educational system. His report, *A future of choices: a choice of futures*, three years later made sweeping recommendations concerning colleges. For instance, it proposed (and this has been implemented) the dissolution of the Alberta Colleges Commission and the Alberta Universities Commission and the creation of a department of advanced education to work with the existing department of education. All colleges, institutes of technology,

agricultural and vocational schools now come under this new department. Before the Alberta Colleges Commission was dissolved in March 1973, it had conducted an extensive and much respected program of research and planning, including a *Master Plan for Non-University Colleges*, published in September 1972.

Two new colleges were established in Alberta in 1975, both in the northern part of the province. Kenyano College, in Fort McMurray, formerly an Alberta vocational centre, was originally opened in 1965 as a pre-employment training centre. A 15 million dollar campus including facilities to serve both the community and the college is under construction. The decision to establish Lakeland College, as an interprovincial enterprise was made about one year ago. Although the college is administered by Alberta, it is funded jointly by the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments. It serves both the residents of the Lakeland region of Alberta and neighboring areas of Saskatchewan. The central administrative offices for Lakeland College are in Lloydminster on the border, with regional offices in both Alberta and Saskatchewan. Alberta is also cooperating with British Columbia for the provision of educational centres along the northern boundaries of these provinces. Further developments include a task force to study the programs and services of Fairview and Grande Prairie Colleges.

Dissatisfaction concerning the conditions under which students at Alberta's public colleges and provincially administered institutions could transfer to a university resulted in the government establishing a council on transferability. The council consists of representatives of universities and colleges and a full time chairman. Recently a policy for admission and transfer of credit to Alberta universities, based on work completed at colleges, has been established. Any university applicant who has completed at least a full year's study at a college and is recommended in writing by the college as having satisfied the appropriate matriculation requirements or their equivalent, may be admitted to a university program.

A draft act consolidating and revising all the old legislation pertaining to universities, colleges and institutes of technology was prepared for general discussion in July 1976. Significantly, the proposed act was to be called "The Adult Education Act". Many individuals and groups interested in advanced education contributed to the progress of the review, often in lengthy consultations, meetings and submissions. In many respects, the proposed act enhanced the role and relationships of colleges as middle range institutions. Indeed, the colleges generally were enthusiastic about the legislation. The universities on the other hand, found difficulties with the act and the Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower decided not to proceed with the act and the cabinet endorsed that decision.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan governments have broken new ground with social legislation and the Community Colleges Act of 1973 promises to be no exception. The act permits the formation of regional college boards with authority for all adult programming in their respective areas. It establishes a college system without a campus or new buildings; it envisages adult learning (as distinguished from schooling) as a fundamental process of democratic society that begins where people are and on their terms. Whether the organization being formulated is appropriately called a community college system rather than an extensive development of continuing education classes, long familiar to rural Saskatchewan citizens particularly, remains to be determined.

The province has taken some time getting to this adventuresome point. In the thirties, there were seven "junior" colleges in the province, a number of them church-related. Most of these either affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan or became high schools. The first adult education branch of the department of education was established in 1944. Between then and 1950, there was an extensive adult education "lighted school" program coordinated by regional field people assisting communities in the development of the arts, public affairs and human relations. The Centre for Community Studies, created at the university in 1957, gained national recognition for its approach to rural community development. By 1966, the centre had been disbanded, the adult education branch was phased out, and the regional field staff withdrawn.

In 1967, a committee chaired by President J.W.T. Spinks of the University of Saskatchewan urged that a "middle-range" college system be established. An advisory committee reporting to the minister of education proposed in 1970 that a system of "colleges of applied arts and sciences" be instituted in the province's four largest cities. The committee's report included draft legislation.

A new government, elected in 1971, convened two conferences to assess the proposed draft legislation. They found it wanting; the proposals seemed too traditional, too little concerned about people and about rural community development. Setting the draft aside, the minister of education charged an advisory committee with responsibility to search the province for a more appropriate concept. Fifty meetings were held involving some 3,000 citizens. The committee reported on August 15, 1972, recommending a provincial system unlike any other in Canada.

The key word in the new proposal is not "college" but "community". Permanent staff, like permanent courses, are to be avoided where possible; instead the college will use local resources and will contract services from universities and technical institutes. Full use will be made of regional and provincial libraries and other government agencies. Following the completion of the college report, the chairman of the advisory committee, Ron Faris, was commissioned to report on the development of an integrated college - educational communications system for the province. His Saskmedia Report (June 1973) recommended integrating college and communications development using the regional library system as the provincial media distribution mechanism. The college report was acted upon quickly. Four pilot areas, each with unique demographic characteristics, were selected after an initial "college - community development process". The first colleges have been operating for over a year and five more colleges have just been announced, in order that all of Saskatchewan will be served by community colleges by 1975. In short, Saskatchewan has launched an experiment to determine if a provincial community college system can be created in which the provision of learning opportunities is acknowledged to be a community rather than an institutional concern. Implications of this undertaking are far-reaching. Power in hands of learners rather than institutions, leaves educators faced with unfamiliar dilemmas.

Saskatchewan is continuing, meanwhile, to be served by three institutes of technology governed directly by the department of continuing education, colleges branch. On September 1, 1973, the Saskatoon institute changed its name to Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences; the Regina institute is now called Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences. The name of the Saskatchewan Technical Institute at Moose Jaw remains unchanged.

Three major concerns face Saskatchewan's college system: the first is to provide and maintain competent instructional staff to cope with expanding and highly diversified student needs. A province-wide, in-service, professional development program to train teachers of adults and community development workers needs immediate implementation. A second concern is the preparation of curriculum materials. Enrolments have come about so quickly that unless there are clear incentives to move ahead, present initiatives may die or sour. Third is the requirement for more sophisticated planning. Consensus does not exist as to where the system is headed. Current enthusiasms which, incidentally, cross political party lines, run high indeed. Yet there is a danger that unless there is widespread consultation and in-depth planning toward goals to be achieved a decade hence, the system may become stale, shallow and be sidetracked.

In 1975, seven new regions were established bringing the total number of college regions to 13. Altogether these 13 colleges sponsored 2,007 classes in 317 locations serving 25,000 students. The average class size was 12.5 students. Females comprised 71% of the total student population. In all regions, "social demand" classes were most popular. Approximately 15% of students had formal education of grade 8 or less; 54% had a grade 11 or higher education.

MANITOBA

Manitoba shared with its sister Prairie provinces a tradition of private church-related colleges and public technical schools. In 1969, the Manitoba Institute of Technology and two vocational schools were renamed as community colleges. Their structure and function remain largely unchanged, are managed not by a board of governors but directly by the department of colleges and university affairs.

A task force on post-secondary education, established in February 1972 under the chairmanship of Michael Oliver, president of Carleton University, recommended in November 1973, major reforms affecting colleges. The task force proposed that a commission on post-secondary education be formed and that post-school education be regionally organized. Winnipeg was to be divided into two regions, one responsible for francophone education within the city and throughout the province. The remainder of the province was to be divided into four regions. Regional coordinators would assist communities in contracting services with universities and community colleges. The task force was critical of centralization, inflexibility and lack of local control within the existing structure. It urged administrative decentralization, especially within the provincial government offices, less dependence upon federally funded adult retraining programs and a system of financing each college separately.

As of 1975, most of the task force recommendations had not been acted upon. The colleges will continue to operate within the Department of Colleges and Universities rather than independently. In an effort to meet some of the objections of the task force report, a variety of advisory boards will be reactivated. The challenge to establish a vital and imaginative system of post-school education in Manitoba, envisioned by the task force and in diverse ways implemented by most other provinces, remains to be accomplished.

ONTARIO

One of the more spectacular developments in the history of Canadian education was initiated on May 21, 1965 when the then minister of education, William G. Davis, introduced Bill 153, An Act to Amend the Department of Education Act to provide for the

immediate development of a system of colleges of applied arts and technology (CAAT). The minister defined the situation as a crisis. In the past, Ontario had attended to such crises by alteration or addition to its secondary or university systems. The new college bill created, however, an entirely new system of post-secondary institutions as a valid alternative to universities and not as feeder stations for them. Twenty colleges were put together in the course of a few months. Some were created from scratch; others incorporated the four existing institutes of technology, three vocational centers, the Haileybury School of Mines and three trades institutes.

The CAAT system, let it be emphasized, was intended not to be a mere aping of the American junior college model, which is largely based on the university transfer system, but rather a genuine alternative to university with functions different from it and with a deep commitment to local communities. (There is still no university transfer route within the Ontario system although the universities of the province have agreed to admit with advanced standing college graduates on the basis of individual merit. The emphasis, however, is upon the so-called career student, the student being prepared by the CAAT system for paraprofessional occupations in business, industry and public services of all kinds.)

The rationale for Bill 153 can be briefly summarized. First, it made good sense to cater to the training needs of a legion of high school graduates across the province who needed technical training for employment but who were either unable or unwilling to gain admittance to a university. Second, the industrial economy required more competently qualified manpower. Third, the government already had put into train massive reforms expanding the secondary and university sectors; required now was a host of full-time and part-time opportunities for those citizens who had not previously been served at all. Finally, a new stream of high school graduates whose training did not prepare them for entry to a university would graduate in 1966 and be turned out on the labor market. The colleges were to bring equality of educational opportunity to high school graduates for whom hitherto the only alternative to university had been the world of work.

Today the aspiring student can attend 15 publicly supported universities, one polytechnical institute, a college of art, four colleges of agricultural technology, and a number of professional schools in addition to 22 CAATs — the latter having campuses in over 50 cities and towns.

In September 1973, all schools of nursing in Ontario were incorporated into the CAAT system. Financial control of the colleges rests with the ministry of colleges and universities through the college affairs branch. An advisory group to the minister, the Ontario Council of Regents, consisting of 15 members appointed by the government, advises on new programs and matters other than finances. Allocation of funds rests with the branch. Each college is organized as a separate corporation with a 12-member board of governors. The college president is an *ex-officio* member of the board.

As in Quebec, the government of Ontario in the 1960's used the post-school, non-university system generally as an instrument of social reform and to provide access to further education for any citizen willing and able to make use of it. The new institutions, together with existing ones were funded lavishly. The government has been equally generous in fiscal support systems for individual students. The question in the late 1960's was whether college and university costs should remain such a high priority. A commission to inquire into this and related post-secondary matters was established on April 15, 1969; its final report *The Learning Society* was submitted December 20, 1972.

The commission was concerned, among other things, with the limited degree of decision-making powers within individual colleges. Given a centralization of authority, local initiatives may be thwarted, thus making a community college a contradiction in terms. Students and faculty, for example, are not represented on the board. Further, under the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act, negotiations for Ontario's 5,500 college instructors in 1974 (this figure includes the teaching staff of the former nursing schools, which have now been absorbed into the CAAT system) were conducted at the provincial level by the Civil Service Association of Ontario. In sum, colleges appear to enjoy less freedom than that traditionally accorded to universities.

The goal of equality of access insofar as it is economically possible is recognized by the government. However, the proposals contained in *The Learning Society* (The Wright Report) for achieving this have not been implemented. The government is studying the proposed increase in tuition fees along with improved student assistance. Still there is a political problem involving the strong lobby to reduce tuition fees. The chairmen of the Council on University Affairs and the Council of Regents for CAAT's are co-chairmen of a task force to prepare a new master plan for student assistance by the fall 1976. It will be necessary to get such a system well established and understood before tuition fees can be increased significantly, even though taxpayer pressure to increase fees is mounting.

There have been some changes to permit experimentation with governing bodies. But with increased faculty militancy in the colleges it has been necessary for government to protect the autonomy of local boards of governors by centralizing collective bargaining and continuing to exclude faculty in particular from boards of governors. In view of the apparent desire of faculty unions, as seen by the government, to price faculty out of a job through unrealistic salary and workload demands, the original intention of putting more local autonomy in the hands of boards of governors has been postponed. (One hopes that it will not be necessary to turn the colleges back into provincial technical institutes, but this possibility cannot be ruled out under the present climate of public opinion.)

The Wright Commission made a series of recommendations concerning professional standards and programs (recommendations 53 to 65). There is no indication of any proposed legislation concerning them. Indeed, Ontario policy on the rights of self-regulatory professions is based on the McRuer Report and not the Wright Report. The Wright Report recommendations regarding teacher training (recommendations 66 to 76) have been ignored. The Wright recommendation that an Ontario Human Development Commission (recommendations 85 and 86) be established has not been acted upon. Proposals of the Wright Report that faculty and institutions should create and maintain provincial associations (recommendations 97 and 98) have not developed although the need is overwhelmingly obvious. As the government sees it, there are enough problems with faculty unions and student associations without encouragement to organize further.

While the government of Ontario, then, has not appeared to act upon many of the specific recommendations, the report has clearly been an enormous influence. The process of insuring a discussion by means of a *preliminary statement of issues*, an interim report and then a final report has been invaluable. These documents, the briefs and hearings created attitudes directly influencing educators, lawmakers, the public and therefore the evolution of post-secondary education in Ontario.

QUEBEC

Prior to the 1960's education in Quebec was largely either Catholic and French or Protestant and English. For the French, education was largely the prerogative of the Church; the English were given free rein to operate as they saw fit. (Anglo-Catholics had carved out their own existence within the French-Catholic sector.) A critical turning point in the *ancien régime* occurred in May 1961 when the government set up a Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education chaired by Monsignor Alphonse-Marie Parent. The commission — balanced and authoritative — became the architect for massive reform in the educational structure. Volumes two and three of the report, issued in October 1964, recommended the formation of "institutes" — comprehensive institutions for post-school students preparing them either for university or employment. On May 13, 1964, the ministry of education was established by Bill 60; within a month, Paul Gérin-Lajoie was named the first minister of education in the history of Quebec. In June 1967, the National Assembly passed a bill creating *collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel* (CEGEP). By September 1967, 12 CEGEP (colleges of general and vocational education) had been formed and within five years some 37 dotted the province. Of these four are English-language colleges in the Montreal area. In addition there are 28 private fee-paying colleges that are financed 80% publicly.

As a rule, CEGEP were not created afresh but were built from a reorganization of existing institutions including normal schools, classical colleges and technical institutes. Administered by a public corporation comprising representatives of faculty, students, parents and community, the colleges offered, tuition free, an astonishing breadth of programs with striking contrasts between rural and urban settings. Taken together, the overriding purpose, in the words of the Parent report, was to provide opportunities "for everyone to continue his studies in the field which best suits his abilities, his tastes and his interests up to the most advanced level he has the capacity to reach". There exists now a certain number of regional colleges whose primary goal is to respond to an area larger than a local district. While the CEGEP are autonomous public corporations, they depend for revenues wholly on the department of education. The departmental agency *Direction générale de l'enseignement collégial* (DIGEC) regulates budgets and issues guidelines regarding curriculum and administrative structures.

Quebec is the only province where university-bound students must enrol first in a community college. Before the CEGEP were created, Quebec had one of the lowest university ratios in all of Canada.

The CEGEP and the creation of the Université du Québec in 1969 gave francophone students greater access to university studies and substantially increased university enrolment. The growth of the CEGEP system has been steady though uneven. Given the enormity of the sociological as well as educational changes, it is understandable that pressures would develop inside and outside college walls. First are the strains of change and growth. Curricular problems, inadequate facilities, shifts from classical studies to technical programs, and student anxiety about employment were among the factors contributing to a province-wide student strike in October 1968, that closed the CEGEP for a while. The Conseil supérieur en éducation, an independent advisory body to the Quebec ministry of education, has accepted a request by the education minister to undertake an extensive evaluation and assessment of the programs, administration and objectives of the province's CEGEP. The various administrative units involved within the ministry are presently studying its report which was submitted to the minister.

After a period marked by the consolidation of college education within the school system, 1973 was, in many ways, a period of stabilization for the CEGEP. Action was taken to avoid needless changes in the curricula. The educational services became stable and continued to adjust to the needs of the community and society. As a result of the application of budgetary rules and standards, the disparity between the well-endowed CEGEP and those experiencing financial difficulties was diminished.

The educational system is being reorganized and the CSE is in search of an original formula to ensure the development of teacher training. No solution will be taken until the report of the Conseil supérieur en éducation is received. The question of teacher certification remains unresolved although the government is drafting a compulsory certification program for teachers. The classification issue has, however, abated because in many disputes the government has found in favor of the teachers. A classification commission of the government will examine new approaches prior to bargaining this spring.

CLESEC (Comité de liaison entre l'enseignement supérieur et collégial) became the binding body in CEGEP-university relations. Requirements for entry to university by CEGEP graduates have become uniform across the province. The rapid turnover of senior administrative personnel is a serious problem facing both English and French-language CEGEP. There does not appear to be an immediate solution to this difficulty. In 1974-75, enrolment in the CEGEP should reach 103,500 and it is expected that 51% of the students will opt for the academic programs and 49% for vocational.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

There is a long history of post-school education in the Atlantic provinces. It appears as elsewhere, to be determined as much by politics, race, religion and geography as by educational need. A number of colleges serve a variety of constituencies in the Atlantic provinces — institutes of technology; an agricultural college; a navigational school; a land survey institute; a college of fisheries; marine engineering and electronics — but these do not everywhere function as a system comparable to those in other provinces. A variety of pressures, including the opportunity to share available federal resources among the four provinces, is hastening movement towards college systems with more community control.

The Maritime Provinces Higher Education Act has been proclaimed by the three Maritime provinces, namely, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The acts establishing the New Brunswick Higher Education Commission, the Nova Scotia Grants Commission and the Prince Edward Island Higher Education Commission have been repealed. The Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission has been established under authority of the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission Act and now has the responsibility of advising the three governments concerned as to the direction of post-school education in the Maritime provinces.

The New Brunswick government has enacted legislation establishing The New Brunswick Community College. Proclaimed November 1, 1973, the act provides for one provincial board of governors. This new corporate body has the responsibility of advising the ministry of education regarding the pattern and administration of all post-school non-degree programs. The act requires the province to be divided into college regions. Five regional boards have been established to facilitate close communication with the public.

With the proclamation of this legislation, New Brunswick now inaugurates yet another Canadian model of a provincial college system. New Brunswick did not have comprehensive community colleges offering both programs for university preparedness and job readiness. There were two-year institutions that provided some academic programs and institutes of technology that offered job-oriented programs. These two categories were not combined in any one institution. One reason for the construction of a system with one province-wide board is the flexibility and coordination it affords. Technology, trade and special programs are now operated under the same administration. Previously, institutes of technology operated without a board; they reported directly to the department of education. The new structure is expected to permit greater community consultation and to place the board in closer touch with the needs of students rather than the needs of the staff. In creating a board, albeit a single province-wide body governing all institutions, New Brunswick has followed the lead of the other provinces in interposing a lay body between an institution and the government. Curiously, the provincial board has similarities to the now disbanded Alberta Colleges Commission and to the continuing Ontario Council of Regents.

The only college in Prince Edward Island, Holland College, was founded in 1969. It was modelled originally along the lines of Ontario colleges; primarily, as a college of applied arts and technology. As the result of an agreement between the province and the board of governors of the college, the college has expanded its role to include such programs as vocational trade, adult night, and basic training for skill development. This is a two-year agreement which allows both the province and Holland College to ascertain whether an integrated program of vocational and continuing education, which would include basically all non-university post-secondary education, can be successfully operated under one jurisdiction.

In 1968 a Royal Commission on Education and Youth in Newfoundland urged the establishment of community colleges. No official policy on the matter, however, was adopted until 1974 when the government appointed a Regional Director for Adult and Continuing Education in the Stephenville area. He was charged with responsibility for co-ordinating all the post-secondary educational services offered in his region and for extending course offerings based on the expressed needs and interests of the people concerned. In short, he was assigned responsibility for developing a community college model which, with refinements, could be used in other parts of the province.

In June 1973, a regional college of Memorial University was established at Corner Brook, thus enabling students beyond St. John's to complete two years of study toward the baccalaureate degree. In September 1975, 400 students registered at Regional College in Corner Brook. These were the first students in the history of Newfoundland to register as full-time university students outside St. John's. The director of the college continues as a member of Memorial's faculty. A two-year diploma is also available at the college for those not pursuing a degree. Two technical institutes in Newfoundland — the College of Fisheries and the College of Trades and Technology both operate under their own legislation; both have a board of governors.

No formalized community college system exists in Nova Scotia nor is there widespread concern for one. (The recently published report of the Royal Commission on Education, Public Services and Provincial-Municipal Relations does not mention the community college concept.) Nova Scotia has long been served by specialized institutions offering post-school programs. The Nova Scotia Institute of Technology, the Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute and the Nova Scotia Teachers College are operated

directly by the department of education. The Nova Scotia Agricultural College, operated by the provincial department of agriculture, offers three years of study toward a degree as well as non-degree programs. Perhaps the most significant recent development in post-school, non-degree studies was the mergers creating two new institutions. The former Nova Scotia Eastern Institute of Technology joined with St. Francis Xavier University, Sydney Campus (formerly Xavier Junior College), to form a new autonomous institution with its own board of governors known as the College of Cape Breton. The act was proclaimed in the summer of 1974. The Marine Navigation School and the Marine Engineering School have been amalgamated and named the Nova Scotia Nautical Institute. These new alignments represent a move toward greater economy, efficiency and service to students, but Nova Scotia remains without a province-wide community college system as such.

ISSUES

The first issue facing community colleges involves the changing partnership between government and colleges. The long-term coordination and administration of colleges is currently a concern of most provincial governments. While direct government administration of colleges appears to create difficulties, there is a clear public demand for greater planning, coordination and economy.

There are at least four patterns of provincial government management of colleges; (a) direct establishment and operation of institutions — a pattern now largely confined to institutes of technology in western Canada and the Atlantic provinces; (b) a triangular partnership between the government, the colleges and the school district boards — a pattern now existing only in British Columbia; (c) much delegation of provincial administrative responsibility to college boards which are coordinated by a provincial commission or board — a pattern operating in Ontario and New Brunswick; (d) a partnership between the department of education and college boards supplemented by non-governmental college associations, as in Quebec. In all of these approaches, the contribution of the federal government is subtle, usually disguised, but nonetheless substantial to the capital and operating costs of every public college.

There is no national consensus as to what the proper relationships between Canada's 11 governments and its colleges ought to be. Because tertiary education involves trained manpower, research and other services essential to the national well-being, it is believed by some that the federal government should be directly involved. In fact, there are many buildings housing technical programs within all educational levels which were built with funds derived from federal sources. And yet, many in Canada cling to the belief that education is not a national problem.

The authority for education within provincial boundaries creates certain problems that require continuing dialogue between federal and provincial governments. Mechanisms need to be established for regular communication with a variety of federal government departments if community colleges are to make their maximum contribution to the national life.

Much more public debate is needed to work out the means through which Canadian colleges and their communities can expedite the national, social and cultural goals as determined by the governments of Canada. An examination of the extraordinary diversity of college-government relationships and of the national interest might give rise to such questions as; how is the national concern for trained manpower and the transmission of cultural values to be effected on an on-going basis? How is the public's

right to have their community colleges give adequate community services to adults best assured? With increased governmental control, how is local initiative to be maintained? How can centralization of decision-making powers increase without losing local distinctiveness and flexibility?

A second issue concerns the status of institutes of technology in Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Alberta and the Atlantic provinces. With the recent exception of British Columbia, all are managed directly by departments of government; their personnel are civil servants. In Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, existing institutes were absorbed into the college system as it developed in these provinces. Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Ontario was an exception. In Saskatchewan, however, a recent request of the institutes to have "college" in their titles was refused, presumably to emphasize their distinctiveness from colleges currently under development. In Alberta there has been much debate as to whether the two institutes of technology should be included operationally in the community college system. Provision was made for such an eventuality in the College Act, (1969).

The status of the British Columbia Institute of Technology in the post-secondary non-degree system of B.C. (the only province with a single institute) is of special interest. Opened in 1964, lavishly equipped, it is operated directly by the department of education. BCIT has enjoyed an outstanding reputation among students, industry and other academic institutions. It attracts highly qualified students (frequently it is more difficult to gain entry to BCIT than to B.C. universities), gives them rigorous formal training and practically guarantees them employment. Placement has been nearly 100% of the first seven graduating classes.

In the three western provinces in particular, the question appears to be whether greater coordination, more equitable distribution of funds, better planning at the provincial level and more effective service (less duplication and competition) to students at the local level would result if institutes were to be administered as other colleges are, while at the same time maintaining their specialized character and the high level of public appreciation they currently enjoy. An additional question is whether the institutes should become, as Ryerson Polytech has, degree-granting in particular programs.

A third issue concerns what is *not* known about colleges. Education is Canada's biggest industry. One of every three persons is either a teacher or employed by an educational institution. Twenty cents of every tax dollar raised from all sources goes to education. Colleges are not inexpensive. According to the Worth report, an estimate (1970) by The University of Alberta to maintain a first-year student in the faculty of arts was \$1,726; the average per student expenditure in Alberta's colleges and institutes was \$1,967. *The Learning Society* reports that Ontario spent, in 1971-72, \$3,552 in operating costs per average full-time student in universities and \$2,628 in CAATs. On September 26, 1973, the minister of education in British Columbia announced that her province would be spending one hundred million dollars over a five-year period on a greatly accelerated program to increase the number of colleges and to provide existing institutions with better facilities. (While these figures indicate a considerable investment in college-level education, Canada still has fewer college students proportionately than the United States.) In view of college costs, it seems extraordinary that so little research, planning and publication has been undertaken.

The 1970's require a continuous study of a model or models against which to test the effectiveness of particular types of institutions in achieving societal goals. We have seen (and are seeing) the creation of entirely new provincial systems of post-

secondary education to serve a new clientele. Lacking in most provinces prior to the creation of these college systems was a carefully constructed long-range plan. Federal money was found to be available; politicians decided that more institutions were needed and suggested that more was better. The more young adults there are in a classroom for a longer period, the greater the number off unemployment insurance rolls (and the street), the better things are. Impressive as more is, however, the net effect is not known. Little effort has been made on a national basis to study the flow of students through secondary school into various types of institutes, colleges and universities and from there to employment. From a Canadian perspective, the lack of in-depth analyses and the shortage of statistical information about the operation of colleges is something of a disgrace. Very little is known about the mature adult students, where they have come from, why they are studying and what they are going to do. Greater scope and intensity of institutional research and provincial analysis are required throughout the country. Other provinces might well emulate the superior research programs of the Alberta Colleges Commission and of the *Fédération des CEGEP*. The federation is controlled by the colleges but supported with provincial government funding (\$8,000 basic contribution per college plus \$5.50 for each full-time student exceeding 1,500 but not more than 2,565). The federation, by virtue of its independence and generous funding, is able to respond authoritatively to college-defined needs for research and information sharing and to speak with one voice on behalf of all the colleges. Its independence was amply demonstrated when it successfully opposed government attempts in 1973 to legislate new academic regulations for the colleges.

A fourth issue concerns the need for various groupings of college personnel in Canada to meet with one another and discover the ways in which colleges sensitively reflect the social climate, the wealth, the mood for change and above all the political forces (the ultimate decision-makers) operative in each province. Every province has responded to its non-university further education needs in a distinctive fashion. For years, American literature and models have been the guidelines. The opportunity now exists to study some remarkably creative social inventions right at home. Yet the opportunities to do so on an interprovincial basis are extremely limited. Some provinces virtually forbid out-of-province travel for college personnel. The Association of Community Colleges in Canada (ACCC), with headquarters in Toronto, has facilitated travel to some extent. Founded in 1970 (with American support, from the Kellogg Foundation), it serves as a national clearing house for information, research and as a liaison among colleges. Although its leadership is greatly needed, and its potential capacity to serve the information and planning needs of colleges virtually unlimited, it is seriously underfunded. Other national enterprises that could also serve colleges on an interprovincial basis are floundering for want of support.

A fifth issue is the problem of certification and standards. Colleges, by-and-large, have not invested substantially in the professional growth of faculty. The annual residential seminars in Banff sponsored by the Canadian Community Colleges Institute, entitled "Excellence in the Instructional Process" have given leadership in facilitating in-service training programs. But colleges themselves clearly ought to solve the professional questions inherent in collective bargaining and certification. If they do not, other institutions will.

A sixth issue is the cleavage, now becoming acute, between the rhetoric found in college calendars and the reality. The performance of colleges in community outreach, in programs for persons beyond the conventional college age, in counselling, in imaginative work/study opportunities for students, needs serious

examination. Concerning the latter, a happy exception is the Quebec invention — the college *animateur*, a teacher/counsellor who facilitates the out-of-class learning interests of students. In a word, there are those who seriously question the capacity of colleges, institution bound as so many are, to provide valid learning alternatives to traditional modes of learning. The notion that colleges are altering class lines in Canada and contributing to the greater social mobility and democratization of Canadians is a dubious proposition.

LES COLLÈGES COMMUNAUTAIRES DU CANADA

par M. Gordon Campbell

(M. Campbell est l'auteur de l'ouvrage *Community Colleges in Canada*, publié en 1971 par Ryerson-McGraw Hill, et d'autres ouvrages dont une bibliographie annotée sur des documents et des études, en anglais et en français, traitant des collèges. Son livre sur les origines sociologiques des collèges en Alberta doit être publié en 1977 par McClelland et Stewart. M. Campbell a reçu une bourse de recherches du Conseil des arts du Canada pour continuer ses recherches sur les collèges. Prière d'adresser toutes demandes de renseignements et correspondance à M. G. Campbell, faculté d'éducation, The University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge [Alberta] T1K 3M4.)

Pour les gens d'un certain âge, le collège communautaire est l'enfant terrible de l'enseignement canadien. Il a révolutionné le monde de l'éducation, menacé les méthodes conventionnelles et pris les fonds que d'autres demandaient.

Il a forcé les gouvernements à mettre en place de nouvelles structures administratives et à examiner les moyens les plus efficaces de satisfaire aux besoins de la société en matière d'éducation permanente. Si l'on continue de bien s'en occuper, il est possible que le collège communautaire puisse apporter certaines des réalisations les plus prometteuses dans le domaine de l'éducation au Canada.

Brosser le tableau de ces établissements divers, prétentieux, autoritaires et irrévérents constitue un exercice intrigant. Les commentaires devraient-ils se confiner au collège en tant qu'établissement? Devrait-on mettre l'accent sur l'étudiant — le centre à partir duquel doivent diverger et vers lequel doivent converger toutes les activités du collège? Le "mouvement" des collèges canadiens devrait-il être considéré à partir de la perspective est-ouest du pays dans toutes sa diversité? Ou, étant donné les contraintes qu'imposent les champs de compétence déterminés par l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord Britannique, contraintes qui séparent les compétences province par province dans le domaine de l'éducation, l'accent devrait-il être mis sur les systèmes provinciaux? Le présent article traite les collèges en tant que systèmes — leurs origines multiples, leur fonctionnement et leurs défis actuels. Le résumé des caractéristiques et une note sur la terminologie seront suivis de l'historique, de la structure et de la fonction de chaque système; en conclusion, une évaluation sera faite des problèmes qui se posent maintenant aux collèges partout au Canada.

IDENTITÉ CHANGENTE

Les collèges canadiens démontrent diverses caractéristiques: facilité d'accès, caractère global, aspect communautaire, souplesse, accent mis sur l'enseignement et l'acquisition des connaissances. Les collèges communautaires canadiens ont adopté la plupart et dans certains cas, la totalité des objectifs suivants: 1) préparer des étudiants à entrer ou à revenir au marché du travail; 2) préparer des étudiants qui ont fait des études pré-professionnelles à s'inscrire à l'université; 3) offrir des cours généraux ou de rattrapage à des étudiants de tout âge; 4) offrir une grande variété de services généraux au grand public; 5) offrir des services d'orientation; 6) s'occuper particulièrement de l'étudiant à temps partiel.

Au coeur du système collégial (tout comme du système universitaire) se trouvent les politiques d'admissions. Les collèges

sont convaincus que tous les citoyens peuvent s'instruire, que les chances de s'instruire doivent être offertes dans d'autres systèmes que les systèmes scolaires et universitaires existants au plus grand nombre de citoyens possible, que les cours du niveau tertiaire doivent être offerts dans une distance assez facilement accessible (sauf dans les régions où la population est dispersée). La notion d'accès général au collège communautaire suppose des frais peu élevés pour les étudiants, l'accessibilité psychologique, des programmes d'études diversifiés, la possibilité de quitter temporairement les études traditionnelles pour acquérir des connaissances à l'aide d'autres expériences, une orientation soignée, la possibilité de changer de programme d'études alors qu'on étudie au collège, un plus grand champ d'instruction et, par conséquent, de plus grandes possibilités de carrières pour les étudiants à temps partiel qui ont passé l'âge scolaire normal.

Le terme "global" ou "comprehensive" en anglais, bien que son usage est fréquent dans les publications des collèges, n'a pas la même signification partout au Canada. Dans certaines provinces (l'Alberta et la Colombie-Britannique, par exemple), il signifie un programme d'études comprenant deux années d'études de niveau universitaire, des programmes de carrières conduisant directement au marché du travail, des programmes servant à remédier à des lacunes et des programmes de perfectionnement ainsi qu'une variété d'études récréatives, thématiques et générales. Ailleurs, comme en Ontario, les collèges fournissent explicitement des possibilités professionnelles autres que celles offertes par les universités. Ici, le terme "global" signifie une gamme d'études générales et techniques et d'études de recyclage et des programmes de formation conduisant à presque n'importe quelle destination autre que l'université. Au Québec, les collèges sont considérés comme le troisième palier d'un système en comportant quatre (élémentaire, secondaire, collégial, universitaire). Les instituts de technologie, les collèges d'agriculture, les écoles d'études océaniques ne sont pas compris dans la loi régissant les collèges communautaires. Tout spécialisés qu'ils soient, ils sont certainement des collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel et, à ce titre, ils sont compris dans une définition large du collège communautaire.

L'orientation communautaire d'un collège est déterminée par ses principes, son leadership, sa situation (dans le centre-ville, en banlieue ou dans une région rurale), les services éducatifs demandés par la communauté et ses rapports avec les autres établissements et organismes. On ne s'entend pas sur la définition de "communautaire" dans les titres des collèges. En Colombie-Britannique, pas un seul collège utilise le terme. Ce changement est survenu en 1974. En Alberta le gouvernement défend d'utiliser le terme "junior" dans le titre des collèges et encourage l'emploi du mot "communautaire". Toutefois, seulement deux collèges de l'Alberta mentionnent le mot "communautaire" dans leur titre; un autre se sert du mot "régional". On n'a pas permis aux collèges des arts appliqués et de technologie de l'Ontario d'utiliser le terme "communautaire" dans la sélection de titres pour les collèges. Bon nombre d'administrateurs de collèges du Québec rejetteraient carrément les sous-entendus du terme *collège communautaire*.

Quant aux programmes d'études, le mot "communautaire" ne signifie pas l'enseignement visant exclusivement à répondre aux besoins locaux. Dans une mesure qu'on n'avait pas prévue, les collèges ontariens établissent des programmes distinctifs qui attirent les gens d'autres localités. À vrai dire, bon nombre de collèges dans tout le Canada offrent de l'enseignement dans des matières où il n'existe aucune possibilité d'emploi dans la région. En Saskatchewan, on estime qu'un diplômé d'institut de technologie sur trois quitte chaque année la province pour se trouver un emploi. En somme, quelle qu'en soit l'interprétation,

tous les collèges ont une dimension communautaire. Certains établissements peuvent se spécialiser dans des programmes d'intérêt local. Pour d'autres, l'aspect communautaire peut être une question de situation géographique: un district, une région, la province ou au-delà. Pour la plupart des collèges, en particulier en ce qui concerne l'étudiant à temps partiel du voisinage ou l'étudiant à titre d'adulte âgé de plus de 18 ans (20 ans au Québec) qui ne remplit pas suffisamment les conditions d'admission, le terme "communautaire" signifie la promesse de promouvoir la vie culturelle, intellectuelle et sociale de la région au-delà des cours réguliers de jour et du soir. Un collège n'existe pas seulement pour l'université, l'industrie et les professions ou pour une élite, il fournit aussi une oasis où les travailleurs, les jeunes et tous ceux qui veulent apprendre peuvent retourner en tout temps. De plus en plus, le travail et l'étude s'entremêlent tout au long de la vie. Et bien qu'on ait beaucoup fait pour rendre les collèges accessibles à toutes sortes de gens, on n'a pas porté suffisamment d'attention au règlement de la méthode et du contenu de l'instruction pour répondre aux besoins.

Les collèges sont des établissements d'enseignement. Alors que les professeurs d'université doivent, en plus de l'enseignement, contribuer à l'avancement des connaissances à l'aide de la recherche et de la consultation, les professeurs de collège doivent accorder la plus grande priorité à l'excellence de l'enseignement et de l'acquisition des connaissances. Cela ne veut pas laisser entendre que les instructeurs de collège ne font pas grand cas de la recherche ou que les collèges ne doivent pas faire de recherche institutionnelle. Un collège se compose plutôt de gens qui désirent s'instruire et non d'une collectivité de savants. Dans ce sens, il est primordial que ce processus soit axé sur l'individu qui désire s'instruire.

En ce qui a trait à la souplesse, les collèges se sont fixés des buts de grande envergure; soit motiver les étudiants que l'école secondaire a détournés de l'acquisition des connaissances, servir efficacement de nouvelles classes économiques et sociales, établir des salles de classe n'importe où dans la communauté — dans des tours, dans des devantures de magasins ou des sous-sols d'églises, faire sauter les cloisons relatives à la période de temps traditionnelle pour la poursuite des études, offrir les moyens d'épanouissement à des personnes de tout âge. À cette fin, les collèges doivent chercher des approches nouvelles et répondre avec zèle et imagination aux besoins de nouveaux groupes. Les études à court terme, les programmes de recyclage et de perfectionnement ainsi que les chances de poursuivre des études professionnelles et générales pour des groupes de tout âge qui retournent aux études exigent des mécanismes appropriés et souvent inédits d'éducation des adultes.

Voici d'abord quelques observations sur la terminologie. Le mot *transfert* s'applique à des études pour lesquelles on accorde les crédits donnant droit au baccalauréat. Ce terme crée des difficultés au fur et à mesure que les systèmes de collèges communautaires progressent et qu'augmentent les relations entre les différents établissements d'enseignement. Les programmes doivent être élaborés pour pouvoir s'appliquer aux nombreux genres d'établissements. En fait, les étudiants qui ont satisfait aux exigences en vue de l'obtention d'un grade universitaire fréquentent un collège communautaire pour obtenir une formation technique particulière avant d'entrer sur le marché du travail. *Junior college* signifie un établissement dont le programme d'études restreint en grande partie à la première année ou aux deux premières années conduisant au baccalauréat accordé ailleurs. Il ne reste que quelques établissements publics de ce genre au Canada. Le terme *postsecondaire* englobe tous les établissements d'enseignement supérieur, y compris les universités. Il n'indique pas clairement, toutefois, qu'un troisième

niveau ou qu'un troisième système au-delà des systèmes élémentaire et secondaire a fait son apparition au Canada et comprend deux catégories: les établissements qui confèrent des grades et ceux qui n'en confèrent pas. Un meilleur terme, qui incorporerait ces deux divisions, est celui de *tertiaire*. Au Canada anglais, le terme *collège* désigne soit une partie d'une université ou d'un établissement ne conférant pas de grades, dont l'accent est mis sur la formation professionnelle, ce qui fait que son objet est très différent de celui d'une université. Le dirigeant d'un collège en Alberta et en Ontario s'appelle *président*, au Québec, *directeur général*, en Colombie-Britannique et en Saskatchewan, *principal*, au Manitoba, *directeur*. Divers titres sont utilisés dans les provinces atlantiques. Un *collège communautaire* est à vocation locale, de niveau tertiaire, ne confère pas de grades, offre des programmes d'études généraux et spécialisés à l'intention des étudiants à plein temps et à temps partiel. La durée normale des études collégiales est de deux ans pour ceux qui projettent d'aller à l'université et jusqu'à trois ans pour ceux qui ont l'intention d'entrer directement sur le marché du travail.

COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Aucun système collégial canadien ne ressemble plus étroitement au modèle des collèges communautaires américains que celui de la Colombie-Britannique. Par ailleurs, l'affiliation des collèges de cette province était particulièrement canadienne au début. Entre 1903 et 1915, le collège Victoria (aujourd'hui University of Victoria) était affilié à McGill University bien qu'administré par le Conseil scolaire de Victoria et plus tard, sous la même administration, a été affilié à The University of British Columbia (qui avait aussi été affiliée à McGill). Les relations étroites entre les collèges et les conseils scolaires demeurent une caractéristique frappante du système collégial de la Colombie-Britannique.

C'est sans aucun doute à John B. Macdonald que l'on doit l'expansion des collèges de la Colombie-Britannique durant les années 60. Dans son rapport de 1962, *Higher Education in British Columbia and a Plan for the Future*, il a recommandé l'établissement de collèges offrant des programmes d'études de deux ans pour certaines collectivités. Les modifications apportées à la Loi sur l'instruction publique de 1958 ont permis la formation de collèges de districts scolaires "dans lesquels l'enseignement des deux premières années universitaires est offert sous l'autorité d'un Conseil d'administrateurs scolaires". Jusqu'en 1963, l'affiliation à The University of British Columbia était obligatoire. Les amendements apportés à la dite loi cette même année ont prévu l'établissement et l'administration de collèges sous la responsabilité de conseils d'administrateurs scolaires élus au niveau local et ont en général facilité la mise en application du rapport Macdonald. Un collège pouvait être établi seulement après que les citoyens aient passé un plébiscite (approbation de principe) et un référendum (approbation de l'imposition d'une taxe locale particulière pour payer les immobilisations). Les conseils scolaires obtenaient facilement du succès avec les plébiscites; presque tout le monde voulait un collège. Mais il n'en était pas de même des référendums. Les conseils scolaires ont présenté trois référendums sur les immobilisations aux contribuables qui ont approuvé l'établissement d'un seul collège, le Collège Selkirk. Au mois de février 1970, le gouvernement a adopté des modifications importantes à la Loi sur l'instruction publique: les écoles professionnelles devaient être fusionnées avec les collèges adjacents; les distinctions entre les collèges de districts régionaux étaient abandonnées; le principal n'était plus membre votant au sein du conseil du collège (conseil d'administration), mais son autorité de dirigeant était plus clairement précisée; un conseil devait se composer de deux membres nommés par le gouvernement, les surintendants de district des écoles (qui depuis ne fait plus partie du conseil), les membres du conseil scolaire et

les représentants de la communauté nommés par le gouvernement. Aucune disposition n'était prise relativement à la représentation des professeurs ou des étudiants.

La fondation du Vancouver City College (renommé Vancouver Community College en 1974) remonte à l'an 1965. Le deuxième collège de la Colombie-Britannique (et le premier collège régional), soit Selkirk College qui est établi dans la région de West Kootenay offre des programmes d'études à partir de l'année 1966. Par la suite, et ce, en grande partie à l'initiative de conseils scolaires régionaux, les collèges suivants ont apparus un par un: 1968 (Okanagan College, Capilano College); 1969 (Malaspina College, the College of New Caledonia); 1970 (Cariboo College, Douglas College); 1971 (Camosun College); and 1974 (Fraser Valley College).

Au début de l'année 1975, on compte dix collèges communautaires en activité. Les établissements montés au cours de cette décennie se signalent par leurs caractères distinctifs, allant du concept traditionnel comportant des installations centralisées (par ex. Selkirk College), jusqu'à un système ne possédant aucune centralisation (par ex. Fraser Valley College). Tous ont ceci en commun, des programmes à caractère global, qui dispensent des études de niveau universitaire, aussi bien que des études menant directement au marché du travail.

En 1973, on désigne un groupe d'études sur les collèges communautaires qui, à la suite de nombreuses consultations et réunions à travers la province, a recommandé en 1974 un remaniement du système collégial et a proposé l'adoption de la première loi sur les collèges de la province. Bien qu'on n'ait pas encore donné suite à cette proposition, des changements se sont effectués de la façon traditionnelle. L'année 1975 apporte l'établissement de quatre nouveaux collèges: East Kootenay Community College à Cranbrook, Northern Lights Community College à Dawson Creek, Northwest Community College à Terrace et North Island Community College à Campbell River. Entretemps, un changement important s'opère concernant le statut du British Columbia Institute of Technology. Depuis sa fondation, son administration, comme celle des instituts de l'Alberta, de la Saskatchewan, du Manitoba et des provinces de l'Atlantique, incombait au Ministère de l'Éducation. En 1974, l'Assemblée législative de la Colombie-Britannique adopte la Institute of Technology Act, le dotant d'un conseil d'administration et de pouvoirs corporatifs.

Deux commissions désignées par le gouvernement du NPD élu en 1972, auraient pu apporter des changements importants dans les rapports entre plusieurs instituts établis au cours des années. La Commission royale sur l'enseignement postsecondaire dans la région de Kootenay a porté son attention sur Selkirk College, Notre Dame University, le Kootenay School of Art et l'ancienne Nelson Vocational School. La réaction du gouvernement devant les nombreuses propositions imaginatives et litigieuses reçues se caractérise par des retards et de la confusion. Le deuxième rapport (connu sous le titre de "The Marsh Report") préparé à la demande du ministère de l'Éducation, traite des relations entre les collèges dans la région continentale sud. Publié en janvier 1975, il fait le complément du rapport principal que le Groupe d'étude avait rédigé pour la province et rendu public l'année précédente. Le mandat comportait la formulation de recommandations en vue de collèges plus petits dotés d'un système administratif plus simple, recommandations sans précédent que l'on a toujours pas mises en application.

En somme, le système collégial de la Colombie-Britannique, qui est diversifié, essentiel et de grande partie, a évolué grâce aux initiatives locales plutôt qu'à la planification gouvernementale.

ALBERTA

L'Alberta n'a pas connu les changements radicaux dans sa structure éducative qu'ont connu le Québec et l'Ontario. Tout comme en Colombie-Britannique, son système d'éducation est en expansion constante.

Administré par des conseils scolaires élus au niveau local et financé par les taxes des contribuables de la localité, un "junior college" public a d'abord été établi à Lethbridge en 1957 en vertu des dispositions de la Loi sur l'instruction publique de l'Alberta. La Loi sur l'instruction publique des "junior colleges" (1958) exigeait que les "junior colleges" soient affiliés à une université et appuyés en partie par les taxes des contribuables de la localité. Des collèges ont été établis à Red Deer (1964), à Medicine Hat (1965), et à Grande Prairie et Calgary (1966). Les nouvelles mesures législatives de la Loi sur les collèges (1969) ont modifié les systèmes existants et y ont ajouté la Commission des collèges de l'Alberta, conseil composé de neuf membres ayant de grands pouvoirs financiers et d'autres pouvoirs de réglementation. En vertu des mesures législatives de 1969, les collèges devenaient indépendants des divisions scolaires locales et l'appui des contribuables a été remplacé par le financement du gouvernement provincial. Une structure modifiée des conseils de collèges prévoyait huit membres, y compris cinq choisis par le gouvernement, le président et un représentant des professeurs et des étudiants respectivement. (Les autres provinces qui comptent des représentants des étudiants et des professeurs au sein de conseil sont le Québec et la Saskatchewan.) Comme auparavant, les collèges devaient être globaux et offrir des programmes d'études généraux, parallèles à l'université et conduisant à des carrières.

En 1969-70, deux nouveaux faits importants se sont produits. Le Livre Blanc du gouvernement, intitulé *Post-secondary education until 1972*, a annoncé l'établissement d'un nouveau collège universitaire et communautaire dans la région d'Edmonton. Plus tard, le gouvernement a commandé à Walter H. Worth de faire une étude sur le système éducatif de la province. Son rapport, *A future of choices: a choice of futures*, paru trois ans plus tard, contenait des recommandations radicales à l'endroit des collèges. Par exemple, il a proposé (et cela a été mis en application) la dissolution de la Commission des collèges de l'Alberta et de la Commission des universités de l'Alberta et la création d'un ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur qui travaillerait avec le ministère de l'Éducation existant. Tous les collèges, les instituts de technologie, les écoles d'agriculture et les écoles professionnelles relèvent maintenant de ce nouveau ministère. La Commission des collèges de l'Alberta avait effectué, avant sa dissolution au mois de mars 1973, un vaste programme de recherches et de planification digne de considération, y compris un plan directeur intitulé *Master plan for non-university colleges* et publié au mois de septembre 1972.

En l'année 1975, on assiste à l'établissement de deux nouveaux collèges situés au nord de l'Alberta. Le Kenyano College à Fort McMurray, auparavant un centre de formation professionnelle de l'Alberta, est institué en 1965 en tant que centre de formation "pré-emploi". Un campus d'une valeur de 15 millions de dollars, est en voie de construction et comprendra des installations à l'intention de la communauté et du collège. Le Lakeland College, établi en tant qu'entreprise interprovinciale suite à une décision prise il y a environ un an, est géré par l'Alberta bien que financé conjointement par les gouvernements de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta. Il offre ses services à la région de Lakeland de l'Alberta et au territoire avoisinant de la Saskatchewan. Son siège administratif est situé à Lloydminster et les deux provinces comptent des bureaux régionaux. L'Alberta coopère aussi avec la

Colombie-Britannique en vue de pourvoir les frontières nord de ces deux provinces de centre d'enseignements. On a aussi procédé à l'établissement d'un groupe d'étude chargé de mener une enquête sur les programmes et les services offerts par les collèges de Fairview et de Grande Prairie.

Le mécontentement face aux conditions de transfert à l'université pour les étudiants des collèges publics de l'Alberta et des établissements administrés par la province a apporté le gouvernement à établir un Conseil de la transférabilité. Celui-ci se compose d'un président à plein temps et de représentants des universités et des collèges. Dernièrement, on a formulé une politique d'admission et de transfert de crédits aux universités de l'Alberta, fondée sur les études achevées aux collèges. Toute personne qui présente une demande d'admission à l'université, après avoir complété une année d'études collégiales et obtenu une recommandation écrite de son collège attestant qu'il satisfait aux exigences d'admission, ou leur équivalent, peut être reçu à un programme d'études universitaires.

Un projet de loi voulant consolider et mettre à jour l'ancienne loi se rapportant aux universités, aux collèges et aux instituts de technologie devait faire l'objet d'une discussion générale en juillet 1976. Au moyen de longues réunions, présentations et délibérations, plusieurs individus ou groupes de personnes intéressés à l'enseignement supérieur ont passé en revue cette loi qui devait porter le titre significatif de "la Loi sur l'éducation des adultes" (The Adult Education Act). À bien des égards, cette nouvelle loi aurait rehaussé le rôle et les rapports entre les collèges en tant qu'établissements intermédiaires. Ce projet de loi avait l'appui des collèges mais les universités, de leur part, y trouvèrent certaines difficultés. Le ministre de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Main-d'Oeuvre, avec l'appui des membres du Cabinet, a choisi de ne pas le présenter.

SASKATCHEWAN

Les gouvernements de la Saskatchewan ont ouvert de nouvelles voies dans le domaine des mesures législatives et sociales et la Loi sur les collèges communautaires de 1973 ne fera probablement pas exception. Cette loi prévoit la formation de conseils collégiaux régionaux ayant l'autorité d'établir toute la programmation à l'intention des adultes dans leur région respective. Elle établit un système collégial sans campus ou sans de nouveaux immeubles; elle envisage l'éducation des adultes (en tant que distincte de la scolarité) comme un processus fondamental de la société démocratique qui commence là où sont les gens et selon leurs conditions. Il reste à déterminer si l'organisation qu'on doit faire est à juste titre un système de collèges communautaires plutôt qu'un important développement des classes d'éducation permanente que connaissent bien les citoyens des régions rurales de la Saskatchewan en particulier.

Il y a déjà un certain temps que la province essaie de se lancer dans cette aventure. Dans les années 30, il y avait sept "junior colleges" dans la province, dont un certain nombre étaient des collèges confessionnels. La plupart d'entre eux se sont affiliés à la University of Saskatchewan ou sont devenus des écoles secondaires. La première division d'éducation des adultes du ministère de l'Éducation a été établie en 1944. Entre ce moment-là et 1950, il y a eu un vaste programme d'éducation des adultes "lighted school" coordonné par des groupes régionaux travaillant sur le terrain aidant les collectivités à encourager les arts, les affaires publiques et les relations humaines. Le Centre d'études communautaires, créé à l'Université en 1957, a acquis une reconnaissance nationale pour son approche du développement rural communautaire. Avant 1966, le Centre a été dissous, la Division de l'éducation des adultes a été éliminée progressivement

et les personnes travaillant sur le terrain dans les diverses régions se sont retirées.

En 1967, un comité présidé par J.W.T. Spinks, Président de la University of Saskatchewan, a recommandé l'établissement d'un système collégial mitoyen appelé "middle range". Un comité consultatif, responsable au ministre de l'Éducation, a proposé en 1970 d'instituer un système de "collèges d'arts et de sciences appliqués" dans les quatre grandes villes de la province. Le rapport du comité comportait une ébauche de mesures législatives.

Le nouveau gouvernement élu en 1971 a convoqué deux conférences pour faire l'appréciation des mesures législatives proposées. On y a trouvé des lacunes: les propositions ont semblé trop traditionnelles, trop peu orientées vers les gens et du développement rural communautaire. Mettant de côté cette ébauche, le ministre de l'Éducation a chargé un comité consultatif de faire des recherches dans la province pour établir un système plus approprié. Cinquante réunions ont eu lieu auxquelles ont participé environ 3,000 citoyens. Le comité a présenté son rapport le 15 août 1972 et a recommandé l'établissement d'un système provincial unique en son genre au Canada.

Le mot clef de la nouvelle proposition n'est pas "collège" mais bien "communautaire". Le personnel permanent, tout comme les cours permanents, doivent être évités autant que possible; au contraire, le collège aura recours aux ressources locales et conclura des contrats de service avec les universités et les instituts de technologie. On fera le plus grand emploi possible des bibliothèques régionales et provinciales et d'autres organismes gouvernementaux. Après qu'il eût terminé son rapport sur les collèges, le président du Comité consultatif, Ron Faris, a été enjoint de faire un rapport sur l'établissement d'un système intégré de communication en matière d'éducation pour cette province. Son rapport intitulé Saskmedia, publié en juin 1973, a recommandé d'intégrer l'expansion des collèges et des communications en utilisant le système des bibliothèques régionales comme moyen de diffusion des médias dans la province. On y a donné rapidement suite. Quatre régions choisies aux fins d'essai, chacune comportant des caractéristiques démographiques uniques, ont été choisies après qu'on eût procédé à un développement collégial et communautaire. Les premiers collèges fonctionnent depuis un an et on vient d'annoncer l'établissement de cinq autres afin que toute la Saskatchewan soit desservie par des collèges communautaires en 1975. Bref, la Saskatchewan tente une expérience visant à déterminer si l'on peut créer un système provincial de collèges communautaires dans lequel l'acquisition des connaissances n'est pas associée à un établissement d'enseignement, mais plutôt à une collectivité particulière. Les conséquences de cette entreprise sont de longue portée. Mettre le pouvoir dans les mains de ceux qui acquièrent les connaissances plutôt que de le donner aux établissements d'enseignement présente des dilemmes peu familiers aux éducateurs.

Entre-temps, la Saskatchewan continue à être desservie par trois instituts de technologie administrés directement par la Division des collèges du ministère de l'Éducation permanente. Le 1^{er} septembre 1973, l'Institut de Saskatoon est devenue le Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, l'Institut de Régina s'appelle maintenant Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences.

Le système collégial de la Saskatchewan doit satisfaire à trois besoins primordiaux. D'abord, il doit fournir et conserver un corps enseignant compétent qui saura répondre aux besoins grandissants et fort diversifiés des étudiants. Un programme de formation professionnelle en cours d'emploi à l'échelle provinciale doit être établi dans les plus brefs délais afin de former des

professeurs d'étudiants adultes et des travailleurs en développement communautaire. En deuxième lieu, il lui faut élaborer les programmes d'études. A cause de l'augmentation soudaine des inscriptions, il est nécessaire de bien préciser les possibilités d'avancement afin d'éviter que les efforts actuels ne cessent ou ne diminuent. Finalement, une planification plus attentive est essentielle puisqu'à l'heure actuelle les opinions sont partagées en ce qui a trait à l'orientation du système. Malgré l'enthousiasme parmi tous les partis politiques, il est tout de même possible que le système devienne superficiel et démodé et qu'il se laisse dérouter à moins que l'on consulte l'opinion de tous et que l'on fasse une planification sérieuse concernant les objectifs à atteindre dans les prochains dix ans.

On compte actuellement treize régions collégiales depuis l'établissement des sept nouvelles en 1975. Collectivement, les treize collèges ont offert 2007 cours dans 317 localités à 25,000 étudiants. La moyenne des classes était de 12.5 étudiants et les femmes représentaient 71 pour cent de la population estudiantine totale. Dans chaque région, les cours "à caractère social" étaient les plus fréquentés. Environ 15% des étudiants avaient complété leur huitième année au moins, 54% avaient leur onzième année ou plus.

MANITOBA

Le Manitoba a partagé avec ses provinces-sœurs des Prairies une tradition de collèges privés confessionnels et d'écoles d'études techniques publiques. En 1969, le Manitoba Institute of Technology et deux écoles professionnelles ont reçu le nom de collèges communautaires. Leur structure et leurs fonctions demeurent en grande partie les mêmes et ils sont administrés non pas par un conseil d'administration, mais directement par le ministère des Affaires collégiales et universitaires.

Un groupe d'étude sur l'enseignement postsecondaire, établi au mois de février 1972 sous la présidence de Michael Oliver, Président de Carleton University, a recommandé en novembre 1973 des réformes importantes concernant les collèges. Le groupe d'étude a proposé qu'une commission d'étude sur l'enseignement postsecondaire soit formée et que l'enseignement postsecondaire soit organisé sur le plan régional. Winnipeg aurait été divisé en deux régions, l'une ayant la responsabilité de l'enseignement français dans la ville et dans la province. Le reste de la province aurait été divisé en quatre régions. Les coordonnateurs régionaux aideraient les collectivités à conclure des contrats de services avec les universités et les collèges communautaires. Le groupe d'étude a critiqué la centralisation, le manque de souplesse et de direction locale de la structure existante. Il a recommandé la décentralisation administrative, en particulier au sein des bureaux du gouvernement provincial, moins de dépendance des programmes de recyclage des adultes financés par le gouvernement fédéral et un système de financement particulier à chaque collège.

En 1975 on n'avait pas encore donné suite aux recommandations du groupe d'étude. Au lieu de devenir autonomes, les collèges continueront à relever du ministère des Collèges et des Universités. Plusieurs conseils consultatifs seront désignés de nouveau afin de répondre à certaines objections exposées dans le rapport du groupe d'étude. Le Manitoba n'a pas encore relevé le défi d'établir un système essentiel et imaginatif d'enseignement postsecondaire, tel que l'a conçu le groupe d'étude et comme la plupart des autres provinces ont déjà réalisé de diverses façons.

ONTARIO

L'un des nouveaux faits les plus dramatiques de l'histoire de l'éducation au Canada s'est produit le 21 mai 1965 quand le ministre ontarien de l'Éducation d'alors, M. William G. Davis, a présenté le Bill 153, une Loi sur la modification de la Loi du ministère de l'Éducation, visant à pourvoir à l'établissement immédiat d'un système de collèges des arts appliqués et de technologie (CAAT). Le ministre a qualifié de crise la situation existante. Dans le passé, l'Ontario avait mis fin à ces crises en apportant des modifications ou des compléments à ses systèmes secondaire ou universitaire. La nouvelle mesure ministérielle à l'intention des collèges créait, toutefois, un système entièrement nouveau d'établissements postsecondaires aussi valables que les universités et non pas comme des étapes préalables à l'université. Vingt collèges ont été établis dans l'espace de quelques mois. Certains étaient tout nouveaux, d'autres ont incorporé les quatre instituts de technologie existants, trois centres professionnels, l'École minière de Haileybury et trois instituts de métiers.

Le système des CAAT, il faut le souligner, avait pour objet non pas d'imiter simplement le modèle des "junior colleges" américains qui se fonde largement sur le système de transfert à l'université, mais plutôt d'être une solution unique de remplacement du système universitaire, fonctionnant différemment de ce système et étant profondément engagé envers les communautés locales. (Il n'y a encore aucun programme de transfert à l'université au sein du système de l'ontario bien que les universités de cette province aient accepté d'admettre des diplômés des collèges en leur accordant des équivalences et en se fondant sur la valeur de chaque individu.) Toutefois, l'accent est mis sur la carrière envisagée de l'étudiant, ce dernier étant préparé par le système des CAAT à des emplois paraprofessionnels dans le monde des affaires, de l'industrie et des services publics de toutes sortes.

On peut résumer brièvement la raison d'être du Bill 153. Premièrement, il est plein de bon sens de pourvoir aux besoins de formation d'une foule de diplômés d'écoles secondaires partout dans la province qui ont besoin de formation technique en vue d'un emploi, mais qui ne peuvent ou ne veulent pas aller à l'université. Deuxièmement, l'économie de l'industrie a exigé du personnel qualifié plus compétent. Troisièmement, le gouvernement avait déjà mis en marche des réformes massives d'expansion des secteurs secondaires et universitaires; ce dont on avait besoin maintenant, c'était plusieurs possibilités de poursuivre des études à plein temps et à temps partiel pour les citoyens qui n'avaient pas pu le faire auparavant. Enfin, les diplômés du secondaire de 1966 que la formation n'avait pas préparés à l'université étaient obligés d'entrer sur le marché du travail. En établissant les collèges, on allait accorder aux diplômés du secondaire l'égalité des chances de s'instruire, eux qui jusqu'ici avaient dû choisir entre: l'université et le monde du travail.

Aujourd'hui, l'étudiant intéressé peut fréquenter 15 universités à caractère public, un institut polytechnique, un collège des arts et quatre collèges de technologie agricole, et un certain nombre d'écoles professionnelles en plus des 22 CAAT — ces derniers ayant des campus dans plus de 50 villes.

Au mois de septembre 1973, toutes les écoles de sciences infirmières de l'Ontario ont été incorporées au système des CAAT. Le contrôle financier des collèges relève de la Division des affaires collégiales du ministère des Collèges et Universités. Un groupe consultatif du ministre, le Conseil ontarien des régents, composé de 15 membres nommés par le gouvernement, fournit des conseils sur de nouveaux programmes et sur des questions autres que les questions financières. C'est la Division qui est responsable de

l'allocation des fonds. Chaque collège est organisé comme une société distincte ayant un conseil d'administration de 12 membres. Le président du collège est membre d'office de celui-ci.

Comme au Québec, le gouvernement de l'Ontario s'est servi durant les années soixante du système postsecondaire non universitaire généralement comme instrument de réforme sociale et afin de permettre à tout citoyen qui le désirait et le pouvait de poursuivre ses études. Les nouveaux établissements, ainsi que ceux déjà existants, ont été généreusement financés. Le gouvernement a aussi été généreux dans l'aide financière qu'il a accordée aux étudiants. À la fin des années soixante, il s'agissait de savoir si les coûts des collèges et des universités devaient rester prioritaires. La commission chargée de faire enquête dans ce domaine et sur des questions se rapportant à l'enseignement postsecondaire a été établie le 15 avril 1969 et son rapport final, *The Learning Society*, a été remis le 20 décembre 1972.

Ce qui a préoccupé la commission, entre autres choses, c'est le degré restreint de pouvoirs relatifs à la prise de décisions au sein de chaque collège. Si les pouvoirs sont centralisés, les initiatives locales peuvent être contrecarrées, rendant ainsi le terme "collège communautaire" contradictoire. Les étudiants et les professeurs, par exemple, ne sont pas représentés au sein du conseil d'administration. (Environ la moitié des collèges ont maintenant des professeurs et des étudiants qui assistent aux réunions du conseil à titre d'observateurs et on exerce de plus en plus de pressions pour qu'ils soient nommés membres du conseil.) En outre, en vertu de la Loi sur les négociations collectives des employés de la couronne, les négociations des 5,500 professeurs de collège en 1974 (ce chiffre comprend le personnel enseignant des anciennes écoles de sciences infirmières maintenant intégrées au système des CAAT) ont été engagées au niveau provincial par l'Association de la fonction publique de l'Ontario. En somme, les collèges semblent jouir de moins de liberté que ce qu'on accordait aux universités auparavant.

Le gouvernement appuie le principe de l'égalité d'accès à l'enseignement en autant qu'il soit possible du point de vue économique. Par contre, les recommandations à ce sujet dans "The Learning Society" (Le rapport Wright) n'ont pas été mises en oeuvre. Le gouvernement étudie l'augmentation suggérée des frais de scolarité de même que le rehaussement de l'assistance aux étudiants. Les fortes pressions qui s'exercent pour faire baisser les frais de scolarité, d'autre part, posent un problème politique. Les présidents du Conseil des affaires universitaires et du Conseil des régents des CAAT coprésident le groupe d'études qui dressera avant l'automne 1976 un nouveau plan directeur pour l'aide aux étudiants. Il faudra un système bien établi et compris avant d'imposer une augmentation sensible des frais de scolarité, même si les contribuables insistent de plus en plus pour les faire hausser.

Quelques changements ont été apportés à divers conseils d'administration aux fins d'essai. Par contre, devant la montée de l'esprit militant parmi les professeurs des collèges, le gouvernement a dû centraliser les négociations collectives et continuer d'exclure les enseignants des conseils d'administration des localités afin de sauvegarder l'autonomie de ceux-ci. Étant donné le désir apparent des syndicats de professeurs, tel que l'interprète le gouvernement, de priver les professeurs de leurs emplois par des revendications peu réalistes visant le traitement et le volume de travail, l'intention originale d'attribuer une plus grande autonomie locale aux conseils d'administration ne sera mise à exécution que plus tard. (Il est à espérer qu'il ne s'avèrera pas nécessaire pour les collèges de redevenir des instituts techniques provinciaux, mais voilà une possibilité qu'on ne saurait écarter devant l'opinion publique actuelle.)

La commission Wright a formulé une série de recommandations se rapportant aux normes et aux programmes professionnels (recommandations 53 à 65); aucun indice, toutefois, de l'adoption proposée d'une loi à cet égard. De fait, la politique de l'Ontario visant les droits des professions autorégies se fonde sur le Rapport McRiver et non sur le Rapport Wright. On n'a nullement tenu compte des recommandations de celui-ci relatives à la formation des enseignants (recommandations 66 à 76), ni a-t-on donné suite à la proposition voulant l'établissement d'une commission ontarienne du développement humain. De même, on n'a pas pris de mesures en vue de la création d'associations provinciales par les professeurs et les établissements, malgré les besoins flagrants. Le gouvernement est de l'avis que les syndicats de professeurs et les associations d'étudiants suscitent déjà suffisamment de problèmes sans qu'on les encourage à s'organiser davantage.

Si le gouvernement de l'Ontario ne semble donc pas avoir agi en rapport avec bon nombre des recommandations précises, il n'en est pas moins vrai que le rapport a exercé une influence importante. Le procédé consistant à assurer des délibérations au moyen d'un exposé préliminaire des questions, puis un rapport intérimaire et enfin, un rapport final, a été d'une valeur inestimable. Ces documents, les exposés et les audiences ont engendré des attitudes qui ont directement influé sur les enseignants, les législateurs, le grand public, et par là, l'évolution de l'instruction postsecondaire en Ontario.

QUÉBEC

Avant les années soixante, l'éducation au Québec était en grande partie catholique et française ou protestante et anglaise. Pour les francophones, l'éducation était surtout la prérogative de l'Église; les anglophones ont été laissés libres d'agir comme ils le jugeait bon. (Les Anglo-catholiques s'étaient taillés leur propre existence au sein du secteur franco-catholique.) Un point critique de l'ancien régime s'est produit au mois de mai 1961 quand le gouvernement a établi la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement présidée par Mgr Alphonse-Marie Parent. Cette Commission — équilibrée et revêtue d'autorité — a été l'architecte des réformes massives qui se sont produites dans la structure éducative. Les volumes deux et trois du rapport, publiés au mois d'octobre 1964, recommandaient la formation "d'instituts" — établissements globaux pour les étudiants du niveau postsecondaire qui se préparent à entrer à l'université ou sur le marché du travail. Le 13 mai 1964, le Bill 60 a établi le ministère de l'Éducation et un mois plus tard, Paul Gerin-Lajoie était nommé ministre de l'Éducation, le premier dans l'histoire du Québec. Au mois de juin 1967, l'Assemblée nationale a adopté le projet de loi créant les collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP). Au mois de septembre 1967, 12 CEGEP étaient établis et cinq ans plus tard la province en comptait 37. Parmi ceux-ci, quatre sont des collèges anglophones de la région de Montréal. Il y a, en outre, 28 collèges privés qui demandent des frais de scolarité et qui sont financés par des fonds publics dans une proportion de 80%.

En règle générale, les CEGEP n'ont pas été créés de toutes pièces, mais à partir d'une réorganisation d'établissements existants comprenant les écoles normales, les collèges classiques et les instituts d'études techniques. Administrés par une société publique comprenant des représentants des professeurs, des étudiants, des parents et de la collectivité, les collèges ont offert, gratuitement, une variété étonnante de programmes d'études ayant des contrastes frappants entre les cadres ruraux et urbains. Dans l'ensemble, l'objectif primordial, selon le rapport Parent, était de fournir les possibilités "à chacun de continuer ses études dans le domaine qui répond le mieux à ses aptitudes, à ses goûts et à ses

intérêts jusqu'au niveau le plus avancé qu'il peut atteindre". Il existe maintenant un certain nombre de collèges régionaux dont le but premier est de répondre aux besoins d'un secteur plus vaste qu'une région locale. Alors que les CEGEP sont des sociétés publiques autonomes, ils dépendent entièrement du ministère de l'Éducation quant à leurs revenus. La Direction générale de l'enseignement collégial (DIGEC), organisme ministériel, réglemente le budget et émet les directives relatives aux structures des programmes d'études et aux structures administratives.

Le Québec est la seule province où les étudiants qui veulent aller à l'université doivent d'abord passer par un collège communautaire. Avant la création des CEGEP, le Québec avait l'un des taux de fréquentation universitaire le plus bas de tout le Canada.

CEGEP et la création de l'Université du Québec en 1969 ont donné aux étudiants francophones une plus grande possibilité de poursuivre des études universitaires et ont augmenté d'une façon importante les inscriptions dans les universités.

La croissance du système des CEGEP s'est faite régulièrement bien que d'une façon inégale. Étant donné l'énormité des changements sociologiques et éducatifs, ils est compréhensible que des pressions se manifestent tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur des murs de collège. Il y a, entre autres, les contraintes provoquées par le changement et la croissance. Les problèmes des programmes d'études, des installations insuffisantes, le passage des études classiques aux programmes techniques et les étudiants soucieux d'obtenir un emploi, tout cela a contribué à la grève des étudiants qui a eu lieu dans la province au mois d'octobre 1968 et qui conduit à la fermeture des CEGEP pour un certain temps. Le Conseil supérieur de l'éducation, en tant qu'organisme consultatif indépendant du ministère de l'Éducation du Québec, a accepté la demande du ministre d'entreprendre une évaluation en profondeur des programmes, de l'administration et des objectifs des CEGEP de la province.

Son rapport soumis au ministre fait l'objet d'études par les différentes unités administratives concernées au ministère.

Après une période marquée par la consolidation des études collégiales au sein du système d'éducation, 1973 a été, sous de nombreux rapports, une période de stabilisation pour les CEGEP. On a pris des mesures pour éviter des changements non nécessaires dans les programmes d'études. Les services éducatifs sont devenus stables et permanents pour répondre aux besoins de la collectivité et de la société. À la suite de l'application des règles et des normes budgétaires, on a constaté un écart moins grand entre les CEGEP bien dotés et ceux qui connaissaient des difficultés financières.

Le régime pédagogique est en refonte et le CSE cherche une formule originale pour que la formation des maîtres se développe. On attend le rapport du Conseil supérieur de l'éducation avant de prendre des mesures pour le solutionner.

La question des brevets d'enseignement n'est pas encore résolue bien que le gouvernement rédige un programme de brevets obligatoires pour les enseignants. Le problème du classement pour sa part est en veilleuse étant donné que le gouvernement a constaté que bon nombre de questions litigieuses étaient en faveur des enseignants. Une commission gouvernementale chargée de s'occuper de cette question fera l'examen des nouvelles approches avant les négociations collectives du printemps prochain.

CLESEC (Comité de liaison entre l'enseignement supérieur et collégial) est devenu l'organisme de liaison entre les CEGEP et les universités. Les conditions d'admission à l'université pour les

diplômés des CEGEP sont maintenant uniformes dans toute la province. Le roulement rapide du personnel administratif supérieur constitue un problème sérieux auquel font face les CEGEP anglophones et francophones. Il ne semble pas y avoir de solution immédiate à ce problème.

En 1974-75, les inscriptions dans les CEGEP devraient atteindre 103,500 et on prévoit que 51% des étudiants opteront pour les programmes d'études professionnelles et 49% pour les études générales.

PROVINCES ATLANTIQUES

L'historique de l'enseignement postsecondaire dans les provinces atlantiques est long. Il semble être déterminé, comme ailleurs, tout autant par la politique, la race, la religion et la géographie que par les besoins éducationnels. Un certain nombre de collèges — des instituts de technologie, un collège d'agriculture, une école d'études océaniques, un institut de géodésie, un collège des pêcheries, de génie maritime et d'électronique — desservent une variété d'étudiants dans les provinces atlantiques, mais ces écoles ne fonctionnent pas partout comme un système comparable à celui des autres provinces. Diverses pressions, y compris la possibilité de partager entre les quatre provinces les ressources fédérales mises à leur disposition, hâtent le mouvement vers des systèmes collégiaux ayant un pouvoir plus communautaire.

La Loi sur l'enseignement supérieur des provinces maritimes a été décrétée par les trois provinces maritimes à savoir la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard. Les lois établissant la Commission de l'enseignement supérieur du Nouveau-Brunswick, la Commission des subventions de la Nouvelle-Écosse et la Commission de l'enseignement supérieur de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard ont été abrogées. La Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces maritimes a été établie sous l'autorité de la loi de la Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces maritimes et a maintenant la responsabilité de conseiller les trois gouvernements sur la direction des études postsecondaires dans les provinces maritimes.

Le gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick a décrété la loi établissant les collèges communautaires du Nouveau-Brunswick, le 1^{er} novembre 1973. Cette loi comporte des dispositions pour l'établissement d'un Conseil provincial d'administration ayant la responsabilité de conseiller le ministre de l'Éducation sur l'organisation et l'administration de tous les programmes d'études postsecondaires ne conduisant pas à des grades. Elle exige que la province soit divisée en régions collégiales. Cinq conseils régionaux ont été établis afin de faciliter les communications avec le public.

Le Nouveau-Brunswick inaugure ainsi un autre modèle canadien de système provincial de collèges. Il n'avait pas de système global de collège communautaire offrant des programmes d'études préparatoires à l'université et au monde du travail. Il y avait des établissements d'enseignement offrant des programmes d'études générales et des instituts de technologie qui offraient des programmes axés sur des carrières. Ces deux catégories n'ont pas été combinées en un seul établissement d'enseignement. On a opté pour un système administré par un Conseil provincial à cause de la souplesse et de la coordination qu'il offrait. Les programmes technologiques, commerciaux et spéciaux relèvent maintenant de la même administration. Antérieurement, les instituts de technologie fonctionnaient sans Conseil et étaient directement responsables au ministère de l'Éducation. On prévoit que la nouvelle structure permettra une plus grande consultation avec la communauté et rendra le Conseil plus au courant des besoins des étudiants que des besoins du personnel. En créant un tel Conseil,

bien que ce soit un Conseil provincial unique administrant tous les établissements d'enseignement, le Nouveau-Brunswick a suivi l'exemple des autres provinces et interposant un conseil composé d'administrateurs entre un établissement d'enseignement et le gouvernement. Il est curieux de constater que ce Conseil provincial a des ressemblances avec la Commission des collèges de l'Alberta, maintenant dissoute, et le Conseil ontarien des régents qui existe toujours.

L'année 1969 marque la fondation du seul collège dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, Holland College, qui s'était d'abord modelé sur les collèges ontariens, en tant que collège de technologie et d'arts appliqués. Par suite d'une entente conclue entre la province et le conseil d'administration, il a assumé un rôle plus vaste grâce à l'adjonction de programmes tels que des cours de formation professionnelle, des cours du soir destinés aux adultes, et des cours d'initiation à des métiers. Il s'agit d'une entente de deux ans qui permettra à la province et au Holland College de déterminer si un programme intégré d'enseignement professionnel et permanent, portant entièrement sur de la matière postsecondaire non universitaire, peut fonctionner avec succès sans une juridiction.

En 1968, une Commission royale sur l'enseignement et la jeunesse en Terre-Neuve incitait à l'établissement de collèges communautaires. Aucune politique officielle à ce sujet n'est entrée en vigueur avant 1974, année où le gouvernement a désigné un directeur régional de l'éducation permanente et des adultes dans la région de Stephenville. Celui-ci s'est vu chargé de la coordination de tous les services d'enseignement postsecondaire qui y étaient dispensés et de l'extension des programmes offerts, selon les besoins et les intérêts manifestes des intéressés. Bref, il était responsable de la réalisation d'un modèle qui, sous réserve de certaines modifications, pourrait s'adapter aux autres parties de la province.

En juin 1973, on met sur pied à Corner Brook un collège régional de Memorial University, permettant ainsi aux étudiants autres que ceux de St-Jean de compléter deux années d'études menant à un baccalauréat. Les inscriptions en septembre 1975 s'élevaient à 400 étudiants, les premiers dans l'histoire de la province à suivre des cours universitaires à plein temps ailleurs qu'à St-Jean. Le directeur du Collège est toujours membre du corps professoral de Memorial University. Un programme de deux ans conduisant au diplôme est également offert au collège à l'intention de ceux n'aspirant pas à un grade. Deux instituts de technologie de Terre-Neuve — The College of Fisheries et The College of Trades and Technology, fonctionnent tous deux en vertu de leur propre législation et ont chacun un Conseil d'administration.

La Nouvelle-Écosse ne possède aucun système défini de collèges communautaires et dans l'ensemble, on ne s'y intéresse pas. (Le rapport de la Commission royale sur l'enseignement, les services publics et rapports provinces-municipalités qui a paru dernièrement ne fait pas mention du concept des collèges communautaires.) Depuis longtemps, on jouit plutôt des services d'instituts spécialisés offrant des programmes postsecondaires. Les Nova Scotia Institute of Technology, Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute et Nova Scotia Teachers College sont gérés directement par le ministère de l'Éducation de la Nouvelle-Écosse. Nova Scotia Agricultural College, sous l'administration du ministère provincial de l'Agriculture, offre trois années d'études menant à un grade, ainsi que des programmes ne menant à aucun grade. Les fusionnements qui ont apporté deux nouveaux établissements sont peut-être les innovations récentes les plus importantes en ce qui touche les études postsecondaires ne menant pas à des grades. L'ancien Nova Scotia Eastern Institute of Technology s'est joint au St. Francis Xavier University, Sydney Campus (auparavant

Xavier Junior College), pour créer un nouvel institut autonome doté de son propre conseil d'administration, connu sous le nom de College of Cape Breton. La loi est adoptée au cours de l'été de 1974. De même, les Marine Navigation School et Marine Engineering School ont fusionné, donnant la Nova Scotia Nautical Institute. Ces changements constituent une démarche valable visant à assurer une plus grande économie et efficacité et de meilleurs services aux étudiants. Toutefois la Nouvelle-Écosse ne possède pas de système de collèges communautaires proprement dit à l'échelle provinciale.

PROBLÈMES

Le premier problème auquel font face les collèges communautaires est celui des relations changeantes entre le gouvernement et les collèges. La coordination et l'administration à long terme des collèges préoccupent actuellement la plupart des gouvernements provinciaux. Bien que l'administration des collèges par les gouvernements semble créer des problèmes, il est clair que le public demande une plus grande planification, une meilleure coordination et une économie plus étendue.

Il y a au moins quatre modèles d'administration des collèges par le gouvernement provincial: (a) établissement et fonctionnement directs des collèges — modèle qui se confine maintenant en grande partie aux instituts de technologie de l'Ouest du Canada et des provinces atlantiques; (b) liaison triangulaire entre le gouvernement, les collèges et les conseils scolaires régionaux — modèle qui existe seulement en Colombie-Britannique; (c) les responsabilités administratives provinciales déléguées en grande partie aux conseils collégiaux qui sont coordonnés par une commission ou un conseil provincial — modèle qui existe en Ontario et au Nouveau-Brunswick; (d) administration par le ministère de l'Éducation et les conseils collégiaux aidés d'associations collégiales non gouvernementales, comme au Québec. Dans tous ces cas, la contribution du gouvernement fédéral est subtile, habituellement déguisée, mais néanmoins importante en ce qui concerne les frais de fonctionnement et d'établissement de chaque collège public.

On ne s'entend pas au Canada sur ce que doivent être les relations appropriées entre les 11 gouvernements canadiens et leurs collèges. Vu que l'enseignement tertiaire comporte l'utilisation du personnel qualifié, des recherches et d'autres services essentiels au bien-être national, certains jugent que le gouvernement fédéral devrait y participer directement. En fait, il y a plusieurs immeubles dans lesquels sont offerts des programmes techniques à tous les niveaux de l'enseignement et qui ont été érigés au moyen de fonds provenant de sources fédérales. Et pourtant, plusieurs au Canada s'accrochent à la chimère voulant que l'éducation ne soit pas un problème national. L'autorité de l'éducation exercée dans les limites des provinces crée certaines difficultés qui exigent des pourparlers continus entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux. Il est nécessaire d'établir des mécanismes de communications régulières avec divers ministères du gouvernement fédéral pour que les collèges communautaires apportent leur contribution maximale à la vie du Canada.

Le public devrait examiner beaucoup plus longuement cette question afin de déterminer les moyens par lesquels les collèges canadiens et leur collectivité peuvent réaliser les buts nationaux, sociaux et culturels déterminés par les gouvernements du Canada. L'examen de la diversité extraordinaire des relations entre les collèges et les gouvernements et de l'intérêt national pourrait soulever des questions comme les suivantes: "Comment doit-on éveiller l'intérêt national pour une main-d'oeuvre qualifiée et transmettre des valeurs culturelles sur une base permanente? Comment peut être assuré le droit du public de faire rendre à ses

collèges communautaires des services destinés aux adultes? Devant l'accroissement du pouvoir du gouvernement, comment seront maintenues les initiatives locales? Comment la centralisation des pouvoirs de prise de décisions peut-elle augmenter sans perdre le caractère particulier et la souplesse au niveau local?"

Un deuxième problème concerne le statut des instituts de technologie en Saskatchewan, en Colombie-Britannique, en Alberta et dans les provinces atlantiques. Sauf en Colombie-Britannique tous ces instituts sont administrés directement par des ministères gouvernementaux dont le personnel se compose de fonctionnaires. Au Québec, en Ontario et au Manitoba, les instituts existants ont été intégrés au système des collèges au fur et à mesure qu'il a été établi dans ces provinces. Seul le Ryerson Polytechnical Institute de l'Ontario a fait exception. En Saskatchewan, toutefois, la demande récente des instituts d'avoir le mot "collège" dans leur titre a été refusée, supposément pour les distinguer des collèges actuellement en pleine expansion. On a longuement débattu, en Alberta, la question de savoir si les deux instituts de technologie devaient être intégrés, au point de vue de leur fonctionnement, dans le système des collèges communautaires. Des dispositions ont été prises pour une telle éventualité dans la Loi sur les collèges (1969).

Le statut du British Columbia Institute of Technology dans le système postsecondaire ne conduisant pas à un grade de cette province (seule province ayant un seul institut) est particulièrement intéressant. Ouvert en 1964 et fort bien équipé, il est administré directement par le ministère de l'Éducation. L'institut jouit d'une réputation remarquable parmi les étudiants, le monde de l'industrie et les autres établissements d'enseignement. Il attire des étudiants hautement qualifiés (il est souvent plus difficile d'être admis à l'institut qu'aux universités de la Colombie-Britannique), il leur donne une formation scolaire rigoureuse et il leur garantit presque un emploi. En effet, presque tous les étudiants qui ont reçu leur diplôme dans les sept premières années ont obtenu un emploi.

Dans les trois provinces de l'Ouest en particulier, on se demande si une plus grande coordination, une répartition plus équitable des fonds, une meilleure planification au niveau provincial et des services plus efficaces aux étudiants de la localité (moins de double emploi et de concurrence), seraient atteints si les instituts étaient administrés comme les autres collèges tout en maintenant leur caractère spécialisé et l'estime public dont ils jouissent actuellement. On se demande également si les instituts devraient comme le Ryerson Polytechnical Institute conférer des grades dans des programmes particuliers.

Le troisième problème se rapporte à ce qu'on ignore au sujet des collèges. L'éducation est la plus grosse industrie au Canada. Une personne sur trois est soit professeur ou employée par un établissement d'enseignement. Vingt cents de chaque dollar perçu en impôt de toutes les sources sont affectés à l'éducation. Les collèges coûtent cher. Selon le rapport Worth, la University of Alberta a estimé en 1970 qu'il coûtait \$1,726 pour maintenir un étudiant de première année dans la faculté des arts; la moyenne des dépenses par étudiant dans les collèges et les instituts de l'Alberta était de \$1,967. Le rapport intitulé *The learning society* mentionne qu'en 1971-72, l'Ontario a dépensé \$3,552 en frais de fonctionnement par étudiant à plein temps, en moyenne, dans les universités et \$2,628 dans les CAAT. Le 26 septembre 1973, le ministre de l'Éducation de la Colombie-Britannique a annoncé que sa province dépenserait \$100,000,000 sur une période de cinq ans pour un programme grandement accéléré visant à augmenter le nombre des collèges et à fournir de meilleurs services aux établissements existants. (Bien que ces chiffres indiquent un

investissement considérable dans le domaine de l'éducation au niveau collégial, le Canada a encore moins d'étudiants de niveau collégial comparativement aux États-Unis.) Étant donné les frais de fonctionnement des collèges, il semble extraordinaire que si peu de recherches, de planification et de publication aient été faites.

Les années 70 exigent l'étude continuelle de modèles en regard desquels on puisse expérimenter l'efficacité de types particuliers d'établissements dans la réalisation des buts de la société. Nous avons vu (et nous voyons) la création de systèmes provinciaux d'enseignement postsecondaire entièrement nouveaux visant à servir une nouvelle clientèle. Ce qui manquait dans la plupart des provinces, avant la création de ces systèmes de collèges, c'était un plan à long terme soigneusement préparé. Le gouvernement fédéral a accordé des fonds à cette fin, les politiciens ont décidé qu'il était nécessaire d'avoir un plus grand nombre d'établissements et ils ont laissé entendre qu'il était souhaitable d'en avoir davantage. Plus il y a de jeunes adultes dans une classe pour une période de temps plus longue, plus le nombre de chômeurs diminue et mieux vont les choses. On ne connaît pas toutefois l'effet précis de cette situation. On n'a pas beaucoup étudié, au niveau national, le passage des étudiants de l'école secondaire à divers genres d'instituts, de collèges et d'universités et, partant de là, leur entrée sur le marché du travail. D'un point de vue canadien, la manque d'analyses en profondeur et la pénurie de renseignements statistiques sur le fonctionnement des collèges sont déshonorants. On connaît très peu de choses sur les étudiants adultes - d'où ils viennent, pourquoi ils étudient et ce qu'ils ont l'intention de faire. On a besoin, partout au pays, d'un champ plus vaste et plus profond de recherches institutionnelles et d'analyse provinciale. Il est bien possible que d'autres provinces imitent les programmes de recherches supérieurs de la Commission des collèges de l'Alberta et de la Fédération des CEGEP. Cette dernière est sous la dépendance des collèges, mais financée par le gouvernement provincial (contribution fondamentale de \$8,000 par collège plus \$5.50 pour chaque étudiant à plein temps si le nombre d'inscriptions dépassent 1,500, mais ne dépassent pas plus de 2,565). Le Fédération, en vertu de son indépendance et de son financement généraux, est capable de répondre avec autorité aux besoins définis des collèges en matière de recherches et d'échanges de renseignements et d'être le porte-parole de tous les collèges. Son indépendance a été amplement démontrée quant elle s'est opposée avec succès aux tentatives du gouvernement en 1973 de légiférer dans le domaine de nouveaux règlements pour les collèges.

Le quatrième problème se rattache au besoin de divers groupements du personnel des collèges au Canada en vue de se réunir et de trouver les moyens pour assurer que les collèges reflètent d'une façon juste le climat social, les ressources, le mouvement vers le changement et, par-dessus tout, les forces politiques qui s'exercent dans chaque province. Toutes les provinces ont répondu d'une façon particulière à leurs besoins d'études avancées non universitaires. Depuis des années, la littérature américaine et les modèles américains ont servi de lignes directrices. Maintenant, l'occasion se présente d'étudier certaines inventions sociales remarquablement créatrices chez nous. Cependant, les chances de le faire sur une base interprovinciale sont extrêmement limitées. Certaines provinces défendent presque au personnel des collèges de se déplacer à l'extérieur de leur province. L'Association des collèges communautaires du Canada (ACCC), dont le siège social est situé à Toronto, a facilité les déplacements dans une certaine mesure. Fondée en 1970 (grâce au subventions de la Fondation Kellogg), elle remplit le rôle de centre national de renseignements et de recherches, et de liaison entre les collèges. Bien qu'on ait grandement besoin de sa direction et qu'elle possède une capacité presque illimitée de

répondre aux besoins d'information et de planification des collèges, elle n'est pas suffisamment subventionnée. D'autres organismes nationaux, qui pourraient aussi répondre aux besoins des collèges sur une base interprovinciale, s'effondrent, faute d'appui.

Le cinquième problème est celui de la titularisation et des normes. Les collèges n'ont pas investi suffisamment dans le perfectionnement des professeurs. Par contre, les séminaires annuels intitulés "Excellence in the instructional process", tenus à Banff et parrainés par l'Institut canadien des collèges communautaires, ont aidé à faciliter les programmes de formation en cours d'emploi. Mais les collèges eux-mêmes ont clairement besoin de résoudre les problèmes professionnels inhérents à la convention collective et à la titularisation. S'ils ne le font pas, d'autres établissements le feront.

Le sixième problème est celui de la contradiction, maintenant devenue grave, qui existe entre ce qu'on trouve dans les prospectus des collèges et la réalité. Le rendement des collèges dans les collectivités qu'ils desservent, dans les programmes à l'intention des personnes qui ont dépassé l'âge normale d'étudier, dans l'orientation des étudiants et dans les possibilités d'études et de travail créateur pour les étudiants demande à être examiné sérieusement. (Relativement au dernier point, l'invention québécoise — l'animateur de collège — fait une heureuse exception; cet animateur est un professeur-conseiller qui favorise les intérêts d'apprentissage des étudiants en dehors de la classe.) En un mot, il y a des gens qui mettent en question la capacité des collèges de fournir d'autres possibilités valables d'acquisition des connaissances que les modes traditionnels. On hésite à affirmer que les collèges modifient le système des classes au Canada et qu'ils contribuent à une plus grande mobilité sociale et à une plus grande démocratisation des Canadiens.

University chapters

Chapitres sur les universités

ACADIA UNIVERSITY*

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EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — C.B. Huggins, BA, MD, MSc, DSc, LL.D. President and vice-chancellor — J.M.R. Beveridge, BSc, PhD, MD, DSc, LL.D, FCIC, FRSC. Vice-president (academic) — L.G. Jaeger, BA, MA, PhD. Vice-president (administration) — F.J. Elderkin, LL.B. Dean of student affairs and provost — E.S. Hansen, BSc, PhD. Registrar — D.J. Green, BA, MA. Director of extension — R.H. MacNeill, MSc, FGAC. Director of admissions and student assistance — R.A. Stead, BSc. Comptroller — H. Austin, BA, RIA. University librarian — H.W. Ganong, BA, BLS. Director of alumni affairs, development, and information services — W.F.G. Parker, BA. Director of physical plant and fire marshal — R.A. Fraser, BEng. University chaplain — G.A. Delaney, BA, BD, MTh. Chief accountant — G.E. Fraser, RIA. Purchasing agent — D. Timney. Manager of bookstore — D.I. Mosher.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts — G.D. Killam, BA, PhD. Science — D.G. Dodds, BSc, MSc, PhD. Theology — H. Mitton, BA, BD, DD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Business administration — D.L. Misener, BComm, BEd, MS. Education — W.R. MacDonald, BA, BEd, MA, AIE, EdD. Home economics — V.A. Campbell, BSc, MSc, PhD. Music — V.A. Ellis, BMus, MMus. Science, applied — F.C. Turner, BE, MEng. Recreation and physical education — G.W. Chapman, AAS, BS, MEd, PEdir. Secretarial science — J.E. Marsh, BA, MA.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Art — I. James, MFA. Biology — M.A. Gibson, BSc, MSc, PhD. Chemistry — E.R. Hayes, BSc, MSc, PhD. Classics — W.G. Fletcher, BA, MA, PhD. Computer science — A.A. Mufti, BEng, MEng, PhD. Economics — J. Winter, BA, MA. English — G.D. Killam, BA, PhD. French — M.H. Bailet, BA, DLitt. Geology — G.R. Stevens, AB, MA, PhD. German — G.S. Waseem, MA. History — A.H. MacLean, CD, CM, BA, MA, PhD. Mathematics — F.H. Chipman, BSc, BE, MASc, PhD. Philosophy — H. Lewis, BA, MA, PhD. Physics — R.H. Magarvey, BSc, MSc. Political science — D.G.L. Fraser, CD, BA, MA. Psychology — W.A. Draper, BA, MA, PhD. Religious studies — J.R.C. Perkin, MA, DPhil. Sociology — F.J. Schrag, BA, BD, PhD. Spanish — J.A. Valverde, BA, MA.

GENERAL INFORMATION Acadia University is a non-denominational, co-educational institution with an enrolment of approximately 2,700 full-time students. The university is provincially assisted and the main source of income is public. Residential accommodation is provided for most of those from out of town.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

BACKGROUND The roots from which the university grew were Horton Academy, set up by the Baptists of Nova Scotia in 1828 as a literary and theological seminary, and Queen's College, founded on the same campus in 1838. Regular instruction in arts began in January 1839, with 20 students, and the members of the first graduating class received their degrees in 1843. In 1841 the name Acadia College was adopted and in 1891 the Nova Scotia legislature approved changing the name to Acadia University. Another special bill was passed in 1966 reapportioning the powers of appointing governors. Although the founders of Acadia were Baptist, denominational tests have never been permitted. The design of the founders and the governing bodies has been to provide qualified students with a liberal education.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board of governors is appointed in part by the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, but students and faculty are subject to no religious tests. Of the 38 governors, 14 are appointed by the Associated Alumni of Acadia University, 14 by the Baptist Convention, 6 by the governor-in-council of the province of Nova Scotia, 2 by the board itself (elected by faculty), the president of the Students' Union, and the president of the university who is a member ex officio (voting). By the 1840 act of incorporation and subsequent amendments, the board of governors has authority over all matters of property, finance and discipline, and all appointments of academic and administrative staff.

SENATE The senate — comprised of approximately 40 members of whom 6 are governors, 6 (of whom two are students) are appointed by the senate from the population at large, and the remaining members are from the faculty, either by election or by virtue of the position they occupy — has final authority over all academic matters including curricula, grants, diplomas and degrees in all departments and faculties. Curricula and examinations are the province of the faculty subject to final confirmation of senate. The president is chairman of the senate and of the combined faculty.

INCOME (Fiscal year 1974-75) Total academic operating income, \$8,305,687 (academic fees, 22.2%; gifts, .6%; endowments, 2.2%; government, operating, 58.1%; debt repayment, 11.9%; other income, 5%). Ancillary enterprises income, \$2,276,343.

PUBLICATIONS Calendars: general calendar, awards calendar, Acadia Divinity College calendar, extension calendar, spring and summer session calendar. Departmental brochures: school of business administration; school of education; school of engineering; school of home economics; school of music; school of physical education and recreation; school of secretarial science. Departmental brochures may be available. Other: student counselling centre brochure; religious activities brochure; general information brochure; Acadia Alumni Bulletin (quarterly); The Axe (student yearbook); The Athenaeum (student newspaper — weekly); Acadia Alumni Calendar (yearly).

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to late April. Spring and summer sessions: mid-May to late June; early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Acadia University is located in the Annapolis Valley town of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, 65 miles northwest of Halifax. Wolfville is a beautiful residential town of 3,000 people with four churches and good elementary and secondary schools. The university is situated on a high terraced slope that faces the broad diked meadows of the historic Evangeline country, and the tidal waters of the Minas Basin, the body of water in the north-eastern part of the Bay of Fundy.

Situated on 250 acres of land, the university is comprised of 10 academic buildings, a central library with several departmental branches, an administration building, a Students' Centre, a well-equipped gymnasium with extensive other sports facilities, 12 student residences accommodating approximately 1,800 students, two dining halls, a faculty club, and a chapel. Laboratories are available in biology, chemistry, engineering, geology, home economics, languages, and physics. A greenhouse, herbarium and arboretum may also be found on the campus. The affiliated Acadia Divinity College is located on the university campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES For women: Dennis House, 149 students; Chase Court, 296; Horton House, 87; Raymond House, 14; Seminary House, 101; Whitman House, 108; Willett House, 68; The Highlander, 31; New Residence, 250. For men: Chipman House, 120; Crowell Tower, 258; Eaton House, 209; Memorial House, 147.

LIBRARIES There are three libraries: Vaughan Memorial (main) library; biology department library and the science library. Holdings consist of 265,000 volumes and 2,900 periodicals in the three libraries. Special collections include: Eric Dennis and John D. Logan collections of Canadiana, William Inglis Morse collection of rare editions, Atlantic Baptist historical collection, and the Acadia University archives.

STUDENT LIFE Students attending Acadia have the opportunity to participate in numerous extracurricular activities. There are more than 25 organizations and clubs on campus. Included are such organizations as: the Scuba Club, Musicadians, winter carnival, Choral Society, Radio Acadia, Acadia Dramatic Society, and the Student Christian Movement. Experience in the field of journalism can be gained by working with the student newspaper, The Athenaeum, or the yearbook, The Axe. Almost every faculty and school has its own student club. These groups meet regularly on matters of common interest, and through their sponsorship of entertainment and projects they are responsible for a great deal of the spirit which is present at Acadia. Athletic activities are geared to three levels: intramural, junior varsity, and varsity with all activities being conducted on the campus. Facilities available include three gymnasiums, two swimming pools, five outdoor fields, a quarter-mile track, a hockey arena and courts for tennis, handball and squash. The Students' Representative Council is the elected body of the Students' Union and enacts legislation dealing with extracurricular activities of the student body. The SRC also employs an administrator of student services and a building manager to handle the planning of events and the day-to-day operations of the recently completed Students' Centre. The centre, officially opened in January 1972, is built on seven levels, contains a cafeteria, T.V. lounge, pool room, auditorium-ballroom, a specialty store, several meeting rooms, a reading lounge, an art gallery and a music lounge. In addition, there are general offices, a day-care centre, vending machine area and a complete photography laboratory.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university has its own director of medical services, nursing service and central infirmary for men and women. The medical services at the university infirmaries are provided to students registered for room and board without an additional charge. If a student living off campus and not paying room and board to the university requires hospitalization in one of the infirmaries, he or she is required to pay a fee of \$5 per day.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The counselling centre, located in the Students' Centre, makes its services available to all students. The centre was established to give students professional assistance in solving their problems and to give them information which enables them to make appropriate

decisions concerning their future. The centre is equipped to administer tests in order to help a student discover his or her abilities, interests, and aptitudes.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The Acadia University bookstore is located on the ground floor of McConnell hall and has a branch "the gift within" in the new Students' Centre. The stores are owned and operated by the university. The McConnell hall store supplies all student needs: textbooks, required reading, and a large section of reference material. "The gift within" handles stationery, paperbacks, souvenirs, games, and sundry. No special discounts are available.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration of the government of Canada, in co-operation with Acadia University, maintains a full-time Canada Manpower Centre on the campus to provide student placement services on a year-round basis. The purpose of this centre is to assist graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer or part-time employment, to provide employment counselling for students, and to assist employers wishing to recruit at Acadia University. The services of this centre are also available to the alumni of the university.

STUDENTS' UNION The Students' Representative Council is the elected body of the Students' Union and consists of a president, three vice-presidents and representatives from the faculties of arts, science, business administration (includes secretarial science), home economics, physical education, engineering, education and one representative from each of faculty and the board of governors. Full-time students are required to pay \$50 union fees, part-time students \$20 union fees, and all students are required to pay an additional \$20 Students' Centre building fund fee.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION The association for graduates and former students of Acadia University is known as the Associated Alumni of Acadia University. It was incorporated in 1860 and its objectives are to bring about the unity of graduates and former students and to afford them the opportunity to promote the best interests of Acadia University. All degree, certificate or diploma holders are regular members of the association; any person who attended Acadia University for a minimum of two years, and left the university in good standing may become a regular member upon application to and approval by the executive board; graduates of the Acadia Ladies Seminary and Horton Academy are considered regular members. Members of faculty and the board of governors of Acadia University who are not otherwise entitled membership shall be honorary members. Any person, other than a regular member, who receives an honorary degree from Acadia University shall be an honorary member of the association. Any friend of Acadia University may become an associate member of the association upon application to and approval by the executive board.

The affairs of the association are managed by an executive board consisting of 15 members. The director of alumni affairs is responsible for carrying out the wishes of the executive board.

GRADING SYSTEM Excellent: A+ — 94%-100%; A — 87%-93%; A- — 80%-86%. Good: B+ — 77%-79%; B — 73%-76%; B- — 70%-72%. Fair: C+ — 67%-69%; C — 63%-66%; C- — 60%-62%. Pass: D+ — 57%-59%; D — 53%-56%; D- — 50%-52%. The grading system is uniform for all faculties.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Acadia University offers a number of undergraduate scholarships ranging from an entrance scholarship of \$300 to a university

scholarship of \$8,000 (\$2,000 annually for four years). Scholarships are awarded on the basis of high school grades, departmental examinations, class standing, principals' recommendations, and overall student ability. Scholarships are given without assessment of financial need and usually include monetary reward with honorary recognition of academic merit. Alumni awards are also given in recognition of particular abilities or talents. Bursaries are available to students who have been accepted by the university and who show need for additional financial support which is not available from other sources. The Canada student loans plan is available to assist students to attend approved post-secondary school institutions, and is administered by the individual provinces.

Graduate fellowships and scholarships are available from the university. Assistantships are granted to students who are assigned certain duties by their departments. For information on student awards and financial assistance contact the director of admissions and student assistance.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Three-hour examinations are required in all courses. For half-courses the examinations are held just prior to the Christmas break. For full courses the examinations are held during the latter part of April. Exemptions may be granted on an individual basis upon individual consideration by the Timetable, Examination and Instruction Hours Committee.

Supplemental examinations may only be written if a student has no more than two course failures and he/she may only write supplemental examinations in two full courses of one academic year, provided he/she had obtained a minimum final grade of 40% in the course in which he/she wishes to write a supplemental. Supplemental examinations must be written the September after the course is failed, however, potential graduates who fail a half-course at Christmas may write a special supplemental the following May in order that they might graduate at the spring convocation.

GRADUATION Convocations are held twice a year. The spring convocation in early May at the conclusion of the regular academic year and a fall convocation held in conjunction with the Founders' Day Program. Acadia University confers all degrees.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per academic year. Undergraduate full-time: applied science, arts, business administration, education, home economics, music, recreation and physical education, science and secretarial science, \$635; undergraduate part-time, except music, less than three courses, \$140 per course; divinity, \$450; graduate, \$550 first and second year and \$50 each subsequent year. Miscellaneous compulsory fees per year: undergraduate, \$75; graduate, MDiv, and BEd, \$70.

Residence rates, room and board. Double room and 21 meals per week \$1,325, double room and 15 meals per week \$1,270, single room and 21 meals per week \$1,420, single room and 15 meals per week \$1,365.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Four-year ordinary degree or three-year diploma program: Nova Scotia grade 11 (junior matriculation) in English, mathematics (algebra and geometry) and four other academic university preparatory subjects chosen with reference to the program to be followed at Acadia; minimum average of 65%, no subject less than the stated school minimum pass mark. Three-year ordinary degree or diploma program or four years honor

degree: requirements as above and Nova Scotia grade 12 (senior matriculation) in English and four other academic subjects as specified by the chosen faculty; minimum average of 65%; no subject less than the stated school minimum pass mark. A principal's report and recommendation is required in all cases.

2. Certificates of equivalent standing from other provinces are required.

Foreign students

USA — four-year program, ordinary or honors grade 12 high school graduation with 16 points in academic subjects: English 4, algebra 2, geometry 1, history 1, laboratory science 1, and seven from second language, history, chemistry, physics, trigonometry or other courses; and CEEB minimum total score of 2,500 (two SAT and three achievement). Others: applicants who have completed six subjects including English and mathematics at the ordinary general certificate of education level, or its equivalent, with passes at the grade-four level or higher may be considered for admission to a four-year program and applicants who have successfully completed advanced level subjects with satisfactory grades may be considered for admission to a three-year program. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission. Applicants whose first language is not English should submit TOEFL results.

Graduate

1. Applicants must have received an undergraduate degree from an approved university with a major in a field of study in which they intend to pursue graduate work, and at least a B average in the major and minor courses of the last two years of study. Departments may require additional criteria.

2. Applicants for a master of education program must have a bachelor's degree, BEd or equivalent, two years' teaching experience, and the graduate record examination or Miller analogies test.

3. Applicants for a master's degree in psychology must have both the Miller analogies test and the graduate record examination.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years beyond junior matriculation or three years beyond senior matriculation with major specialization in biology, chemistry, computer science, economics, English, French, geology, German, history, Latin, mathematics, music, philosophy, physics, political science, psychology, religious studies, sociology, and Spanish.

Bachelor of arts (honors) [BA(Hons)]. Four years beyond either junior or senior matriculation with major specialization in economics, English, French, German, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies and sociology.

Master of arts (MA). At least one year beyond BA. Offered in economics, English, French, history, mathematics, political science, and psychology.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

School of business administration

Bachelor of business administration (BBA). Four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation. The program is designed to provide a foundation in liberal arts in the first year and the study of business organization and management principles in the last years.

EDUCATION

School of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Persons who have received the degree of bachelor of arts, science, engineering, or commerce from an approved university, may apply for admission to a one-year program of studies leading to the degree of bachelor of education from Acadia University and the teaching certificate, class 5, from the Nova Scotia Department of Education.

Junior and senior diplomas in education. A diploma in education is awarded to students who complete two or three years of study at Acadia, and who complete an additional year of study in the school of education. A senior diploma in education requires 15 university courses and a year of education; a teacher's certificate class 4 will be awarded by the Nova Scotia Department of Education on successful completion of this program.

Master of education (MEd). At least one year from bachelor of education degree, or equivalent, with at least two years' successful teaching experience. Four programs are offered: (a) general program designed for teachers who wish to increase their knowledge in the field of education and in their special teaching field; (b) educational administration; (c) guidance and counselling; (d) special education with emphasis on learning difficulties and exceptional children.

Engineering, see science, applied

HOME ECONOMICS

School of home economics

Bachelor of science (home economics) [BSc(HE)]. Four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation with either a general major or a foods and nutrition major.

MUSIC

School of music

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from matriculation including grade VIII in applied music. Major in composition or piano, organ, voice, violin, viola, and brass instruments.

Bachelor of arts (major in music) [BA(Mus)]. Four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation with grade VI in applied music. Major in composition or piano, organ, voice, violin, viola, and brass instruments.

Bachelor of music education (BMusEd). Four years from matriculation with grade VI applied music. The program is designed to prepare persons to teach music in the public schools and consequently includes courses from the school of education and the faculty of arts.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years beyond junior matriculation or three years beyond senior matriculation with major

specialization in biology, chemistry, computer science, geology, mathematics, physical education and recreation, physics, or psychology.

Bachelor of science (honors) [BSc(Hons)]. Four years beyond either junior or senior matriculation with major specialization in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics or psychology.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year beyond BSc (honors). Offered in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics and psychology.

SCIENCE, APPLIED

Ivan Curry school of engineering

Certificate of applied science (CertAppSci). Three-year engineering program beyond junior matriculation giving a broad foundation in the areas of pure science and the specialized applied science courses necessary for the final two years of engineering degree programs offered by the various engineering schools in chemical, civil, electrical, geological, industrial, mechanical, or mining engineering.

Bachelor of science and certificate in applied science. A four-year program of study beyond junior matriculation or a three-year program beyond senior matriculation, allowing for a bachelor of science degree with major in chemistry, mathematics or physics combined with the certificate in applied science.

SECRETARIAL SCIENCE

School of secretarial science

Bachelor of secretarial administration (SCA). Four years beyond junior matriculation or three years beyond senior matriculation. Program of studies includes arts, business administration and secretarial science courses and is designed for those who will seek responsible positions in business.

Diploma in secretarial science. Students who wish to obtain a knowledge of the theory of business and skill in office and secretarial techniques, may combine courses in secretarial science with a program of studies leading to either a bachelor of arts, bachelor of commerce, or bachelor of science degree.

THEOLOGY

Courses given by the Acadia Divinity College

Bachelor of theology (BTh). A four-year course from junior matriculation of mixed arts and theology.

Master of divinity (MDiv). Three years from BA or equivalent bachelor's degree.

Master of theology (MTh). At least one year from MDiv, in clinical pastoral education.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Undergraduate courses offered during the winter session at various centres in arts, business administration, education and science. Certain courses in arts, business administration, education and theology are also offered by correspondence. For information contact the director of extension.

Undergraduate courses are offered in arts, business administration, education, physical education and recreation and science and graduate courses are offered in education, at a summer session. For information contact the registrar.

For no university credit

A number of courses are given to teachers and others who are not in a formal degree program.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE Acadia University Institute, founded in 1955, formed to focus resources of the university or other interested parties toward solution of community problems in any field of endeavor. Over 20 projects have been completed in the last 17 years covering such topics as establishment of a mental health centre, ferry services in the Minas Basin, local development programs and educational and psychological assessments. Executive director: Dr. John Connor.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION Acadia Divinity College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia. Principal: H.L. Mitton, BA, BD, DDiv. Theological seminary, co-educational, and church-related. It is operated under the auspices and direction of the Atlantic United Baptist Convention and assumes and carries on work and academic training previously carried on by the school of theology. Founded in 1968 and located on the campus of Acadia University. Undergraduate and graduate instruction is given with degrees being awarded in BTh, MTh, MDiv. Residential accommodation is available.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA*

Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E1

Telephone: 403-432-3111

Telex: 037-2979

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — R.N. Dalby, BSc. President and vice-chancellor — H.E. Gunning, BA, MA, PhD, DSc. Vice-president (finance and administration) — L.C. Leitch, LLB, MBA. Assistant to the vice-president (finance and administration) — M.G. Poole, BCom. Vice-president (academic) — M. Horowitz, BA, MEd, EdD. Associate vice-president (academic) — W.F. Allen, BSc, MA, PhD. Vice-president (planning and development) — R.E. Phillips (acting), BSc. Assistant to the vice-president (planning and development) — E.R. Shedden, BA, LLB. Provost and executive assistant to the president — A.A. Ryan, BA, LL.D. Assistant to the president — B.H. McDonald, BCom, MBA. Assistant to the president and secretary to the board — J. Nicol, MA. Investment officer — J.P. Heron (acting), BCom. Comptroller — M.A. Rousell, BCom, CA. Chief accountant — A.S. Knowler, BCom. Budget officer — R.N. Spilsted, BA, MBA. Registrar — A.D. Cairns, BA. Director, administrative systems — P. Watts. Director, biosciences animal services — to be appointed. Bookstore manager — J.C. Malone, BCom. Director, campus development office — W.A.

Hiller, BSc. Director, campus security — C.A. Breakey. Director, computing services — D.H. Bent, MSc, PhD. Director, fund development office — to be appointed.

Director, housing and food services — D.B. Young, BSc, RIA. Director, institutional research and planning — W.A. Presling, BEd, MBA, PhD. Director, personnel services and staff relations — M.S. Cooke, BSA. Director, physical plant — R.E. Phillips, BSc. Co-ordinator, printing services — J.R.T. Grant. Director, provincial laboratory — J.S. Dixon, MB, BCh, MD. Public relations officer — B. Lacroix (Mrs). Acting publications officer — J. Rothrock (Ms), BA. Director of purchasing — R.A. Bennet. Director, Western Board of Music — E. Lincoln, LMus, ARCT. Director, radio and television — W.H. Jopling (acting), BSc. Director, research grants office — G.A. Holmes, BCom, MBA. Acting dean of students — R. Groberman (Mrs). Administrator of student awards — L. Henderson, BA. Director, student counselling services — A.J.B. Hough, MA, LTh. Director, university health services — F.B. Cookson, BSc, MB, ChB. Co-ordinator, technical services — W.H. Jopling, BSc. Director, special sessions program — S.C.T. Clarke, BA, MA, EdD. Librarian — B.B. Peel, BLS, MA. Executive secretary, alumni association — A.G. Markle, BA, BEd, BJ, MEd. Dean, Collège universitaire Saint-Jean — F.J. McMahon, BA, MTh.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Agriculture and forestry — J.P. Bowland, BSc, MSc, PhD. Arts — R.G. Baldwin, PhD. Business administration and commerce — E.J. Chambers, BCom, BA, MA, PhD. Dentistry — J. McCutcheon, BA, MSc, DDS. Education — F.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Enns (acting), BEd, MEd, PhD. Engineering — G. Ford, BSc, MSc, PhD. Extension — C.M. Lockwood, BSc, MBA. Graduate studies and research — J.R. McGregor, BSc, BEd, MEd, PhD. Law — F.A. Laux (acting), BA, LLB, LL.M. Medicine — D.F. Cameron, BA, MD, RCofP&S(C), FACA. Pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences — M.J. Huston, MSc, PhD, FCIC. Physical education — H.J. McLachlin (acting), BSc, MSc, PhD. Science — D.M. Ross, MA, PhD, ScD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Dental hygiene — J. McCutcheon (acting), BA, MSc, DDS. Household economics — E.L. Empey, BSc, PhD. Library science — M.E.P. Henderson (Miss), BLS, MA. Nursing — R.E. McClure (Miss), BSc, MPH. Rehabilitation medicine — F.B. Wilson, BS, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Agricultural economics and rural sociology — T.A. Petersen, BSc, MA, PhD. Agricultural engineering — B.T. Stephenson, BSc, MSc. Anaesthesia — G.T. Moonie (acting), BA, MD. Anatomy — T.S. Leeson, MA, MD, BChir. Animal science — L.P. Milligan, BSc, MSc, PhD. Anthropology — C.R. Wilson, BA, MA, PhD. Art and design — R.A. Davey, BA. Audiovisual education — C.M. Bidwell, BEd, MS, PhD. Audiovisual media centre — K.L. Bowers, BA, MA, PhD. Bacteriology — F.L. Jackson, MB, BS, DipBact. Biochemistry — J.S. Colter, BSc, PhD. Biology (introductory program) — E.A. Cossins, BSc, PhD, FRCS. Biomedical engineering (medicine) — T.R. Overton, BSc, PhD. Biomedical engineering and applied science — W.A.G. Voss, BSc, PhD. Botany — P.R. Gorham, BA, MS, PhD. Chemical engineering — F.D. Otto, BSc, MSc, PhD. Chemistry — W.E. Harris, BSc, MSc, PhD. Civil engineering — G.L. Kulak, BSc, MSc, PhD. Classics — R.C. Smith, BA, BD, MA, PhD. Clinical services — H.W. Zingle, MEd, PhD. Clothing and textiles — A.P. Kernaleguen, BHSc, BEd, MSA, PhD. Community development — G. Eyford, BA, MA. Community medicine — S. Greenhill, MD, DPH, FACP, FRCPCan. Comparative literature — E.D. Blodgett, BA, MA, PhD. Computer application (health sciences) — T.R. Overton (acting), BSc, PhD. Computing science — A. Wouk, BS, MA, PhD. Continuing medical education — W.W. Yakimets, MD, FRCSCan. Dental material — D.J. Gau, DDS, MS. Drama — C.T. Peacocke, BEd, BA, MFA. East European and Soviet studies — M. Gulutsan, BA, BEd, PhD. Economics — B.W. Wilkinson, BCom, MA, PhD. Educational administration — E. Miklos, BEd, BA, MEd, PhD. Educational foundations — P.J. Miller, BSc, BEd, MEd, PhD. Educational psychology — W.H.O. Schmidt, BA, DrPhil. Educational research — S.M. Hunka, MEd, PhD. Educational services (physical education) — M. Ellis, MA, PhD. Elementary education — D.A. MacKay, BA, MA, PhD. Electrical engineering — C.R. James, BASc, MASc, PhD. English — E.J. Rose, AM, PhD. Entomology — G.E. Ball, AB, MS, PhD.

Family studies — D. Blair. Field experiences (education) — T.P. Atkinson, BSc, BEd. Fixed partial prosthesis — to be appointed. Foods and nutrition — E. Donald, BSc, MSc, PhD. Food science — H. Jackson, MSc, PhD. Forest science — P.J. Murphy, BSc, MScF. Genetics — R.C. von Borstel, BA, MSc, PhD. Geography — I.A. Campbell, BSc, MA, PhD. Geology — R.S. St. Lambert, BSc, MA, PhD. Germanic languages — E. Egert (acting), BSc, MA, PhD. Health services animal centre — D.C. Secord, DVM, MVSc. Health services administration — C.A. Meilicke, BComm, PhD. History — W.J. Jones, BA, PhD. Immunology — E. Diener, BA, PhD. Industrial and vocational education — K. Puffer, BSc, MSc, EdD. Linguistics — C.I.J.M. Stuart, BA, MA. Mathematics — S.G. Ghurye, BSc, MSc, PhD. Mechanical engineering — D.G. Bellow, BSc, MSc, PhD. Medical laboratory science (pathology) — H.E. Bell, BSc, MD. Medicine — G. Molnar, MD. Microbiology — D.S. Westlake, BSc, MSc, PhD. Mineral engineering — F.H. Vitovec, DipIng, DrTechSci. Music — R.A. Stangeland, BMus, MMus,

DMA. Obstetrics and gynaecology — R.P. Beck, MD, CM, FACS, FRCSCan, FRCOG. Occupational therapy — B.B. Fifield, BOT. Operative dentistry — G.H. Gibb, BSc, DDS. Ophthalmology — T.A.S. Boyd, MBChB, FRCS, FRCSCan. Oral biology — K.A. McMurphy, BA, DDS. Oral diagnosis and oral surgery — J.M. Plecash (acting), DDS, MSc. Orthodontics — R.J. Dmytruk, MSD, DDS.

Paediatrics — E.E. McCoy, BSc, MD. Pathology — G.O. Bain, BSc, MD. Pedodontics — W.J. Simpson, MSc, DDS. Periodontics — C.J. Revell, BSc, DDS. Pharmacology — J.S. Charnock, BSc, PhD. Philosophy — P.A. Schouls, BA, MA, PhD. Physical education — R.G. Glassford, BPE, MA, PhD. Physical therapy — B. Pickles, MCSP, DipTP, BPT, MS. Physics — E.R. Kanasewich (acting), MSc, PhD. Physiology — M.M. Schachter, MDCM, MSc. Plant science — W.H. Vanden Born, BSc, MSc, PhD. Political science — R.E. McKown (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Postgraduate medical education — S. Kling, BA, MD, FRCSCan. Preventive community dentistry — S.G. Geldart, MPH, DDS. Prosthetics — A.D. Fee, MSc, DDS. Psychiatry — W. Dewhurst, BA, BM, BCh, DPM, MRCP. Psychology — T.M. Nelson, BA, MA, PhD. Radiology — J.R.D. Miller, BSc, MB, BCh. Recreation administration — E. McFarland, BEd, MSc, PhD. Religious studies — E.H. Waugh, BA, MA, MA, PhD. Research and graduate program (dentistry) — R.V. Blackmore, DDS, PhD. Romance languages — J.A. Creore, BA, MA, ABD. Secondary education — G.L. Berry, BA, MA, BEd, EdD. Slavic languages — T.M.S. Priestley, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology — T. White, BS, MA, PhD. Soil science — S. Pawluk, BSc, MSc, PhD. Speech pathology and audiology — E. Boberg, MA, PhD. Surgery — H.T.G. Williams, MB, ChB, FRCS, FRCSCan. Zoology — J.R. Nursall, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Alberta is a co-educational, non-denominational publicly supported institution. It is governed by a board of governors, a senate and a general faculties council.

BACKGROUND The University of Alberta was inaugurated by an act of the provincial legislative assembly in 1906, and instruction began in 1908. The first degrees were awarded in 1912. From 1951 to 1964, the university also offered programs of study at Calgary. However, in 1964, the University of Alberta at Calgary became autonomous in academic matters and in 1966 was constituted a separate provincial university known as The University of Calgary.

The former co-ordinating council of the universities at Calgary and Edmonton has been replaced by a "universities co-ordinating council" with provision for the inclusion of representatives not only from The University of Alberta, The University of Calgary, The University of Lethbridge and The University of Athabasca, but also from any other provincial universities which may be established.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors is a corporation with the name "The Governors of The University of Alberta". It consists of a chairman appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, the chancellor, the president, and 14 other persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. Of the 14, two are members of the alumni association nominated by the association; one is a member of the senate, nominated by it from those of its members who are not on the university staff; two are members of the academic staff nominated by the general faculties council; two are students nominated by the students' council; and one is a student nominated by the graduate students' association. The conduct, management, and control of the university and all its property, revenue, business, and affairs are vested in the board.

SENATE The Senate of the university consists of the chancellor, who is chairman; the president; the vice-president (academic); the provost; the director of extension; the president and the vice-president of the alumni association; two deans, appointed by the deans' council; two members of the board appointed by the board; three members of the general faculties council, appointed by the council; two members of the alumni association, appointed by the association; five members of the public (formerly appointed by the universities commission); four students, appointed by the students' council; one student appointed by the graduate students' association; 30 representative members, to be elected by the ex-officio and appointed members to represent affiliated colleges or institutions, geographical areas, and groups and organizations with an interest in the university. It is the duty of the senate to inquire into any matter that might tend to enhance the usefulness of the university.

INCOME (1974-75) Total operating income — \$77,885,000 (provincial government, 85.7%; fees, 12.1%; interest, 1.4%; endowments, .4%; other, .4%). Total capital income — \$15,500,000.

PUBLICATIONS The prospective student should ask for the calendar entitled "University regulations and information for students" and the calendar for the faculty or school which he/she wishes to enter. These may be obtained from the office of the registrar. A calendar "Information for foreign students" is available from the foreign student adviser.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Spring session: early May to mid-June. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Intersession (for graduate students): early May to early September.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus is located in the city of Edmonton (population 451,635), the provincial capital, on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River on a site of 154 acres. The university farm, extending to 724 acres, is some two miles to the south. There are 35 teaching buildings, two swimming pools, a year-round ice rink, four libraries (over 1,600,000 volumes), two administration buildings, a students' union building, a printing services building, sports and food services facilities, three student residences, a faculty club, two car parks, and married student housing.

Affiliated residential colleges with buildings on the campus are St. Stephen's and St. Joseph's. Integrated with the university is the Collège universitaire Saint-Jean. Adjoining the campus are The University Hospital, the Research Council of Alberta, the Aberhart Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium and the W.W. Cross Cancer Institute.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university is currently able to provide room and board for some 1,800 students in the Lister Complex. Also situated on campus is a new 900 bed apartment/shopping mall complex. The university also has a 547-unit married student housing complex consisting of one, two, and three bedroom apartments in this high rise, row house and maisonette development. Pembina hall, which opened in October 1975, provides 136 on-campus single rooms for graduate students. As well, the student housing service of the university prepares lists of rooms available to students for off-campus housing. A limited number of co-op homes in an adjacent area to the university is also available for students.

LIBRARIES The libraries of the university contain more than 1,600,000 volumes, 450,000 documents, 15,500 periodical subscriptions, audio-visual aids and research materials in

microform (980,000). There are five major subject collections. The Humanities and Social Sciences Library is located in the Rutherford Library Complex with some units, including an undergraduate collection, located in the Cameron Library. Also housed in the Cameron Library are the General Sciences Library, with branches for mathematics in the Central Academic Building and for physical sciences in the Physics-Chemistry Building, and the Medical Sciences Library, with a branch at the University Hospital. The Weir Memorial Law Library is housed in the Law Centre. The other major library on campus is the Education Library, occupying a wing of the Education Building, and including a Curriculum Materials Library.

STUDENT LIFE The physical education complex has three gymnasiums with a fourth in the education building. There are excellent swimming facilities both in the main building and in the east wing. The complex provides ultra-modern surroundings in its handball, paddle ball and squash courts, wrestling room, weight-training room, and gymnastics areas. Varsity arena features artificial ice and seats about 2,300 persons; it also has a terrazzo floor which serves for dancing and other activities. Outside there are playing fields, a quarter-mile all-weather track, and tennis courts. There is an intercollegiate program, an intramural program and a recreational program. Questions about student extracurricular life or non-academic matters should be directed to the dean of students.

MEDICAL SERVICES Comprehensive medical care is available throughout the year for students and staff. Full-time medical and nursing staff, as well as laboratory, pharmacy, psychiatry and dentistry personnel are available at the health service, out patient and in patient facilities. The health service is located east of the emergency entrance of The University of Alberta Hospital, whose resources are also available for consultation and referral. There is a small voluntary fee for services not covered under the Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Counselling is offered to students and to prospective students throughout the year. Counselling with respect to vocational and program choice is available to prospective students during their grade XII year or afterwards. University students may use the services for any of the purposes indicated: a) study skills; b) vocational planning; c) personal problems; d) change of faculty; e) withdrawal from university; f) unsatisfactory standing.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE Textbooks, reference books, trade and pocket books, all discounted at 5% to staff and students of the university. Essential supplies, stationery, notebooks, etc., sold at under retail prices. Other supplies, considered as a service only, are sold at local retail prices. The bookstore is an auxiliary service of the university.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration in co-operation with the university maintains a full-time employment service on the campus on a year-round basis. Students are invited to use the facilities of this office whether seeking part-time, summer, or permanent employment. Local employers as well as employers from all across Canada use the services of the Canada Manpower Centre to interview prospective employees from the university. Interviews usually commence during the last week of October and continue throughout the academic year.

STUDENTS' UNION All undergraduate students at the university are automatically members of the Students' Union. The

students at the university have a long tradition of self-government, and of maintaining their own discipline with little interference from the university. The student body elects its own executive committee and a Students' Council with representation from each faculty, who administer the Students' Union affairs and apportion its budget. The union is represented on the board of governors, the senate of the university, the General Faculties Council and many important committees. It publishes a handbook each fall and runs a freshman orientation program. The union publishes a newspaper, *The Gateway*, which appears twice a week during the winter session. HUB is a Students' Union owned and operated shopping and housing complex. There are three types of accommodation available for students: (a) bachelor units; (b) two-bedroom units; and (c) four-bedroom units. Membership fees are \$34 for most full-time undergraduate students.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION In terms of the Alberta Universities Act, the G.S.A. represents all the graduate students on campus, including full-time and part-time graduate students registered with the faculty of graduate studies and research, and the council of the G.S.A. is the main governing body.

The G.S.A. has an executive composed of up to 10 members and including the following officials: president; vice-president, external; vice-president, internal; secretary and treasurer; elected by the G.S.A. council from amongst the registered graduate students. The G.S.A. council has representatives from all the university departments which provide graduate programs.

Fees commencing the academic year 1974-1975 are: \$5 for full-time registered graduate students; \$2 for part-time registered graduate students. The G.S.A. constitution provides as its stated objectives the following: a) to provide for the administration of the affairs of the graduate students; b) to promote the general welfare of the graduate students; c) to serve and further the intellectual, cultural, social and recreational activities of the graduate students; d) to provide official representation for graduate students within and without the university.

GRADING SYSTEM Nine-point grading system as follows: 9, 8 (excellent); 7, 6 (good); 5, 4 (pass); 3 (conditional); 2, 1 (fail). For students proceeding toward an undergraduate degree the passing grade is normally 4; in courses taken toward a graduate degree the passing grade is 6. Some courses may be offered on a "pass/fail" basis. Conditions under which a student may take such a course are specified by his faculty or school council.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The university has a program of scholarships and bursaries at each of the three levels: matriculation, undergraduate, and graduate studies. Application dates are July 15, June 1, and February 1, respectively. Many of the matriculation awards are restricted to students from Alberta high schools, and most of the undergraduate awards are based on academic work done at this university. Most of the graduate studies awards are open to graduates of any university but who are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants at the date of application. Many graduate studies departments also offer assistantships.

Students who are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants and who have been in Alberta for one year may apply for financial assistance in the form of loans on a basis of financial need. For information on awards and financial assistance, write to the administrator of student awards. For information on assistantships, write to the faculty of graduate studies or the particular department concerned.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS With certain exceptions, a final examination is held in each course. In courses completed in the first term, final examinations are held during test week in December. All other final examinations are held at the end of the session.

The number of supplemental examinations allowed to any student is determined by the student's faculty council. They are only granted in cases where the weight assigned to the final examination is 40% or higher. Notification of permission to write one or more supplemental examinations is included in the statement of marks sent to each student. Deferred final examinations — a student who has missed a final examination for a compelling reason may apply for a deferred final examination. Deferred first-term final examinations — a student who cannot take a first-term final examination in December due to a compelling reason will be granted a deferred final examination to be written by the time of the March recess. Special examinations — a special supplemental or a special deferred final examination may be granted to a student who for some compelling reason is prevented from writing a supplemental examination or a deferred final examination at the regular time.

GRADUATION On the recommendations of the faculty council, degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university at a convocation of the faculty, alumni, graduands, and their guests. Convocations for the conferring of degrees are normally held in the spring and fall of each year.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees for each of the two terms of the winter session: full-time undergraduate (part-time fees per individual course are indicated in brackets after full-time fees) — agriculture and forestry, arts, business administration and commerce, dental hygiene, education, household economics, law, library science, nursing, pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences, physical education, rehabilitation medicine, and science, \$200 (\$67.50); engineering, \$250 (\$85); dentistry, medicine, \$300 (\$100). Miscellaneous compulsory fees per term: undergraduate — \$24.50 (\$4.50 part-time).

Details on graduate fees are available in the calendar "University regulations and information for students" which may be obtained from the registrar's office.

Residence rates, board and room, at Lister hall, from August 31/75 to April 25/76 are: (a) \$1,219 double occupancy; and (b) \$1,519 single occupancy. At Pembina hall, from October 1975 to April 1976 are: (a) \$1,108 small and (b) \$1,248 large.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Alberta — five prescribed grade 12 courses and a 60% minimum average or other equivalent certificate. All applicants are required to pay a \$10 application fee.
2. The following certificates are usually accepted as equivalent to Alberta grade 12 although individual subjects cannot always be equated. British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan — grade 12. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island — first year university. Ontario — grade 13. Quebec — CEGEP I.
3. Specific requirements. The admission requirements are divided into 6 patterns. Pattern 1 — agriculture and forestry, engineering, rehabilitation medicine, science: English, mathematics 30, two sciences, and one subject from sciences, humanities, or fine arts.

Pattern II — food sciences, household economics, medical laboratory science (minimum average of 65% required). Nursing (minimum average of 65% required), pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences: English, chemistry, two sciences, and one subject from sciences, humanities, or fine arts. Pattern III — arts: English, language (other than English), one humanity or fine arts, one science, and one subject from sciences or humanities. Fine arts — BFA (drama) and BFA (art and design) — English; any four of — social studies, a language other than English, biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics 30 or 31, one approved fine arts subject. An audition is required for BFA (drama) and submission of a portfolio is required for BFA (art and design). Music — BMus — English 30, a language other than English, any three of social studies, a second language other than English, biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics 30 or 31, one approved fine arts subject. An audition is required. Pattern IV — education, physical education, recreational administration: English, 3 sciences or humanities and one other subject. Pattern V — business administration and commerce: English, mathematics, two subjects from humanities or sciences, and one subject from humanities, fine arts or sciences. Pattern VI — dental hygiene: English, chemistry, biology, two subjects in the sciences or humanities (not two languages).

Foreign students

Certificates equivalent to Alberta grade 12 in appropriate subjects. CEEB scores recommended. USA — full academic high school program plus satisfactory scores in CEEB aptitude and prescribed achievements tests. Central and South America — first-year accredited university (normally 30 semester hours) standing in appropriate subjects. UK, West Indies, East and West Africa, Hong Kong — GCE, HSC or University of Hong Kong matriculation in five appropriate subjects including two at A-level or in four appropriate subjects including three at the A-level. Europe and Commonwealth: final-year secondary school graduation (maturity) certificate. India, Pakistan and Bangladesh — bachelor's degree with first division standing. Japan, Korea, Taiwan — first-year accredited university standing in appropriate subjects. Philippines — second-year accredited university standing in appropriate subjects. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Students who are non-native speakers of English must show proficiency in the English language, presenting satisfactory scores on the test of English as a foreign language (T.O.E.F.L.).

Mature students

Students of mature age who are permanent residents of Alberta and who do not meet the normal requirements may be excused from presenting a high school diploma; apply to the registrar for full information.

Graduate

1. A baccalaureate degree with a grade point average of at least 6.0 in the work of the last two undergraduate years at the university, or an equivalent qualification from another institution; and,

2. a statement from the chairman of the department concerned to the effect that the applicant is, in all respects, acceptable to the department.

Date for receipt of applications

Undergraduate applications for admission to post-matriculation programs must be received by July 2 of the year in which

admission is sought (except for fine arts and rehabilitation medicine which is May 1). Graduate studies applications, August 15. Students from abroad should apply about one month in advance of these dates.

COURSES AND DEGREES

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Faculty of agriculture and forestry

Bachelor of science in agriculture (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation or from a diploma (with additional high school credits) at a provincial school of agriculture. Specialization offered in agricultural economics and rural sociology, agricultural engineering, animal and poultry science, entomology, field crops and plant breeding, crop ecology and weed science, grazing management, horticulture, plant pathology, plant physiology and biochemistry, food chemistry, food processing and food microbiology, soil genesis and classification, soil physics, soil chemistry, soil microbiology, soil fertility, soil conservation.

Bachelor of science in forestry (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in general forestry, forest management, forest hydrology and grazing management.

Interdisciplinary program in food science. Bachelor of science in agriculture with a major in food science (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. Offered co-operatively by the faculties of agriculture and forestry, and science; and the school of household economics. Permits greater specialization in food science than is possible in FdSc option, BSc in agriculture.

Pre-veterinary medicine — two years from senior matriculation. Students who are selected by the Western College of Veterinary Medicine take a further four years of study at the University of Saskatchewan to qualify for the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine. There is a quota on the number of Alberta students who can be selected to transfer to the DVM program in Saskatoon.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from a bachelor's degree. Offered in agriculture, food science and forestry.

Master of agriculture (MAg). Three years of satisfactory professional experience from a bachelor's degree in agriculture prior to admission and a minimum of one year's study. Offered in agricultural economics and rural sociology; agricultural engineering; animal science; and soil science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc, or three years from BSc. Offered in the fields listed for the BSc with the exception of agricultural mechanization, agricultural engineering, and forestry.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Special course, four years from senior matriculation. (c) BA(CanadianStudies), four years from senior matriculation. (d) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation, available in single or combined programs. Available in ancient history, anthropology, Canadian studies, classical archaeology, classics, comparative literature, drama,

economics, English, French, French-Canadian language and literature, geography, German, history, history of art, Italian, linguistics (general, Germanic, romance or Slavic), mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, romance languages, Slavic languages, sociology, Soviet and East European studies, Spanish and Spanish-American studies, and combinations of these.

The BA general and special programs require that the student select two areas of concentration. Available for this purpose in addition to those disciplines listed under honors programs above are: art and design, music, religious studies and Scandinavian languages. The BA(CanadianStudies) calls for a reading knowledge of French and a principal area of concentration together with eight courses specified as “Canadian content” courses.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from ordinary BA or at least one year from honors BA. Offered in anthropology, archaeology, classics, comparative literature, drama, economics, English, French, French Canadian literature, geography, German, Greek, history, ancient history, Italian, Latin, philosophy, political science, psychology, romance linguistics, Slavic languages, sociology and Spanish.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA, or three years from honors BA. Offered in anthropology, classics, comparative literature, economics, English, French, French Canadian literature, geography, German, history, Italian, philosophy, political science, psychology, romance linguistics, Slavic languages, sociology, Spanish.

COMMERCE

Faculty of business administration and commerce

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). Ordinary course, four years from senior matriculation. Specialization possible in accounting, business, business economics, computing and data processing, finance, industrial relations, marketing, management science, organizational theory and behavior.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of business administration (MBA). One year from four-year BCom. Two years from an undergraduate degree.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts (MA). A program administered by an interdepartmental committee responsible to the faculty of graduate studies and research. At least one year, including a four-month field internship, for students with adequate background in required subjects; otherwise an initial qualifying year required.

DENTISTRY

School of dental hygiene

Diploma in dental hygiene. Two years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of dentistry

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS). Four years from two years of science beyond senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from an undergraduate degree.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years from senior matriculation, or two years for students with a bachelor's degree. Teaching specializations offered in elementary, industrial arts, secondary and vocational education.

Professional diploma. One year for holders of approved undergraduate degrees. (Under review.)

Graduate diploma in education. One year following an approved program which resulted in a university degree and a professional teaching certificate.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of education (MEd). At least one year from bachelor's degree in education. Offered in anthropology and intercultural education, audio-visual education, computer-assisted instruction, counselling, secondary education, developmental psychology, educational administration, educational foundations, elementary education, exceptional children, history of education, human learning, industrial arts, philosophy of education, psychology, school psychology, sociology of education, testing and measurement, vocational education.

Doctor of education (EdD). At least two years from MEd degree. (Prerequisites: several years of successful teaching, reading knowledge of an appropriate modern language.)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MEd degree. Offered in the fields provided for the master's degree except industrial arts and vocational education.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of science in engineering (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, and mineral engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Graduate programs are offered in all fields of engineering listed for BSc, and also in petroleum, mining, metallurgical engineering, and in metallurgy.

Master of engineering (MEng). At least 9 months from bachelor's degree in engineering.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from bachelor's degree in engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from the master's degree in engineering, or three years from the bachelor's degree in engineering.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years from senior matriculation. Applicants must present a portfolio for art and design or pass an audition for drama. Available in art and design or in drama with specialization in acting or design.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from four-year BFA. Offered in dramatic literature, dramatic theory and criticism, or theatre history.

Master of fine arts (MFA). One year from four-year BFA. Offered in drama, design, directing or playwriting.

Master of visual arts (MVA). Normally two academic years from four-year BFA. Offered in graphic design and photography, industrial design and sculpture, painting, and printmaking.

FOOD SCIENCE

Faculty of agriculture, school of household economics, and faculty of science

Bachelor of science in food science [BSc(FdSc)]. A four-year program administered by an interdisciplinary committee of the faculties of agriculture and science and the school of household economics.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

School of household economics

Bachelor of science [BSc(HEc)]. Four years from senior matriculation. Three programs available: food and nutrition, clothing and textiles, or family studies.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). Usually two years from BSc in household economics. Offered in behavioral science aspects of clothing, family studies, foods, and nutrition.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from either the BA or other acceptable degree, or, in very special circumstances, three years from the completion of two years of a program leading to a BA degree.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of laws (LLM). At least one year from LLB degree.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

School of library science

Bachelor of library science (BLS). One year from BA or other acceptable degree.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of library science (MLS). One year from BLS or its equivalent.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Bachelor of science in medical laboratory science [BSc(MLS)]. Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)]. Normally, one year in a branch of medical science after completion of two of the four undergraduate years of study in the MD course.

Doctor of medicine (MD). Four years after two years of science beyond senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from an undergraduate degree. Available in anatomy, bacteriology, biochemistry, experimental medicine, immunology, ophthalmology, paediatrics, pathology, pharmacology, physiology, radiology, and experimental surgery.

Master of health services administration (MHSA). A two-year program from an undergraduate degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from the master's degree, or at least three years from honors BSc or from MD degree. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, medical sciences, pharmacology, physiology and surgery.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from senior matriculation. Applicants must pass an audition test. Available in theory and composition, applied music (keyboard, orchestral or voice), and music history and literature.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of music (MMus). One year from four-year BMus. Offered in applied music, composition, music history and literature, and music theory.

NURSING

School of nursing

Bachelor of science in nursing (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in nursing for registered nurses (BSc). Two years plus summer school after graduation from an approved RN diploma program in nursing.

Certificate in advanced practical obstetrics. Five months for qualified registered nurses.

PHARMACY

Faculty of pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences

Bachelor of science in pharmacy (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. Provision for specialization in community pharmacy, hospital pharmacy, and pharmaceutical sciences.

Hospital residency. One year from four-year BSc in pharmacy. Emphasis of program on organized training in hospital pharmacy.

Master of hospital pharmacy (MHP). At least two years after four-year BSc in pharmacy; includes a residency.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from four-year BSc in pharmacy. Available in various fields, including biochemical studies with radioactive tracers, biopharmaceutics, pharmaceutical chemistry, manufacturing pharmacy, pharmaceutics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from four-year BSc in pharmacy. Available in the fields provided for the MSc, except radiopharmacy.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Faculty of physical education

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts in recreation administration. Four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts (MA) or master of science (MSc). At least one year from four-year BPE degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Three years from four-year BPE degree or two years from MA or MSc in physical education.

REHABILITATION MEDICINE

School of rehabilitation medicine

Diploma in physical therapy, diploma in occupational therapy. Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of occupational therapy (BOT). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of physical therapy (BPT). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in speech pathology and audiology (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. Effective September 1976, the BSc program in speech pathology and audiology will consist of one year pre-professional study and three years within the division of speech pathology and audiology.

Diploma in teaching occupational therapy. Two-year program open to graduates in occupational therapy with minimum of two years of experience following graduation.

Science, applied, see engineering

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Professional program, four years from senior matriculation. Available in biochemistry, chemistry, computing science, entomology, genetics, geography, geology, applied geophysics and geology, mathematics, microbiology,

physics, psychology, zoology. (c) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation. Available in biochemistry, botany, chemistry, computer science, entomology, genetics, geography, geology, geophysics, linguistics, mathematics, applied mathematics, microbiology, pharmacology, physics, applied physics, physiology, psychology, statistics, zoology, and combinations of these. (d) Students who intend to proceed to MD or DDS degree may follow a prescribed program in two pre-professional years to qualify for the BSc at the end of a further two years in the professional faculty.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from general BSc, or one year from honors BSc. Available in botany, chemistry, computing science, genetics, geography, geology, linguistics, mathematics, meteorology, microbiology, physics, mathematical physics, psychology, statistics, zoology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc or three years from honors BSc. Available in botany, chemistry, computing science, genetics, geography, geology, linguistics, mathematics, microbiology, physics, mathematical physics, psychology, statistics, zoology.

THEOLOGY

Degree and continuing education programs in theology offered by St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, an affiliated college.

SPECIAL SESSIONS

For university credit

Evening credit program — undergraduate and graduate courses primarily in arts and education offered during the winter session at various off-campus centres. Spring session and summer session — undergraduate and graduate courses which can be justified by enrolment are offered primarily towards degrees in education, arts, science, graduate studies, and commerce. Teachers proceeding toward a first degree, graduate work, or toward a diploma in education can do so through summer session courses.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For no university credit

The department of extension offers over 400 continuing education courses, classes, and seminars for adults who wish to gain new insights into the world around them or to expand their knowledge and skills in liberal studies; business, technical, and professional studies; community resources development; fine arts; human relations; and public administration. Of the 12,574 students enrolled, over 3,359 are in programs leading to certificates. Two service divisions reinforce the work of the department — the extension library which maintains a collection of 78,000 volumes available to users across the province, and the educational media division which maintains libraries of films, slides, filmstrips, records, videotapes, and audio cassettes, and offers instruction in education through the use of these media.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES The Boreal Institute for Northern Studies. The principal function of the institute is to promote, support, or conduct scientific research throughout the Canadian North. By virtue of its location, the institute has a particular interest in the northern part of the province of Alberta. The institute's activities include the financial support of short-term

field research which is awarded annually to individual scholars. Longer-term and more comprehensive research programs are also operated under the aegis of the institute. The institute maintains a library which also serves as an information centre on existing material concerning the North. Inquiries regarding the work of the institute should be addressed to the director and those for information from the reference service, to the librarian. Acting Director: Dr. R.S. Jamieson.

Cancer Research Unit (McEachern Laboratory). The research program of the unit is concerned primarily with the chemotherapy of cancer; major areas of interest are development of new drugs, and basic biochemical studies of tumor cell metabolism and drug mechanisms of action. Operating funds are provided by the National Cancer Institute of Canada. Through appointments held by its professional staff, the unit has affiliations with the department of biochemistry and with the Dr. W.W. Cross Cancer Institute. Several postdoctoral research fellowships are available each year.

Institute of Law Research and Reform. The institute was established to promote law reform, particularly at the provincial level, and to encourage legal research in co-operation with the faculty of law.

Centre for the Study of Mental Retardation. The centre is a multidisciplinary research institute sponsored by the university and the Canadian Association for the Mentally Retarded. Its purposes are to: (a) develop a centre staffed by research scientists probing problems of intellectual subnormality; (b) encourage faculty and graduate students to carry out investigations; (c) secure financial and other support for approved research projects; (d) publish and disseminate the findings of such research. The centre provides assistance for scientists conducting studies on mental retardation and the treatment and education of mentally retarded children. Director: Dr. J.P. Das.

Nuclear Research Centre. The centre conducts fundamental studies in both low and medium energy nuclear physics studies. The low energy work makes use of a seven-million volt van de Graff accelerator on the Edmonton campus. The medium energy work makes use of the 500 MeV proton cyclotron at The University of British Columbia operated by the TRIUMF group of which the Nuclear Research Centre is a member. The centre offers research fellowships to physicists for research in nuclear physics.

Surgical-Medical Research Institute. The institute offers facilities for members of the clinical faculty in the field of experimental medicine. It also houses the division of surgical research of the department of surgery and offers facilities and guidance for fellows in experimental surgery. The institute is involved in the graduate program leading to the degrees of master of science and doctor of philosophy in experimental surgery for physicians. It also offers a single term course in experimental surgery for non-medical graduate students. Director — Dr. K Kowalewski.

Institute of Theoretical Physics. The institute was established to promote research in theoretical physics. The research interest ranges over astrophysics, statistical physics, physical acoustics, general relativity, etc. The permanent membership is comprised of the university staff actively engaged in research in theoretical physics. There are currently about a dozen postdoctoral fellows carrying out research under the sponsorship of the institute, which offers in addition, special visiting fellowships to physicists of distinction. Director: Dr. D.D. Betts.

Centre for Advanced Study in Theoretical Psychology. The centre was established as a primarily postdoctoral research organization devoted to the clarification of conceptual problems in psychology and for investigation of the field's theoretical-philosophical presuppositions. The centre's activities, which relate to annual themes of interest, include regular seminar meetings, a program of visiting scholars, occasional conferences, staff research projects, and graduate studies. Director: Dr. J.R. Royce.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE Collège universitaire Saint-Jean, 8406 — 91 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6C 4G9. Dean: F.J. McMahon, BA, MTh. Co-educational. Founded as a private institution in 1911, affiliated with the university in 1963, established as a constituent college in 1970. The college offers a bilingual program towards the BA, BEd, and BSc degrees.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES Two denominationally sponsored colleges are related to the university by a form of agreement described as "affiliation", and have buildings located on the university campus. These colleges are:

St. Joseph's College, Edmonton, Alberta. Rector: Rev. J.B. Courtney, CSB, MA. Roman Catholic (Basilian Fathers). Co-educational. Established 1926 as an affiliate of the university with the right to offer undergraduate courses in philosophy and history. The college offers courses in philosophy and Christian theology. Residence for men only.

St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Alberta. Principal: Rev. G.M. Tuttle, BA, BD, ThD, DD. United Church. Co-educational. Established 1927 through the union of Robertson College (1910) and Alberta College South. Affiliated with the university since 1909. Offers certain courses for credit towards degrees at the university as well as conferring degrees in theology and providing courses in continuing education for ministry.

Three private colleges are related to The University of Alberta by affiliation agreements under which certain courses offered by the colleges will be accepted for university credit. These colleges are:

Camrose Lutheran College, Camrose, Alberta. President: K.G. Johnson, BA, BD, STM. Lutheran. Co-educational. Established 1959 and affiliated to the university as a junior college. Two years of instruction after senior matriculation.

Canadian Union College, Lacombe, Alberta. President: N.O. Matthews, BSc, BT, MEd, PhD. Seventh-Day Adventist. Established in 1907 and affiliated with the university in 1971. One year of instruction after senior matriculation.

Concordia Lutheran College, Edmonton, Alberta. President: A.R. Roth, BS, MEd, DEd. Lutheran. Co-educational. Established 1921 and affiliated to the university in 1968. Two years of instruction after senior matriculation.

Affiliations and other formal relationships between The University of Alberta and the public colleges of the province are currently under review for two other colleges. These are:

Grande Prairie Regional College, Grande Prairie, Alberta. President: H.M. Anderson, BEd, BA, PhD. Non-denominational. Co-educational. Established 1966. One year of instruction after senior matriculation.

Red Deer College, Red Deer, Alberta. President: W.G. Forbes, BSc, MSc, PhD. Non-denominational. Co-educational. Established 1964. One year of instruction after senior matriculation. (By special arrangement only arts, science, physical education and education programs offered in second year.)

Also affiliated to the university are the following non-university institutions: The University Hospital (Edmonton), the Glenrose Provincial General Hospital (Edmonton), the Research Council of Alberta, the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health, and the Western Board of Music.

ATLANTIC INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

5244 South Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1A4

Telephone: 902-425-5430

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chairman, board of governors — Norman Fergusson, BSc, MA, MEd. Director — William Hamilton, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Co-director — Gary Anderson, BSc, DipEd, MA, EdD.

CO-ORDINATORS Open access study plan — James Muir, BA, BEd, MEd, EdD. Lighthouse Centre for the Development of Learning Resources — Paul Robinson, BA, BEd, MEd.

BACKGROUND AND GENERAL INFORMATION Towards the end of 1969 the legislature of the province of Nova Scotia unanimously passed the Atlantic Institute of Education Act. To date other Atlantic provinces have not taken similar action, therefore, funding has come from Nova Scotia only. It is anticipated that the government of Nova Scotia will enter into an agreement with one or more of the governments of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland for the continuance, operation and financing of the institute. In June 1970, the lieutenant-governor-in-council passed the necessary order which established the institute.

The aims of the institute, as stated in the act, are: (a) to promote co-operation among all institutions, universities, colleges and persons concerned with the education of teachers; (b) to sponsor

and provide overall planning and development in relation to the education of teachers with a view to avoiding duplication of effort; (c) to make available tangible and human resources to assist and advance the education of teachers; (d) to provide for, advance, promote and assist research in relation to the education of teachers and, generally, in the field of education; (e) to do all things that promote and advance the foregoing objects or that properly relate to an institute of education. The first BEd degrees were awarded in 1972 jointly with universities in the region. AIE awarded its first MEd degrees in 1974.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors of the Atlantic Institute includes 12 members and two official observers. The members include representatives of the Association of Atlantic Universities (1); the teaching profession (2); the provincial department of education (2); the minister of education (1); the deans or heads of faculties of education (2); the Nova Scotia Association of Students in Education (1); the Nova Scotia School Boards Association (1); the director and the co-director. The official observers represent the Nova Scotia Association of Students in Education (1) and the Nova Scotia School Boards Association (1).

INCOME The operating income for the fiscal year 1975-76 is \$480,000 by government grant (Nova Scotia).

PUBLICATIONS "Times Five" describes the staff, history, programs of study and admission requirements. "Lighthouse Journal" is a periodical written for and by classroom teachers in the Atlantic provinces. Both available on request, free of charge.

ACADEMIC YEAR The Atlantic Institute of Education operates on a year round basis.

STAFF AND BUILDING The AIE has a full-time staff complement of 20 which is expected to remain constant for some time. The institute is housed in a 19-room house in the south-end of Halifax (population approximately 130,000) which contains offices, meeting rooms and teaching areas.

FEES AND COSTS Open access study plan fees vary with instructional costs.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS The minimum qualifications for admission to the MEd program are: (a) BEd or equivalent; (b) satisfactory teaching experience or other relevant experience in working with children. The minimum qualifications for admission to the PhD program are: (a) MEd or equivalent; (b) satisfactory experience in the field of education. Applications are considered all year round.

OPEN ACCESS STUDY PLAN (OASP)

The "Open Access Study Plan" is an overall structure which enables educators in Atlantic Canada to pursue, part-time or full-time, studies under the supervision and with the help of the Atlantic Institute of Education. OASP will provide for the background, interests and learning needs of the individual concerned. Each will draw upon such learning resources in the four Atlantic provinces as can be developed and used appropriately in work and study situations. This will also enable students to pursue programs of study in fields not at present offered at existing institutions. The OASP may be used to earn credit towards increased professional qualification and may culminate in the award of MEd and PhD degrees in education by the AIE. The plan is designed to accommodate a very special group of students — students who know exactly the kind of learning they wish to pursue, where they would like to pursue it and with whom they wish to study. Thus, OASP is not appropriate for all teachers interested in furthering their education.

Several experimental extension courses are offered by the institute.

PROGRAMS

THE LIGHTHOUSE CENTRE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING RESOURCES

The Lighthouse Centre for the Development of Learning Resources evolved out of the lighthouse learning program which ended in August 1975. The term "lighthouse" was adopted to indicate the belief that beacons of educational excellence exist in the Atlantic provinces from which others can learn.

Through its inventory of Canadian learning materials, and several years of experience in the Atlantic provinces, the AIE has identified a need for the development of learning materials for school children, teachers and people generally which reflect their interests, concerns and aspirations. AIE emphasizes total community involvement in education and believes that the development of any activity or program will ultimately only have value for people if they themselves are involved in the beginning. The centre will provide a means for individuals and groups to become involved in the creation of learning resources. The objectives of the centre are: (a) to facilitate multicultural understanding; (b) to develop exemplary materials; (c) to provide continuing education; (d) to facilitate communication.

AIE has various experimental projects, such as work in precision teaching in several Nova Scotia school systems and an experimental teachers' centre in P.E.I. Studies in the area of educational technology are being conducted in conjunction with the federal-provincial agreement.

RESEARCH

AIE has conducted research studies principally for governments in the Atlantic region on such topics as post-secondary education, early childhood and community schools.

ATLANTIC SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

640 Francklyn Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3B5

Telephone: 902-423-6939

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS President — Rev. Lloyd Robertson, BA, BTh, MEd. Librarian — Sister Margaret Flahiff, MA, MLS.

TEACHING STAFF Church history — Gordon MacDermid. Historical theology — H.M. Rumscheidt. New Testament — T. Prendergast; J.B. Wheaton. Old and New Testaments — John Hibbitts. Old Testament — John Hardie. Pastoral theology — Douglas Archibald; J.H. Graven; R.G. Nodwell; Rodney Stokoe. Systematic theology — B.S. Carew; F.G. Krieger; T.A. Mabey.

BACKGROUND AND GENERAL INFORMATION The Atlantic School of Theology was founded in the spring of 1971. Founding parties were: Holy Heart Theological Institute (Roman Catholic); University of King's College Faculty of Divinity (Anglican Church of Canada); and Pine Hill Divinity Hall (United Church of Canada). With the beginning of the 1971-72 academic year, the school took on the responsibilities for theological education which were formerly fulfilled by the founding institutions. Besides the work of preparing candidates for ordination, AST offers programs in continuing education for both laity and clergy. The school has pre-accreditation status with the Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada. By an act of the legislature of Nova Scotia, effective May 1, 1974, the Atlantic School of Theology was incorporated, and given the power to grant degrees in its own name.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND SENATE The Board of Governors has 20 members, with each of the founding parties naming 5. There are 2 representatives of the faculty, 2 representatives of the student body and the president. The board has the management and control of the school and of its property, revenue, expenditures and affairs and has all powers necessary or convenient to perform its duties and to achieve the objects of the school.

The Senate has as members all full-time faculty, 2 part-time faculty, as well as student, denominational and alumni representation, for a total of 20 members at present. Its functions are those normally proper to such a body.

PUBLICATIONS Annual calendar and brochures.

ACADEMIC YEAR First term: September 15, 1975 — December 17; second term: January 5, 1976 — April 14.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The school is located in Halifax, a city of 130,000 people. Main campus is on the northwest arm of Halifax Harbor.

LIBRARIES The Atlantic School of Theology library now houses the Pine Hill Divinity Hall and the Holy Heart Theological Institute collections giving a total of 63,000 volumes and 303 periodicals by yearly subscription.

The theology collection of the University of King's College is available to students of the Atlantic School and this numbers an additional 18,450 volumes.

GRADING SYSTEM Credit, non-credit.

FEES AND COSTS \$60 per one-term course; full-time students take 10 courses per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS, COURSES AND DEGREES

The Atlantic School of Theology is a graduate school with its basic degree program leading to a master of divinity degree. Normal entrance requirement to the basic degree program is the attainment of the bachelor's degree from a recognized university.

Under certain conditions older candidates may be admitted to the program which will lead to a bachelor of theology degree.

In addition to these programs, the Atlantic School of Theology offers a master of theological studies program, designed primarily

for persons who, while not seeking preparation for the ordained ministry, do want a more profound penetration into the various theological sciences and their sources. Entrance to this MTS program requires a previous bachelor's degree and may be carried out on a full- or part-time basis.

Clergy may enter into a master of theology program following upon their achieving a master of divinity degree. This MTh program may have emphasis more on the directly academic or on pastoral care.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS Besides the degree programs (MTS, MTh) for clergy and laity interested in continuing education, the school also offers programs of a non-degree nature to interested groups. These are developed as needs are made known.

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY*

Lennoxville, Quebec J1M 1Z7

Telephone: 819-569-9551

Telex: 05-836168

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — Hon. Mr. Justice W. Mitchell, BA, BCL, DCL. Principal — D.M. Healy, BA, LèS, Ddel'UdeParis. Registrar — W.F. Duncan. Librarian — G. Belisle, BèS, BA, BPh, BèScBiblio. Alumni secretary — G. Richards, BA. Director of athletics — B. Coulter. Comptroller — Jean-Luc Grégoire, RIA.

DEAN OF FACULTY Dean of the faculty — C.B. Haver, BSc, PhD.

DIVISIONAL CHAIRMEN Business administration — P.F. Fenton, BA, MA. Graduate studies and research — Rev. R.E. Reeve, BA, MA, BD. Humanities — K. Harper (Miss), MA, PhD. Natural sciences — W.F. Van Horn, BSc, MSc. Social sciences — D.D. Smith, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Bishop's is a predominantly residential university whose primary concern is offering to undergraduate students a quality education in the arts, sciences, and business administration. Its academic programs are broadly

based and stress the interrelationships of disciplines rather than their specializations. The residential aspect and small size of the university encourage an informal atmosphere in academic and social situations. Emphasis is placed on personal contact between faculty and students through small classes and frequent use of seminars, laboratories and tutorials. Self-directed study is encouraged with student research projects and special independent study programs. Approximately 1,000 students will be enrolled in Bishop's courses in 1975-76.

BACKGROUND Bishop's University was founded in 1843 by the Right Reverend G.J. Mountain, third bishop of Quebec, as a liberal arts college. In 1853 it was constituted a university with the power to grant degrees. Teaching began in 1845 and the first degrees were awarded in 1854. The university remained under the control of the Church of England until 1947; it is now controlled by a corporation with jurisdiction over business affairs. There is a senate which governs the academic work of the university, subject to the jurisdiction of the corporation.

THE CORPORATION The Corporation consists of the Bishops of the Dioceses of the Anglican Church of Canada situated in the province of Quebec, at least 21 trustees, and at least 3 members of the College Council. It possesses jurisdiction and final authority in all affairs of the university, whether academic, economic, social or otherwise. The trustees and members of the College Council are appointed by the Bishops. At least six trustees are appointed from the full-time faculty of the university; at least three trustees are appointed from the full-time

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

students, and the remaining trustees and members of the College Council are community representatives. An Executive Committee of Corporation, consisting of the chancellor, the president of the corporation, the vice-president of corporation, the principal, the dean, nine community representatives, six members of faculty and three students, is appointed by the Corporation from among its members at its annual meeting. The Executive Committee has authority to exercise all the powers held by the Corporation between meetings of the Corporation, except that it does not have the power to amend, modify or repeal the rules, orders and regulations of the university or to appoint the chancellor or the principal.

SENATE The Senate consists of the principal, the dean, the librarian, ten members of the faculty, five students and two community representatives. The faculty members are elected by and from the full-time teaching faculty of the university. The student members are the student chairman of the Academic Affairs Committee and four others elected by and from the full-time student body. The community representatives are appointed by and from the Corporation. Subject to the control and jurisdiction of the Corporation, the Senate governs the academic work and life of the university. It prepares and recommends plans and policies for the academic development of the university, and reviews the main elements of the operating and capital budgets after they have been approved by the Executive Committee, in order to advise the Corporation of their consistency with the long-range plans for the university.

INCOME (1973-74) Operating income \$2,662,000 (government grants 70%; endowments, 2%; fees, 16%; rents, 12%).

PUBLICATIONS Calendar; summer school brochures; brochure for certificate in industrial management, available through the registrar's office.

ACADEMIC YEAR Semester credit system. Fall session: September to Christmas. Winter session: January to May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Bishop's is attractively situated at Lennoxville (population approximates 4,000) amid the rolling hills of the Eastern Townships of southern Quebec. The campus occupies 500 acres. Bishop's is a predominantly residential university. The residential aspect and small size of the university encourage an informal atmosphere in academic and social situations. In addition to the usual academic buildings, library (over 120,000 volumes), chapel, sports and recreation centre, students' centre, bookstore, artificial ice arena, theatre, etc., and homes for some of the faculty are provided on the campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation in single rooms is provided in three new residences: Munster Hall, Kuehner Hall and Abbott Hall. There is accommodation for 326 men and 234 women.

LIBRARY The John Bassett Memorial Library houses a growing collection of 120,000 books, over 1,300 current periodicals and many government publications and microforms. The present library was opened in 1959. In 1970 an addition was completed which doubled the size of the building. It provides generous space for the general services of the library and accommodates over 500 readers with comfortable study and lounge areas. Special collections include the P.H. Scowen Eastern Townships Historical Collection and the Honorable C. Gordon Mackinnon Collection of Canadiana, as well as rare books in the fields of literature, history and religion.

STUDENT LIFE Bishop's has developed a diversified athletic and recreational program which makes use of facilities on the campus and in the surrounding area. Interuniversity sports are available including football, soccer, basketball, skiing, golf, tennis, curling, and field hockey. Intramural sports include flag football, tennis, cross-country skiing, golf, volleyball, hockey, basketball, badminton, broomball, squash, floor hockey and softball. Individual sports, with rifle shooting, judo, karate, skiing, curling, and swimming are also available. A variety of entertainment and events of cultural interest are sponsored at Bishop's; dramatic and music productions and symposia are held in the Centennial theatre. Students publish a weekly newspaper and broadcast a weekly radio program. Academic clubs, political clubs, social service clubs and a film society are available on campus. Student activities extend outside the campus in various ways. The Students' Executive Council maintains an exchange program with Acadia University and The University of Alberta. Bishop's is a regular participant in the World University Service of Canada seminars, Canadian Crossroads international summer programs and Canadian University Service Overseas.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university operates a student health service for all students, both resident and non-resident.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES A student counselling service provides personal, educational and vocational counselling to all students, resident and non-resident.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore handles textbooks and caters to the demands of the community for auxiliary supplies.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Assistance in career placement is provided by the placement office. The office provides information on job openings, arranges contacts with representatives from business, industry, government, community services, and universities, and assists students in presenting credentials.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT The Students' Executive Council consists of five students elected by the Students' Association. The council serves its constituents on a broad scale by carrying out the duties necessary to establish student representation in university governing bodies and committees, and by maintaining a variety of activities and organizations of interest to students.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded as follows — first-class: 80% and over; second-class: 65-79%; third-class: 50-64%; failure: below 50%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Bishop's offers 62 entrance scholarships, ranging in value from \$300 to \$4,000, available by competition to students with honors standing. A student loan fund is administered by the university. Except in special circumstances grants from this fund are not awarded to first-year students. These loans are interest-free until six months after leaving the university. Loans are also offered by the department of education of the government of Quebec. A small number of bursaries are awarded to deserving applicants.

GRADUATION Convocation is held once a year in the spring. Degrees and diplomas, approved by the senate and the business meeting of convocation, are conferred at this ceremony by the chancellor of the university. Honorary degrees are also conferred at convocation.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year: full-time undergraduate, arts, \$650; education, \$650; science, \$715; graduate, 1st year \$650, 2nd year \$650; part-time (per subject), \$130. Summer school for teachers fees: tuition (per course), \$50; room and board, \$300.

Residence rates, room and board: \$1,250 per academic year. Extension courses: each full course \$130, each half-course, \$65.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS The normal requirement for admission to a 90-credit program (normally a 3-year program) is a CEGEP or collegial diploma (D.E.C.) or senior matriculation. Students not having a D.E.C. may be required to take additional courses according to the requirements of the program they enter. Other cases will be considered on an individual basis. A student who does not qualify for admission under the normal regulations may nonetheless be considered for admission if he shows exceptional ability in any one field. Teachers holding the Quebec "class II permanent diploma" will be considered for admission to a 60-credit (normally a 2-year program) arts program.

Applications from "mature students" of 21 years of age or older are considered on their individual merits. Part-time students may be admitted to complete the requirements for a degree.

For admission to courses leading to a first degree in education, a bachelor's degree is required. Early admission will be made in April or June.

Graduate

For admission to graduate study, a student must have obtained a degree with specified grades in appropriate subjects.

Last date for receipt of applications

There are no final dates for receipt of applications, provided space is available.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Pass course, three university years. Areas of emphasis: classics, drama, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, mathematics, North American studies, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, sociology, and combinations of these. (b) Honors course, three university years, available in classics, drama, economics, English, French, geography, history, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, sociology, and combinations of these.

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from an honors bachelor's degree or two years from a pass bachelor's degree. Available in English, history, and religion.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of business administration (BBA). Pass and honors courses, three university years. Also BA with both majors and minors in business administration. Three university years.

Commerce, see business administration above

EDUCATION

Graduate school of education

Diploma in education (for teaching in schools). Postgraduate year after completion of arts or science degree.

Diploma in education (for teaching in colleges). Postgraduate year after completion of MA or MSc or an honors BA or BSc.

Diploma in advanced studies in education. As for MEd degree, but does not require a thesis.

Master of education (MEd). Two years from a bachelor's degree plus two years of teaching experience. May be taken entirely at summer sessions.

SCIENCE, PURE

Bachelor of science (BSc). Pass and honors courses, three university years. Areas of emphasis: biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, and combinations of these.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from an honors bachelor's degree or two years from a pass bachelor's degree. Available in biology, chemistry and physics.

THEOLOGY

Master of theology (ThM). One year full-time from honors bachelor's degree.

Bachelor of divinity (BD). Awarded on recommendation of board of examiners of general synod of the Anglican Church of Canada.

Doctor of divinity (DD). Awarded on recommendation of board of examiners of general synod of the Anglican Church of Canada.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Summer school — for the benefit of teachers, the university conducts a summer session during which graduate courses with credit towards the diploma in advanced studies in education or the degree of MEd are offered. The session is of six weeks' duration. Four summer sessions are usually necessary to meet the course requirements for the MEd degree.

The extension department of Bishop's University offers degree credit courses by summer session and winter evening classes. Summer school courses are offered at the university for six weeks during July and August. Winter evening classes are offered only during the normal academic year. The courses given are determined by demand.

For no university credit

In addition, the extension department offers a series of free fall lectures of general interest and various workshops according to the needs of the local population.

BRANDON UNIVERSITY*

Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A9

Telephone: 204-728-9520

Telex: 0350272

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — Stanley Knowles, BA, BD, MP. President and vice-chancellor — A.L. Dulmage, BA, MA, PhD. Registrar — C.W. Kennedy, BA. Director of development — D.R. Mackay, CD, BA, FCIS. Comptroller — C.F. Rust, BA, CA. Director, credit extension — R.B. McFarlane, BA. Dean, student affairs — R.B. McFarlane, BA. Librarian — Eileen McFadden, BA, BLS. Director of counselling — Campbell Connor, BTh.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts — M. Blonar, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Education — R.R. Pippert, BA, MS, PhD. Science — J.L. Tyman, MA, MA, PhD.

DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL Music — Lorne Watson, BA, MA, LTCM.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Botany — A. Rogosin, BSc, MSc. Chemistry — P. Letkeman, MSc, PhD. Classical and modern languages — W.H. Entz, PhD. Economics — G.F. MacDowell,

BA, MA. English — R.F. King, MA, PhD. Geography — R.C. Rounds, MS, PhD. Geology — C. Bristol, AB, MSc, PhD. History — W.N. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, BA, MA, DPhil, FSA, FRHistS. Mathematics — G.E. McMaster, BA(Hons), MA. Music — L. Watson, BA, MA, LTCM. Philosophy — K.R. Hanly, MA, PhD. Physics — W.G. Wong, BSc, MA. Political science — M.V. Naidu, MA, LLB, LLM, PhD. Psychology — E.J. Tyler, MSc, PhD. Religion — R.E. Florida, ME, BD, MA, PhD. Sociology and anthropology — J. Hamer, MA, PhD. Zoology — D.B. Stewart, BSc(Hons), MD, FRCS.

GENERAL INFORMATION Brandon University is a co-educational, non-denominational, government-supported institution.

BACKGROUND Brandon University is the outgrowth of Brandon College, which was originally organized in 1899 by the Baptist Union of Western Canada. In 1938 it became non-denominational and was reorganized as Brandon College Incorporated. Teaching at the college began in September 1899. From 1899 to 1910 the college was affiliated to The University of Manitoba; from 1911 to 1938 it was affiliated to McMaster University. From 1938 to 1967 the college was affiliated to The University of Manitoba which granted degrees to students of the college.

The authority for the organization of Brandon University is The Universities Establishment Act of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba of 1966, and an order-in-council under the

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

act passed in January 1967. The order-in-council provides for a board of governors and a senate. The board of governors is responsible for the business management, and the senate is responsible for academic policy.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board of governors at the university has 15 members, eight of whom are appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, two are elected by members of the Brandon University Association, one is elected by the alumni, one is elected by the senate and one is elected by the Students' Union. The chancellor (chosen by the senate) and the vice-chancellor (president) are members *ex officio*. The director of development is secretary of the board. The board is responsible for the business and financial management of the university.

SENATE The senate at the university has 31 members: the chancellor, the vice-chancellor (president), the deputy minister of education (or designate), deans and directors (six), and the director of library services are members *ex officio*; one is appointed by the board of governors, one representative is elected by each faculty or school (four), six professors or associate professors are elected by the faculty at large, two assistant professors or lecturers are elected by the faculty at large, and eight students are elected by the student body. The registrar is secretary of the senate. Senate is responsible for academic policy.

INCOME (1974-75) Total operating income: \$5,756,531 (student fees, 11%; provincial grants, 76%; services, 11%; other sources, 2%).

PUBLICATIONS General calendar which includes all faculties; summer school and spring session calendar; faculty brochures; — available from registrar's office. President's report (annual); Quill, students' weekly newspaper; Sickie, students' yearbook; Alumni News, quarterly by the Alumni Association; News Letter, bi-monthly, general university news by the office of the director of development.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session — third week of September to the last week of April, 2 terms; spring session — seven weeks in May and June; summer session — seven weeks in July and August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Brandon University is situated in the western section of the city of Brandon (population, 1974 — estimate 38,000) with a site of approximately 18 acres. The original buildings now house administrative and faculty offices with the original science building serving as a drama centre. New buildings constructed since 1960 include a library and arts building, a 300-seat lecture theatre, a music building, an education building, three residences and dining-hall, a physical education building, Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium, and J.R. Brodie Science Centre. Special research facilities are housed in the J.R. Brodie Science Centre and at the H.S. Perdue Wildlife Research Station at Plum Lake, 45 miles from campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation is available in a ladies' residence for 150, a men's residence for 150, and a co-educational residence tower for 280 students. An adjoining dining-hall and cafeteria serves 1,000 students. The university housing office also provides a housing register of accommodation available in private homes.

LIBRARIES There are three main libraries on campus: the main library provides general services, with emphasis on service to the arts and science faculties; the music library houses a collection of books, periodicals, scores and sound recordings; the Christie Library, with emphasis on service to the faculty of education,

houses a collection of professional books and journals, a curriculum collection and a demonstration school library collection. The total campus library collection consists of over 130,000 volumes, including 2,500 journal titles.

STUDENT LIFE All full-time students are members of the students' union which has vested in it all legislative functions of student government to promote welfare of student body. Any student in good standing is eligible to run for election to the university senate. Students serve on numerous senate committees. Athletics for men and women, both intramural and varsity, are many and varied: football, soccer, cross-country, basketball, swimming, wrestling, indoor and outdoor track, hockey, baseball, tennis, golf, badminton, gymnastics, skiing.

The university gives support to religious life of students in many ways; affords use of university facilities for student groups of all faiths and co-operates with official agencies of the various faiths of students. Approximately 60 special-interest student organizations are active on campus.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The department of counselling services provides personal counselling for all students and refers students who require academic, medical, psychiatric or spiritual advice to appropriate advisers. The department also assists students in obtaining part-time and summer employment.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE Located in the Umphrey Centre, the bookstore carries, in addition to textbooks, a wide range of reference and general paperback titles, stationery and supplies.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Both Brandon University, through its student counselling services, and the Canada Manpower Centre, through its offices on campus, make available a wide variety of advice and practical assistance to students regarding career planning and vocational choice. Graduating students may meet with prospective employers through a program of on-campus interviews conducted by leading industrial firms. Assistance is also provided for students seeking part-time or seasonal employment.

STUDENT UNION The Brandon University Students' Union Inc. initiates academic, social and leadership programs for all students attending Brandon University. The BUSU is headed by the Student Council composed of a president, vice-president external, vice-president internal, treasurer, secretary, activities director, sticks of the four faculties or schools, athletic representative, and two councillors-at-large. All positions are elected annually, in late January. The BUSU is vitally concerned with making itself relevant in the university community. It has representatives on the university senate and board of governors.

The BUSU continues to offer a complete program of social activities, which are planned under the direction of the activities director. The intramural athletic program on the campus is co-ordinated by the athletic council, whose chairman sits on the BUSU council. The BUSU is a member of the World University Service of Canada, Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, campus and counterparts of the national political parties. The BUSU was incorporated in the fall of 1969, by an act of the Manitoba legislature. It now functions under law of the Companies Act of the province, and the constitution is set up in the form of corporate by-laws. The offices of the students' union are located in the basement of the high-rise residence.

GRADING SYSTEM All faculties use a 4-point grade system. A+, A, A-, 4 points; B+, 3.5 points; B, B-, 3 points; C+, 2.5 points; C, 2 points; D, 1 point; F, 0 points. A grade point

average of 2 is necessary for graduation for all degrees except for the BEd degree in which case an average of 2.5 is required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Awards and financial assistance are based on academic qualifications or need, or a combination of the two. All students are considered for assistance. Applications for admission and financial aid are to be submitted to the registrar.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS In general, final examinations are held at the close of a term (viz., December and April for the winter session). In certain instances final grades may be based entirely on term work. The practice of supplemental examinations has been discontinued, but in cases where a student is unable to write an examination, or has failed to achieve a mark considered to be representative of his/her ability as demonstrated throughout the duration of the course, at the discretion of the department and the dean, the student is allowed to sit a special examination.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the chancellor in May and October.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees are \$85 per full course or \$425 for a full year in all faculties. Residence fees: \$31.50 — \$35.75 per week or \$969.50 — \$1,496 per year for room and board. Brandon University Students' Union Inc. fee (regular term only). All students enrolled in the equivalent of three or more full courses are required to pay the BUSU fee. Students enrolled in less than three full courses who wish to join the students' union may do so by applying directly to the student union office and paying the full fee of \$41. The student fee is for the following purposes — student union building fund, \$10; student union general operation, \$25; athletic fee, \$5; accident insurance, \$1.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Grade 12 graduation or grade 12 equivalency as recognized by the provincial department of education.
2. Equivalent certificates of high school graduation for admission to a university in home province.
3. Specific requirements. Agriculture 1 — chemistry 300, mathematics 300, English 300 or 301 and two electives are required (physics 300 is recommended). Applicants with English 301 must have an additional 300 course. Students who successfully complete agriculture 1 are admitted to the second year of the agriculture degree program at The University of Manitoba. Education — applicants must submit a 1,000-word autobiography; some applicants may be requested to present themselves for an interview. Music — a) music education — applicants must show proficiency on a musical instrument (or voice) to approximately the level of grade VII or VIII Western Board; b) applied music — honors in grade X Western Board examinations (piano, organ, voice, strings) or grade IX (woodwinds and brass) or equivalent. Theory prerequisite — students are expected to have some knowledge of theory. Applicants are expected to perform at a satisfactory level in an audition and to pass an entrance test.

Foreign students

Certificates equivalent to the standing required for Canadian students. UK and Commonwealth: GCE with two or three different subjects at A-level or equivalent; students whose mother tongue is not English must pass an English-language proficiency test to be eligible for admission. Applicants submitting the

international baccalaureate will be considered for admission. Last date for receipt of applications from overseas students is July 2.

Mature students

Only candidates who have reached the age of 21 by September 1 of the winter session, May 1 of the spring session or July 1 of the summer session in which they wish to register, will be considered. The program is intended for those persons who do not have the qualifications necessary to gain entrance as regular students.

Closing date for receipt of applications

Dates for application: foreign students — July 2; spring session — April 30; summer session — June 24; winter session — August 30.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). General course, three years from senior matriculation.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of teaching (BT). A three-year course for high school graduates.

Certificate of education. First of two years of work towards the BEd degree in full-time course. Open to holders of BA, BSc, or other bachelor's degree, or to a person within one year of completion of such a degree. Successful candidates are awarded a certificate by the Department of Education.

Bachelor of education (BED). The second year of work is offered in extension courses on a part-time basis. Holders of a bachelor's degree may obtain the BEd.

MUSIC

School of music

Bachelor of music (BMus). With specialization in music education or performance, four years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General course, three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of general studies (BGS). This 3 year degree program is offered to the student who has completed the equivalent of 90 credit hours, or any 15 courses taken from the various faculties and schools on the campus. In some cases, the student may transfer in courses from other universities or the community colleges. The BGS Committee, a committee of senate, reviews the overall program and the individual student's program.

Wildlife biology certificate. One year beyond BSc graduation with a zoology major.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening and Saturday classes — undergraduate classes in arts, science, and education. Write to director of extension for complete details.

Summer school — courses offered in arts, science, music and education for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications. Write to director of extension for complete details.

For no university credit

Diploma and certificate courses not requiring matriculation — certificates in music under the program of the Western Board of Music, and of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. General interest courses — music, oral French, etc.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The IMPACTE program — Indian Metis Project for Careers through Teacher Education — is designed for Indian and Metis students. It aims to produce fully qualified certified teachers through the faculty of education to teach Indian and Metis children. The PENT program — project for educating native teachers — this program, five summers in length, (2 full courses taken in each summer), is designed to meet the need for native teachers.

Winnipeg Centre Project — intended to provide inner-city people in the Winnipeg down-town area with an opportunity to take teacher training. The program takes special account of the needs of inner-city people. Special Mature Student program — designed for students over 21 years of age who wish to obtain the bachelor of education degree or bachelor of science degree. Students admitted to the program are financed with support monies from the province of Manitoba. CORE program — intended for students who have been out of high school for some while and who wish to proceed to a BA, BSc, or a teaching certificate. Student allowances are paid for by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

BRESCIA COLLEGE*

(Affiliated with The University of Western Ontario)

1285 Western Road, London, Ontario N6G 1H2

Telephone: 519-432-8353

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chairman, advisory board — W.F. Read. Principal — Sister Frances Ryan, BA, MA, PhD. Registrar — E.M. Arnold (Mrs). Librarian — Sister Pierina Caverzan, BA, MALS. Dean of students — Sister Ruth Marie Curry, BA, MEd. Alumni adviser — Sister Margaret Hanley, MA.

DEPARTMENT HEADS English — Sister Corona Sharp, PhD. Home economics — Patricia Giovannetti (Miss), PhD. Languages — Sister Eva Meloche, MA, DipSupd'EtFr. Philosophy — Sister St. Michael Guinan, PhD. Social sciences — Sister Dolores Kuntz, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Brescia College is an undergraduate arts college, offering in co-operation with the university's faculties of arts and social sciences all the general and some of the honors arts programs of the university.

BACKGROUND Brescia College was established by the Ursuline Sisters and affiliated with The University of Western Ontario in 1919 as a women's college under Roman Catholic auspices, though open to students of all faiths. The original name of Ursuline College was officially changed in 1963 to that of Brescia College. The first degrees were conferred on its graduates by The University of Western Ontario in 1923.

Brescia operates the department of home economics within the university (the latter offering the science courses prescribed in the program of home economics) from which students graduate with a BSc(HEc). All other Brescia College graduates receive the BA degree granted by The University of Western Ontario.

SENATE AND BOARD All academic matters come under the jurisdiction of the Academic Senate of The University of Western Ontario, on which the college has two voting representatives in accordance with the University Act of 1967. The board is composed of 16 members, 11 of whom are from the London community, plus representatives of alumnae, faculty, students and Ursuline Sisters, chosen by these groups, and the principal ex officio. Its chief function is to advise in financial affairs.

INCOME All capital income and a small percentage of operating income is provided by the Ursuline Sisters who own and operate the college. The balance of operating income derives from student fees and provincial government operating grants.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

PUBLICATIONS General annual calendar.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session, early September to mid-May.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The main residence building, which also accommodates some of the home economics laboratories, was opened in 1925, with a wing added in 1949 and an additional wing built in 1972. There are facilities for approximately 400 students. The Mother St. James Memorial Building, opened in 1963, provides administration offices, classrooms, laboratories, and auditorium. One wing of this building is the Bishop Michael Francis Fallon Memorial Library. The campus adjoins that of The University of Western Ontario (the population of London is approximately 232,660).

STUDENT RESIDENCES Brescia College offers residence only to students registered at the college. There are residence facilities for 174 students. Facilities include double rooms for first-year students, and single rooms for students who have completed first year. A cafeteria provides three meals a day for seven days a week.

LIBRARY One wing of the Mother St. James Memorial Building houses the Bishop Michael Francis Fallon Memorial Library.

STUDENT LIFE Brescia students share in all university activities; academic, social, athletic and cultural, with students from The University of Western Ontario. Student government is divided into the Brescia College Council, which administers student affairs within the college as a whole and sends representatives to the university student council, and the Brescia residence council, which concerns itself with residence life.

STUDENT SERVICES Student services provided by The University of Western Ontario are also available to Brescia College students.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as for The University of Western Ontario, see separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE A certain number of scholarships and bursaries are available. For details see the college calendar.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition and incidental fees per year — \$683.50. Preliminary year — \$733.50. Residence rates — \$1,470 for winter session, including room and board for seven days a week plus \$2 residence council fee and \$20 caution fee.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS Admission requirements for the general and honors programs and for home economics are the same as for The University of Western Ontario — see separate entry. Admission to preliminary year is from Ontario grade XII or its equivalent and is based on percentage, rank-in-class, and principal's report.

COURSES AND DEGREES

a) Bachelor of arts (BA). General program in arts, social sciences and secretarial and administrative studies, three years, from senior matriculation. b) Bachelor of science in home economics BSc(HEc). The home economics program is a three-year program leading to a bachelor of science degree. It is offered jointly by the university and Brescia College and has concentrated studies in specified home economics courses and an optional fourth year for specialization. c) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation, available in English, French, history, philosophy, or any combination containing one of these. d) The college offers a preliminary program which is the equivalent of Ontario grade XIII. This program is co-educational.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA*

2075 Wesbrook Place, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1W5

Telephone: 604-228-2211

Cable: Grey point

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Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — Donovan Miller, BCom, SM. President and vice-chancellor — Douglas Kenny, MA, PhD. Vice-presidents — M. Shaw, MSc, PhD, FAPS, FLS, FRSC; E.W. Vogt, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Vice-president and bursar — William White, FCGA. Registrar — J.E.A. Parnall, BEd, MA. Executive director, alumni — H.J. Franklin, BA. Coordinator, animal care — J.R. Gregg, MRCVS, MA. Director, athletics — R.J. Phillips. Director of the botanical garden — R.L. Taylor, BSc, PhD, FLS. Director, centre for continuing education — W.G. Hardwick, MA, PhD. Director, ceremonies — M.F. McGregor, MA, PhD, DCL, DLitt, FRSC. Director, computing centre — J.M. Kennedy, MA, PhD. Director, health service and health service hospital — A.M. Johnson, MD, FRCP(C). Director, information services — T.A. Myers. Director, instructional media centre — T.G. Whitehead, BSA, MEd, PAg

Director, international house — C.H. Smith, BEd, MA. Director, personnel and ancillary services — J.F. McLean, DSO, CD, BA. Director, physical plant — N. Smith, BAsC, PEng. Director, purchasing — S.C. Putter, BSc. Director, residences — Leslie Rohringer, BArch. Director, student services — A.F. Shirran, MA. Director, summer session — N.S. Watt, BPE, MS, EdD. Dean of women — E. Margaret Fulton (Miss), MA, PhD. Executive director, The University of British Columbia Press — A.N. Blicq. Research administrator — R.D. Spratley, BSc, PhD. Librarian — B. Stuart-Stubbs, BA, BLS. Treasurer — A. Baxter, BCom, CA. Director of student awards — B.H. Hender, BCom. Director of campus mail and bookstore consultant — J.A. Hunter. Superintendent of traffic — J.H. Kelly. Director of food services — R.C. Bailey, MCS.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Agricultural sciences — W.D. Kitts (acting), MSA, PhD, FAIC. Applied science — W.D. Finn, BE, MSc, PhD, MAmSocCE, MASEE. Arts — R.M. Will, BA, AM, PhD. Commerce and business administration — N.A. Hall, BCom, MBA, DBA. Dentistry — S.W. Leung, BSc, DDS, PhD, FACD, FICD, FRCD(C). Education — J.H.M. Andrews, MA, PhD. Forestry — J.A.F. Gardner, MA, PhD, FCIC, FIAWS. Graduate studies — P.A. Larkin, MA, DPhil, FRSC. Law — A.J. McClean, LLB, PhD. Medicine — D.V. Bates, MB, BCh, MD, FRCP(CandLondon). Pharmaceutical sciences — B.E. Riedel, CD, MSc, PhD. Science — G.M. Volkoff, MBE, MA, PhD, DSc, FRSC.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Architecture — R.K. Macleod,

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

BArch. Community and regional planning — H.C. Hightower, BSc, PhD. Home economics — R.H. Rodgers, MA, PhD. Librarianship — R. Stokes, MA, FLA. Nursing — Muriel Uprichard, MA, PhD. Physical education and recreation — R.F. Osborne, BA, BEd. Rehabilitation medicine — B.M. Fahrni, MD, FRCP(C), FACP. Social work — G.M. Hougham, MA, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Agricultural economics — G.R. Winter, BSc, MS, PhD. Agricultural engineering and agricultural mechanics — W.D. Powrie, MA, PhD. Anaesthesiology — L.C. Jenkins, BA, MD, CM, FRCP(C). Anatomy — S.M. Friedman, BA, MD, CM, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Animal science — R.M. Tait (acting), BSc, PhD. Anthropology and sociology — K.O.L. Burridge, MA, BLitt, DipAnth, PhD. Asian studies — P. Harnetty (acting), BA, AM, PhD. Biochemistry — W.J. Polglase (acting), MA, PhD. Botany — R.F. Scagel, MA, PhD, FRSC, FLS. Chemical engineering — F.E. Murray, BSc, PhD, PEng, MTechSectCPA. Chemistry — C.A. McDowell, MSc, DSc, FRIC, FCIC, FRSC. Civil engineering — S.L. Lipson, BSc, MS, PEng, FAmSocCE, MemAmCI, MEIC. Classics — A.J. Podlecki, BA, MA, PhD. Computer science — J.E.L. Peck, MSc, PhD. Creative writing — R. Harlow, DFC, BA, MFA. Diagnostic radiology — J.S. Dunbar, MD, FRCP(C). Economics — R.A. Shearer, MA, PhD. Electrical engineering — A.D. Moore, MSc, PhD, PEng, SenMemIEEE. English — R.M. Jordan, MA, PhD. Fine arts — S.R.I. Knox, MA, PhD. Food science — W.D. Powrie, MA, PhD. French — L.L. Bongie, BA, DUParis. Geography — R.H.T. Smith, BA, MA, PhD. Geological sciences — H.R. Wynne-Edwards, BSc, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Geophysics and astronomy — R.D. Russell, MA, PhD, FRSC. German — M.S. Batts, BA, DrPhil, DLitt. Health care and epidemiology — C.J.G. MacKenzie, MD, CM, DPH, FRCP(C). Hispanic and Italian studies — H.V. Livermore, MA. History — Margaret Prang (Miss), BA, MA, PhD. History of medicine and science — W.C. Gibson, BA, MSc, DPhil, MD, CM, FACP, FRCP. Linguistics — R.J. Gregg, BA, PhD. Mathematics — D.J.C. Bures, BA, PhD, FRSC.

Mechanical engineering — J.P. Duncan, BE, ME, DSc, PEng, ChE, FIMechE, FIProdE, AInstP. Medical genetics — J.R. Miller, MA, PhD. Medicine — R.W. Laucner (acting), MD, FRCP(C). Metallurgy — E. Teghtsoonian, BSc, MA, PhD. Microbiology — J.J.R. Campbell, BSA, PhD, FRSC. Mineral engineering — J.B. Evans, BSc, BME, PEng, MAIMM, MCIM. Music — R.B. Morris (acting), BMus, MSM, DVPaed. Obstetrics and gynaecology — F.E. Bryans, BSc, MD, FRCS(C), FRCOG. Ophthalmology — S.M. Drance, MB, ChB, MD, DO, FRCS(CandEngland). Oral biology — L. Kraitz, AB, MA, PhD. Oral medicine — J.D. Spouge, MDS, FDS, RCS(Eng), MRCS(Eng), LRCP(London), FRCD(C). Oral surgery — D.T. Zack, DMD, MSD. Orthodontics — C.S.C. Lear, BDS, DMD. Paediatrics — S. Israels, BSc, MD, FRCP(C), FACP. Pathology — W.L. Dunn, BSc, MD, PhD. Pharmacology — M.C. Sutter, BSc, MD, PhD. Philosophy — R.J. Rowan (acting), MA, PhD. Physics — R.R. Haering, MA, PhD, FRSC. Physiology — D.H. Copp, OC, BA, MD, PhD, LL.D., DSc, FRCP(C), FRSC, FRS. Plant science — V.C. Runeckles, BSc, PhD, DipImpColl, FRSA. Political science — H.A.C. Cairns, MA, DPhil. Poultry science — D.B. Bragg (acting), MS, PhD. Psychiatry — M.H. Miller, BS, MD, CRCP(C). Psychology — P. Suedfeld, BA, MA, PhD. Public and community dental health — D.J. Yeo, DDS, MPH, FICD. Religious studies — C.G.W. Nicholls, MA. Restorative dentistry — T.J. Harrop, LDS, DDS, MS, PhD. Slavonic studies — B. Czaykowski (acting), BA, MA. Soil science — C.A. Rowles, MSc, PhD. Surgery — R.C. Harrison, MD, MS, FRCS(C), FACS. Theatre — J. Brockington, BA, DFA. Zoology — A.B. Acton (acting), MA, DPhil.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university is provincial, non-denominational and co-educational. It is governed by a board of governors, a senate, a convocation and a faculty council.

BACKGROUND A university for the province of British Columbia was first advocated in 1877; in 1890 an act of the legislature established The University of British Columbia. However, this endeavor failed when the first meeting of the senate lacked a quorum.

In 1899, Vancouver High School was affiliated to McGill University and in 1906, the McGill University College was formed to offer an expanded academic program. In 1908, the act of 1890 was repealed and a new act established and incorporated the new University of British Columbia. In 1915, the university took over the classes of the McGill University College; the first degrees were awarded in 1916.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board consists of 15 members, comprising the chancellor, the president, 2 faculty members elected by the faculty members, and 8 persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, two of whom are appointed from persons nominated by the alumni association; 2 students elected by and from the student association; one person elected by and from the full-time employees of the university who are not faculty members.

SENATE The senate is composed of (a) the chancellor; (b) the president; (c) the academic vice-president or equivalent; (d) the deans of faculties; (e) the chief librarian; (f) the director of continuing education; (g) a number of faculty members equal to twice the number provided in clauses (a) to (f), to consist of two members of each faculty elected by the members of that faculty, and the remainder elected by all the faculty members in such manner as they, in joint meeting, determine; (h) a number of students, equal to the number provided in clauses (a) to (f), elected by and from the student association in a manner that ensures that at least one student from each faculty is elected; (i) four persons who are not faculty members, elected by and from the convocation; (j) four persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council; (k) one member to be elected by the governing body of each affiliated college of the university; and (l) such additional members as the senate may from time to time determine without altering the ratio set out in clauses (g) and (h).

INCOME (1974-75) Total — \$112,992,661 (provincial grants, 65.6%; student fees, 9.9%; research grants, 14%; services, 5.2%; gifts, grants and bequests, 2.3%; miscellaneous, 3%).

PUBLICATIONS Calendars and brochures are available at the office of the registrar. Composite calendar of academic year; summer session calendar; independent study correspondence courses; extension credit courses.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Intersession: early May to late July.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus, consisting of 1,000 acres, is situated on the peninsula of Point Grey, Vancouver, bounded on three sides by the Gulf of Georgia. The population of metropolitan Vancouver regional district is approximately 1,236,435.

There are more than 85 buildings in which lectures are held, including some converted army huts used for teaching, library, administration buildings, gymnasias, auditorium; permanent student residences and temporary buildings housing a limited

number of suites for married couples; faculty club and social centre; student union building, International house, Panhellenic house; graduate student centre. Also located on the campus are the provincial research council building, the federal fisheries, forestry, and agricultural sciences building and the following buildings: The Anglican Theological College of British Columbia, Union College of British Columbia – United Church (the two are now combined to form the Vancouver School of Theology), St. Mark's College (Roman Catholic), St. Andrew's Hall (Presbyterian) and Carey Hall (Baptist).

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation is provided for the academic year (fall and spring terms) for single students on a room-and-board or room-only basis. All rooms are completely furnished and all bedding is supplied, however, students are expected to bring their own towels. Information booklets containing further details are available on request. Family housing is provided in a limited number of unfurnished suites in Acadia Park and Acadia Camp. Conditions and rates are detailed in a booklet available from the office of director of residences.

Off-campus accommodation – the Alma Mater Society offers a student housing list as a service to its members. Special accommodation – the dean of women's office provides a limited service to women students who wish to work for their room and board. A file for such recommended accommodation may be consulted by students in the office of the dean of women. International house provides help in finding off-campus accommodation for foreign students.

Theological colleges provide a limited number of beds in the following residences: Carey Hall (Baptist), St. Andrew's Hall (Presbyterian), and Vancouver School of Theology (United/Anglican). Fraternities offer limited accommodation.

LIBRARIES The University of British Columbia library is the largest university library in western Canada, with almost 3,000,000 volumes including microforms. It serves the university through a system of 13 libraries and a number of departmental reading rooms. The library has particularly strong holdings in the fields of Canadiana, English literature of the 19th and early 20th centuries, Chinese literature and history, forestry, fisheries, and Slavonic studies. Several of these collections are of international importance. Especially strong are the collections of serial publications.

Sedgewick Undergraduate Library – this large collection of books, periodicals, and reference material has been carefully selected to serve students in most undergraduate arts courses, and in first- or second-year science and applied science courses. Although the main library is open to all students, the Sedgewick library is often the best and most convenient source of materials needed by undergraduates. Also provided are coin-operated photocopying machines, lounging areas and two floors of study space. Librarians are at the reference desk seven days a week to provide help in using and interpreting library materials. In the Sedgewick library is the Wilson record collection and listening room.

In addition to Sedgewick, 11 other branch libraries offer specialized materials and reference service to students and faculty working in particular subject fields: Animal Resource Ecology Library; Crane Memorial Library for the Blind; Curriculum Laboratory; MacMillan Library; Law Library; Mathematics Library; Music Library; Marjorie Smith (Social Work) Library; Woodward Biomedical Library and Biomedical Branch Library.

STUDENT LIFE AND STUDENT UNION The Alma Mater Society with its governing executive, the student council, controls all student activities and is responsible for student discipline. Every student automatically becomes a member of the Alma Mater Society when he/she enrolls in the university and each faculty and school is represented on council. Members of student council are elected every spring to hold office through the next year. The Alma Mater Society publishes "The Ubyyssey", the student newspaper which appears three times weekly; an introductory handbook about student affairs; and "Bird Calls", a student telephone directory. In addition several undergraduate societies publish technical journals of interest to their respective professions. The University Clubs Committee (UCC) comprises representatives from each of the campus clubs (numbering nearly 100). The UCC executive administers to these clubs' needs and directs their activities.

All women students in the Alma Mater Society are members of the Women's Athletic Association and are eligible to participate in the intramural and extramural women's athletic program. There are 13 extramural sports and 11 intramural sports. This program is run entirely by the students. All male students are members of the Men's Athletic Association and as such, have the opportunity to participate in the broad, 27-sport, extramural program. Athletics are administered by the Men's Athletic Committee formed of faculty, students and alumni representatives. The athletic director is responsible to the men's athletic committee for the implementation and direction of the sports program.

Fraternities and sororities are recognized by the senate of the university as student organizations. Membership in fraternities is by invitation. Sororities are governed by the Women's Panhellenic Association. Membership in sororities is by invitation.

Campus organizations serving students from abroad are: International house World University Service of Canada (WUSC), Friendly Relations with Overseas Students (FROS).

MEDICAL SERVICES The student health service comprises an up-to-date out-patient department together with a 26-bed hospital. This facility is available to all students who are taking three units or more. In addition to providing medical and nursing care and investigation of any health problems arising in students, the health service also provides chest X-rays and various immunization procedures.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Organized counselling services staffed by trained advisors are available for students either registered at the university or those considering registering. The counselling service offers the students an opportunity to discuss, in a confidential and professional setting, any matter that may be of concern to them. This might include concerns regarding vocational and educational choice, or students may wish assistance with concerns of a more personal nature that seem to be impairing their university performance. On matters dealing with course requirements and prerequisites for study programs for specific objectives, students should consult advisors in the faculty in which they are registered or plan to register. The office is open during the summer months and it is particularly desirable that students planning to enter the university secure an interview during June, July and August. In assisting students the office maintains an up-to-date library of calendars or bulletins of most of the major Canadian and American universities, together with a file on professional and vocational opportunities. Copies of the booklets "Career planning for students at the university" and "Student information bulletin" are available on request.

A program of voluntary aptitude testing is available to all students who are either attending the university or planning to attend. The purpose of these tests is to provide assistance to students in determining educational and vocational goals. The results of these tests will not, in themselves, indicate definite objectives. When measures of aptitude, achievement and interest are used in conjunction with other information, they often can assist students to choose satisfactory and realistic goals.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore is prepared to supply all textbooks, notebooks, instruments and general stationery required by students. At the end of each regular and summer session, the bookstore will repurchase from students used books in good condition up to the estimated requirements for the next regular session. These books will be accepted from students until April 30.

The bookstore is operated on a self-sustaining financial basis with respect to both operating and capital development costs in accordance with the requirement of the government of the province of British Columbia.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The placement section of the office of student services assists university students to obtain part-time and summer jobs while attending The University of British Columbia. In addition, an active program of campus interviews is arranged with company representatives who are recruiting prospective graduates during their final year of study. The placement service is continued for alumni and new graduates on an individual basis after graduation. Information about companies, including job descriptions and company employment policies, is available in the reading room of the office of student services. Students are encouraged to avail themselves of this information and the placement service while attending university.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION All students of the faculty of graduate studies are subject to a membership fee of \$26, which entitles them to use the facilities of the graduate student centre (the Thea Koerner House). The Graduate Student Association executive consists of seven members, two of whom are representatives on the Alma Mater Society student council. The objective of the Graduate Student Association is to promote and serve the social, intellectual, cultural and recreational activities of graduate students.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as: class 1, 80-100%; class 2, 65-79%; pass, 50-64%; failed, below 50% (in medicine, dentistry, graduate studies, below 60%).

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Examinations are held in most courses in April except for those courses terminal in December. In most faculties supplemental examinations are provided and held in early August.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the chancellor at congregation held in late May. Authorization for the granting of degrees is prerogative of senate which considers candidates in November and in May.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year: full-time for first degree — agricultural sciences, \$479; architecture, \$556; engineering, \$560; home economics, \$464; social work, \$462; commerce and business administration (first year), education, science, \$462; physical education, \$464; recreation, \$465; dental hygiene, \$560; law, \$544; pharmaceutical sciences (first year), \$468, (other years), \$546; dentistry, \$698; librarianship, \$513; medicine (first and second years), \$678, (third and fourth years), \$664; music, \$578; forestry, \$544; nursing (first year), \$465

(other years), \$417; rehabilitation medicine, \$420; graduate studies, doctoral (each of first, second and third years), \$510, (each subsequent year), \$90; master's (first year), \$660 (second year), \$360 (each subsequent year), \$30 plus student levied fees; part-time, undergraduate \$30 per unit, graduate \$60 per unit; summer session per 3-unit course, undergraduate \$100, graduate \$180.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian and United States students — undergraduate

1. Secondary school graduates after at least 12 years of formal schooling, no university degree credit granted for any secondary school work. Credits may be given for courses of a recognized post-secondary academic institution after 12 years of formal schooling to equivalent of two years' university. Minimum age 16. \$10 fee from all applicants presenting educational documents issued outside B.C. except for faculty of graduate studies.

2. Specific requirements. Agriculture — chemistry, biology and physics, at grade 11; mathematics at grade 12. Applied science — (engineering) required in pre-engineering year; chemistry, mathematics, physics B standing, English and elective C standing. Arts — English only required subject at grade 12, second language recommended at grade 12. Commerce and business administration — English, mathematics required in pre-commerce year. Education — English only required subject at grade 12. Forestry — English, chemistry, mathematics (botany or biology) and physics required in pre-forestry. Home economics (dietetics) — English, mathematics required at grade 12, physics and chemistry at grade 11. Home economics (family science) — English at grade 12, mathematics and chemistry at grade 11. Nursing — English, chemistry at grade 12 and mathematics, physics and biology at grade 11. Pharmacy — English, chemistry, mathematics, biology or zoology or physics required in pre-pharmacy year. Physical education and recreation — English, mathematics at grade 12, chemistry and biology at grade 11. Rehabilitation medicine — chemistry and mathematics at grade 11. Science — chemistry, mathematics and physics required at grade 11, mathematics at grade 12.

Foreign students

Students must demonstrate adequate knowledge of English and write a test administered by the office of student services, otherwise admission may be denied. Number and level of courses and remedial courses will be specified on basis of test. Transfer students from other universities or colleges will only be accepted after a first degree. Students from abroad attending junior college or secondary school in Canada or USA must meet all requirements for admission of students coming directly from their home country. Satisfactory evidence of ability to meet all educational and living costs is required. Certificates equivalent to Canadian certificates required.

UK — GCE, average grade of three required, no subject less than four in at least three subjects at A-level. Possible credits for A-level subjects: pre-engineering — mathematics, physics, chemistry. Pre-commerce — English, mathematics, one other exemption. Pre-forestry — mathematics, chemistry, physics or botany or biology; three A-level subjects may exempt first-year arts, science, agriculture, education.

West Indies — same as UK; Cambridge overseas school certificate alternative to GCE. Hong Kong — educational level for admission to University of Hong Kong in subjects required for admission to U.B.C., or equivalent through GCE. Individual subject grades

required. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission with advanced credit on same basis as for GCE A-level.

Commonwealth students writing exams in May, June, or July of one year may be considered for admission only in September of the following year.

3. For admission to courses leading to a first degree in applied science, commerce, forestry, and pharmacy, first-year arts or science of college or university with adequate standing. For admission to a first degree in dentistry, law and medicine, three years beyond secondary school graduation. For admission to a first degree in architecture and librarianship, a bachelor's degree.

Graduate

For admission to graduate studies, an honors bachelor's or a first professional degree.

Date for receipt of applications

Applications for admission must be received before June 30 of the year in which admission is sought. New Canadian students must apply before May 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES

AGRICULTURE

Faculty of agricultural sciences

Bachelor of science in agriculture [BSc(Agr)]. Four years from secondary school graduation. Specialization offered in agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agricultural microbiology, agronomy, animal genetics, animal nutrition, animal physiology, dairy science, entomology, food science, horticulture, plant genetics, plant nutrition, plant protection, poultry genetics, poultry nutrition, poultry physiology, poultry processing, soil science.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from a bachelor's degree in agriculture. Specialization offered in agricultural economics, agricultural extension, agricultural mechanics, animal science, dairying, food science, genetics (animal, plant and poultry sciences), plant science, poultry science, soil science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree in agriculture. Available in agricultural microbiology (dairying, soil science), food science, genetics (animal, plant and poultry sciences), animal and poultry sciences, plant science, soil science.

ARCHITECTURE

School of architecture, faculty of applied science

Bachelor of architecture (BArch). Three years from a bachelor's degree in arts, science, or engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of architecture (MArch). At least one year from BArch. Theory of design, housing, and structures. See also community and regional planning.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Major course, four years from secondary school graduation. (b) Single honors, the same, but course load heavier. (c) Combined honors, the same but specialization in two subjects. (d) Double honors, an additional year. Areas of emphasis: anthropology, Asian studies, Chinese, classical studies, economics, English, fine arts, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Italian, Japanese, Latin, linguistics, mathematics, music, philosophy, Polish, political science, psychology, religious studies, romance studies, Russian, Slavonic studies, sociology, Spanish, theatre.

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). (a) Major course, four years from secondary school graduation. Areas of emphasis: creative writing, studio art.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from an approved bachelor's degree. Specialization offered in anthropology, Asian studies, classics, comparative literature, creative writing, economics, education, English, fine arts, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Italian, Latin, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, romance studies, Slavonic studies, sociology, Spanish, theatre.

Master of fine arts (MFA). At least one year from an approved bachelor's degree. Offered in creative writing and in theatre (stage direction, and scene and costume design).

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree. Available in anthropology, Buddhist studies, Chinese, classics, economics, English, fine arts, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Japanese, Latin, linguistics, musicology, philosophy, political science, psychology, romance studies (Spanish literature), Slavonic literature and sociology.

Business, see commerce and business administration below

COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of commerce and business administration

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). (a) Ordinary course, four years from first-year arts. (b) Combined law and commerce: BCom degree granted after three years of commerce and two years of law. Options: accounting and management information systems, commerce and economics, commerce and teaching, finance, industrial administration, marketing, organizational behavior and industrial relations, transportation and utilities, urban land economics.

A program of study for university graduates leading to a degree of licentiate in accounting is offered. (Two years.)

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of business administration (MBA). At least one year from a BCom degree; two years from other degrees.

Master of science in business administration (MSc). As for MBA.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree. Fields of specialization: accounting, finance, management science, marketing, organizational behavior.

COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Faculty of graduate studies

Either master of arts (MA) or master of science (MSc). Two years from a bachelor's degree in agriculture, architecture, arts, commerce, engineering, forestry, law, science, or social work.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree.

DENTISTRY

Faculty of dentistry

Diploma in dental hygiene (DipDentHyg). Two years from first-year science.

Doctor of dental medicine (DMD). Four years from the third year of arts or science.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). (a) Elementary field, four years from secondary school graduation. (b) Secondary field, five years from secondary school graduation. Specialization offered in high school teaching fields.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA in education). One year from bachelor's degree followed by teacher training and teaching experience. Specialization in education courses.

Master of education (MEd). At least one year from BEd or bachelor's degree and teacher training, no thesis required.

Doctor of education (EdD). At least two years from master's degree.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of applied science

Bachelor of applied science (BASc). Four years from first-year science. Specialization offered in agricultural, chemical, civil, electrical, geological, mechanical, metallurgical, and mineral engineering and engineering physics.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of applied science (MASc). One year from a bachelor's degree in engineering. Specialization offered in agricultural, chemical, civil, electrical, forest, geological, geophysical, mechanical, metallurgical, and mineral engineering and engineering physics.

Master of engineering (MEng). One year from a bachelor's degree in engineering. A non-thesis program with specialization offered in agricultural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical and mineral engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree in engineering. Specialization offered in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, geological, geophysical, and mineral engineering, metallurgy, and engineering physics.

FORESTRY

Faculty of forestry

Bachelor of science in forestry (BSF). Four years from first-year science. Specialization offered in forest business administration, forest entomology, forest management, forest pathology, forest products and wood technology, logging, silvics, and wildlife management.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). One year from BSc, BASc, BSA or BSF.

Master of forestry (MF). One year from BSF, or BASc in forest engineering.

Master of applied science (MASc). One year from BASc in forest engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree, in co-operation with the departments of botany and zoology.

HOME ECONOMICS

School of home economics, faculty of arts

Bachelor of home economics (BHE). Four years from secondary school graduation; major in foods and nutrition or general.

Master of science in human nutrition. One year from appropriate bachelor's degree.

Doctor of philosophy in human nutrition (PhD). At least two years from master's degree.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years beyond penultimate year in four-year bachelor of arts course.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of laws (LLM). At least one year from bachelor's degree in law.

LIBRARIANSHIP

School of librarianship, faculty of arts

Master of library science (MLS). Two years from an acceptable bachelor's degree.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Doctor of medicine (MD). Four years from the third year of arts or science beyond secondary school graduation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from an MD or honors BSc degree. Specialization offered in anatomy (human), audiology and speech sciences, biochemistry, health services planning, medical genetics, neurology, pathology, pharmacology, physiology, psychiatry, surgery.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, medical genetics, pathology, pharmacology, physiology.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from secondary school graduation.

Master of music (MMus). At least one year from bachelor of music degree or equivalent. Studies offered in: ethnomusicology, general music, musicology, theory/composition, performance.

Doctor of philosophy in musicology (PhD). At least two years from master's degree.

Doctor of musical arts (DMA). At least two years from master's degree.

NURSING

School of nursing, faculty of applied science

Bachelor of science in nursing (BSN). Four years from secondary school graduation.

Master of science in nursing (MSN). Two years from BSN.

PHARMACY

Faculty of pharmaceutical sciences

Bachelor of science in pharmacy [BSc(Pharm)]. Four years from first-year arts or science. Specialization in drug distribution, hospital pharmacy, product development.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science in pharmacy (MSc). One year from BSc(Pharm) or other acceptable bachelor's degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

School of physical education, faculty of education

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Four years from secondary school graduation.

Bachelor of recreation education (BRE). Four years from secondary school graduation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of physical education (MPE). At least one year from BPE.

REHABILITATION MEDICINE

School of rehabilitation medicine, faculty of medicine

Bachelor of science in rehabilitation (BSR). Three years from first year arts or science. Occupational therapy and physiotherapy.

Science, applied, see engineering

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General course, four years from secondary school graduation. (b) Single major course, four years from secondary school graduation. (c) Single and combined honors, four years from secondary school graduation. Areas of emphasis: astronomy, biochemistry, biology, botany, chemistry, computer science, geology, geophysics, mathematics, microbiology, physical geography, physics, physiology, zoology.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from an approved bachelor's degree, not necessarily a BSc. Specialization offered in astronomy, biochemistry, biology, botany, chemistry, fisheries, genetics, geography, geology, geophysics, mathematics, metallurgy, microbiology, oceanography, physics, physiology, zoology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree. Available in agricultural microbiology, astronomy, biochemistry, biology, botany, chemistry, fisheries, genetics, geology, geophysics, mathematics, metallurgy, microbiology, oceanography, physics, physiology, zoology.

SOCIAL WORK

School of social work, faculty of arts

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Two years from second year arts.

Master of social work (MSW). Two years from an acceptable bachelor's degree.

THEOLOGY

Courses offered at affiliated colleges.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Correspondence courses — offered in a number of fields. Evening classes — chiefly undergraduate arts, education, nursing and science courses. Summer school — graduate courses in arts, commerce, education and science. Undergraduate courses in arts, education, industrial education, commerce, home economics, physical education, and science.

For diploma or certificate credit

Diploma courses in: adult education; criminology; early childhood education; engineering administration. Continuing, professional and technical education programs in many areas.

For no university credit

Continuing professional education. Short courses, conferences, seminars in most professional fields. Liberal education, public affairs, community programs, creative arts, public and agency leadership. Various formats.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Institute of Animal Resource Ecology aims to identify principles of theoretical ecology, applied ecology and population genetics and to relate them to specific ecological systems — freshwater and marine communities,

mammal, bird, fish and insect populations and human systems. Director: W.G. Wellington, MA, PhD.

Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics is to co-ordinate advanced teaching in statistics and applied mathematics and to promote the growth of interdisciplinary research activities in these fields. Acting director: F.Y.M. Wan, MSc, PhD.

Institute of Asian and Slavonic Research is concerned mainly with the promotion and direction of postgraduate research in these fields, with emphasis on interdisciplinary studies in the social sciences, including modern history. Director: B.M. Morrison, MA, PhD.

Arctic and Alpine Research involves biology, geography, geology and glaciology in both Alpine and Arctic environments. Current areas of special interest to the committee are the Mackenzie River Basin, N.W.T., and the Keremeos region of B.C.

Institute of Astronomy and Space Science has been formed to co-ordinate research and graduate studies in astronomy and space science carried out in several departments of The University of British Columbia. Acting director: G.A.H. Walker, BSc, PhD.

Institute of Industrial Relations includes the study of manpower analysis, collective bargaining studies, the study of human relations issues as well as economic and social analyses of these areas. The program is interdisciplinary in character. Acting director: Mark Thompson, BA, MS, PhD.

Institute of International Relations encourages interdisciplinary research and study in the relations between states, their organizations and laws, and the social, political and cultural

conditions affecting those relations, organizations and laws. Director: M.W. Zacker, MA, PhD.

Institute of Oceanography represents the co-operative effort of the departments of botany, chemistry, geological sciences, geography, mathematics, physics, and zoology to train graduate students in one or more of these branches in the principles and techniques of oceanographic research. Acting director: R.W. Burling, MSc, PhD.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS The Vancouver School of Theology, Vancouver, British Columbia. Principal: J.P. Martin, BAsc, BD, ThM, PhD. Continues the work of the former Anglican Theological College of British Columbia and the former Union College of British Columbia. Provides theological education for laymen, future clergy and for graduates in theology.

Carey Hall, Vancouver, British Columbia. Principal: J.E. Runions, BA, MD, FRCP(C), MRCPsych. Baptist. For men only. Student residence accommodation.

St. Andrew's Hall, Vancouver, British Columbia. Dean of residence: Rev. J.A. Ross, MA, BD, PhD. Presbyterian. For men only. Student residence accommodation.

St. Mark's College, Vancouver, British Columbia. Principal: Rev. P.C. Burns, CSB, STB, PhD. Roman Catholic. For men only. Incorporated 1965. Student residence accommodation.

Regent College, Vancouver, British Columbia. Principal: J.M. Houston, MA, BSc, DPhil. Trans-denominational in character and evangelical and biblical in basis. Offers courses for lay men and women.

BROCK UNIVERSITY*

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EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — Cecil Gordon Shaver, FCCP, CRCP(C), IntMed(TB). President — Alan Earp, MA, MLitt, LLD. Registrar — P.E.R. Bartram, BA, MEd. Secretary to the university — Robert Nairn, BA. University librarian — James Hogan, BA, DipLibr. Comptroller — Terrence Varcoe, MBA, CA. Dean of students — Ronald McGraw, BA. Program co-ordinator, school of physical education — Les Korchuck, BSc(PE), MSc(PE). Director of the computer centre — F.R. Skilton, FBICS. Director of continuing education — Josephine Meeker, MA, MPhil. Director of personnel services — R.F. Anderson, BCom. Director of administrative services — D.M. Edwards. Staff director, physical plant — Ray Woodfield, BSc(EE), PEng. Director of counselling services — David Jordan, MA, PhD. Director of information and development — Don Townson, BA, MS. Awards officer — Ann Stavina (Mrs). Housing officer — Jo Palmer (Mrs).

DEANS OF FACULTIES Education, college of — Reginald Moase (acting), BA, MEd. Humanities, division of — J.M. McEwen, MA, PhD. Mathematics and sciences, division of — Colin Plint, MA, PhD. Social sciences, division of — W.A. Matheson, MBA, MA, PhD.

DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL Physical education — Arnold Lowenberger, BEd, MS, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Administration — W.D.K. Kernaghan, BA, PhD. Biological sciences — Donald Ursino, BA, MSc, PhD. Chemistry — J.M. Miller, BSc, PhD. Classics — Noël Robertson, BA, PhD. Computer science — P.A.V. Thomas, BSc, PhD. Drama — J.M.C. Leach, MA, PhD. Economics — C.B. Wiesner, AB, PhD. English — Michael Hornyansky, MA. Extradepartmental studies — J.M. McEwen, MA, PhD. Geography — B.W. Thompson, BSc, FRMetS. Geological sciences — J. Terasmae, PhD. Germanic and Slavic studies — Herbert Schutz, MA, PhD. History — F.C. Drake, MA, PhD. Mathematics — H.E. Bell, MS, PhD. Music — Ronald Tremain, BMus, DMus. Philosophy — J.R.A. Mayer, AM, PhD. Physics — John Moore, BSc, PhD. Politics — R. Church, MA, PhD. Psychology — John Lavery, BA, PhD. Romance studies — R.E.V. Bismuth, DèS.L. Sociology — W.E. Thompson, MA, PhD. Urban studies — T. Denton, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Brock University is under provincial government control. It is a co-educational institution whose main source of income is public. The university is controlled by a board of trustees and a senate.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

BACKGROUND The university was established ten years ago. The first class entered its doors in September 1964. The official opening had been preceded by seven years of vigorous action on the part of numerous citizen groups seeking a university within the Niagara peninsula. Their efforts were successful when the Brock University Act was passed by the Ontario legislature in March 1964, and subsequently revised in June 1971. The university is named after Sir Isaac Brock, killed in action at Queenston Heights on the Niagara River during the war of 1812.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES The university is controlled by a Board of Trustees with jurisdiction over financial and governmental affairs, with the exception of matters specifically assigned to the senate. The board consists of the chancellor and the president as ex-officio members, with not more than 30 nor less than 20 members at large, elected or appointed for a term of up to three years in the manner prescribed by by-laws of the board, and of whom three shall be members of faculty elected by the senate. Provision has been made for three student members elected by the students. The board elects a chairman and three vice-chairmen from among its members on an annual basis.

SENATE The Senate has power over the educational policy; the establishment of departments; the courses of study, standards of admission; qualifications for degrees and diplomas; examinations; awarding of fellowships, scholarships, bursaries, medals, prizes, etc; the conferring of undergraduate, graduate and honorary degrees and the creation of committees to exercise its powers. The senate is composed of the chancellor, the president, the deans of each of the divisions of the humanities, social sciences and mathematics and sciences, the dean of the college of education as ex-officio members by virtue of the Brock University Act. The registrar, the librarian and the dean of students are ex-officio members by vote of senate. Two representatives of the board of trustees are named by the board. The full-time faculty members on senate always constitute a majority: at present, fifteen. Five full-time faculty members are elected annually, by the full-time members of faculty, to serve a term of three years. The Brock University Students' Union elects four students to sit on senate. Two students are elected annually to serve two-year terms.

INCOME (1973-74) Total operating income \$8,785,000 (student fees — 23.3%, provincial and federal grants — 75.6%, other sources — 1.1%).

PUBLICATIONS Calendars and departmental brochures, are obtainable from the registrar's office.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer evening session (for extension work): May — mid-July. Summer day session (for extension work): early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university has two campuses: a small one, the Glenridge campus, housing the science laboratories of physics, biology and chemistry, and a large 600-acre DeCew campus, where a 14-storey building, the Brock Tower, contains a library of over 230,000 volumes, classrooms, cafeteria and administration. The "Thistle" complex, with theatres, lecture rooms and bookstore, surrounds the Brock Tower. Residence facilities of ten houses accommodating 420 (210 women, 210 men) students were completed in 1970.

The East Block, an academic building containing classrooms, laboratories and administrative offices and a physical education and recreation centre were completed in 1973. The physical education centre, in addition to housing the academic program, offers a variety of recreational facilities to the university

community - tennis, squash, handball, combative sports, dancing, and scuba are available in addition to the normal intercollegiate and intramural sports.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence facilities of 10 houses accommodate 420 (210 women, 210 men) students.

STUDENT LIFE The intercollegiate athletic program includes competition in badminton, basketball, curling, cross-country, fencing, golf, hockey, rowing, rugger, soccer, track and volleyball. Various student, faculty and staff physical recreation clubs are set up each year according to expressed interest. The student union publishes the student handbook, the student directory, the student newspaper and a poetry magazine; it is also in charge of Radio Brock. There is substantial student representation within university government. Campus organization serving students from abroad is World University Service of Canada.

MEDICAL SERVICES The health service provides medical services, referrals and consultation when required. Completed medical information forms for first-year and transferring students must be completed before registration is considered complete. All full-time students subscribe to a \$10 per year health plan of which \$2 per year goes toward a prescription plan. Students must present their Ontario Health Insurance Commission number before seeing the physician.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES A professional counselling service is available on campus. Primary services to students include group and individual counselling. All contacts with students are regarded as confidential.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore is located in the Thistle complex on the DeCew campus. In addition to textbooks, it carries trade and reference books, a wide selection of paperbacks, stationery and technical supplies, crested gifts and souvenirs. A special order service is available for items not in stock. No student discounts available.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT For the convenience of students needing assistance in finding part-time or summer employment, a placement service is provided.

STUDENT UNION All undergraduate students enrolled in courses at Brock University are members of the Students' Union. The union elects a chairman to preside over the union and the administrative council. There is considerable student participation in the university government at both the board of trustees and senate levels. The students run the campus centre, the tuck shop, the Press (student newspaper), Radio Brock and the central advertising bureau as well as organizing various social functions.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION The objectives of the Brock University Alumni Association are: to be of service and mutual benefit to the association's membership and to establish and maintain beneficial relations among the alumni members themselves; to contribute to the development of the university, academically and otherwise, and to the effectiveness with which it fulfils its role in society; and to provide resources, information and activities for all members of the Brock community. Membership includes honorary, ordinary (current graduate students of the university), past graduates of the university and associate members. Associate membership is open to all members of Brock University, excluding undergraduates. The association is governed by an executive body of a president, a vice-president, a secretary and treasurer and a representative from each of the graduating classes.

GRADING SYSTEM A – first-class honors: 80% and over; B – second-class honors: 70-79%; C – satisfactory: 60-69%; D – pass: 50-59%; lowest passing grade: 50%; F – below 50%. A C average is required for graduation.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The university awards both entrance and in-course scholarships to students of academic excellence. All students applying for admission to full-time studies will be considered for an award. In-course awards will be available to students entering the second, third, and fourth year. Departmental prizes are awarded for excellence in a particular area of study. No application is required. All students who can show evidence of financial need are expected to apply for assistance under the Ontario student awards program. Application forms are obtainable from secondary schools and the student awards officer at Brock University. Bursaries are usually awarded late in the academic year to students who have satisfactory standing and can show that without some financial assistance they are unable to complete the academic year.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are required in all courses numbered 100-199. Final examinations for first-term half-courses are held in December; for full courses and second-term half-courses, finals are held in April.

Special examinations are written in mid-July for winter session courses, in mid-August for summer evening session, and in late September for summer day session. If a student is unable to write a final examination due to ill-health, he should apply to the registrar for permission to write a special examination. This application must be accompanied by a medical certificate signed by a physician who has personally seen the student and must be submitted within seven days of the end of final examinations. The Committee on Academic Standing rules on the eligibility of students to write special examinations, as prescribed by the academic regulations of the university.

GRADUATION The senate confers honorary, graduate and undergraduate degrees at the spring convocation held late in May and at the fall convocation held late in October.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fee per course (undergraduate) \$130. Incidental fees (health fee, athletic fee) to a maximum of \$28.

Residence fees are as follows: single room, \$760; double room, \$680. Food options: 10 meals per week, \$615; 14 meals per week, \$662; 19 meals per week, \$684.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. Outstanding Ontario junior matriculation (grade 12) students may be accepted into special summer course and if successful will be admitted to year I. All candidates are encouraged to apply and will be considered individually on the basis of evidence of probable success in their chosen year I program. The norm for admission will be the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma with standing satisfactory to the university.

2. Tests for admission. At the present time no tests are mandatory but some may be required.

3. Specific requirements. For entry in arts degree programs – English is mandatory. For entry in science degree programs – two credits in mathematics are mandatory, English is strongly recommended, with the following required subjects: biological sciences – any two of biology, chemistry, physics (chemistry and

physics preferred); chemistry – chemistry, physics; geological sciences – any two of biology, chemistry, physics, geology; mathematics – a third credit in mathematics, physics is strongly recommended; physics – chemistry, physics, a third credit in mathematics is strongly recommended.

Note – biology, chemistry, and physics are considered three different subjects; although a candidate may present more than one credit in mathematics, the credits will be considered as one subject. The same would apply to English, French, etc. For admission purposes, a weighted average will be calculated for 1973 Ontario applicants, taking into account the credit values assigned to individual courses by the secondary schools.

Foreign students

Certificates equivalent to Ontario grade 13 are required. UK – GCE with two A-level and three O-level passes in appropriate subjects. USA – grade 12 (US) graduation plus 30 semester hours of subjects at a college or university equivalent to Ontario grade 13. CEEB test scores and/or advanced placement scores are desirable. Grade 12 graduates with high CEEB scores and exceptional secondary school records may be admitted directly to year I. Students whose mother tongue is not English must present satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test or the test of English as a foreign language. Candidates submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Applicants who have not completed the normal grade 13 admission requirements may request special consideration for admission if they have been out of school for at least two years. At the discretion of the admissions board such applicants will be required to successfully complete one of the following four alternatives prior to admission: a) to write a special aptitude and achievement test; b) to complete a grade 13 course with an average of 60% or above. English is strongly recommended for applicants to arts, and mathematics for applicants to the sciences; c) to complete a one-year college of applied arts and technology course with an average of 60% or above. As in b) the recommended courses are English and mathematics; d) to complete successfully the special summer admissions program.

All applications for admission to full-time undergraduate studies must be submitted to the Ontario Universities Application Centre (OUAC) in Guelph in accordance with the schedule of dates published by the centre.

Graduate

For information regarding admission to graduate programs, contact the department concerned.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ADMINISTRATION

Certificate in administration with options in business administration, public administration, accounting and quantitative analysis. Seven courses.

Bachelor of administration (BAdmin). Available in administration. Honors course, four years from senior matriculation.

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Certificate in computer science and information processing. Seven courses, four in computer science, one in mathematics, two others.

Certificate in urban studies. Six courses, three in urban studies, two in a related discipline, one in mathematics.

Bachelor of arts (BA). Available in classics, drama, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, Italian, music, philosophy, politics, psychology, Russian, sociology, Spanish, and urban studies. (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of arts (MA). Available in philosophy and politics; programs to be introduced in other disciplines over the next five years.

EDUCATION

College of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). One-year course, leading to provincial certification. Candidates must hold an acceptable pass bachelor's degree.

Bachelor of education (BEd) as a first degree. Candidates must hold a recognized permanent teaching certificate and have a number of years of teaching experience. The recommendation of the principal and/or supervisory personnel as well as the successful completion of admissions interviews are required. This degree does not in itself provide admission to graduate studies.

Master of education (MEd).

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

School of physical education

Bachelor of physical education (BPhysEd). Available in physical education. General course, three years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Available in biological sciences, chemistry, computer science (combined major only), environmental studies (combined major only), geological sciences, mathematics, and physics. (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc). Available in biological sciences, chemistry, geological sciences, and physics.

CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening session — undergraduate courses in administration, arts and science, education and physical education. Summer session — courses offered in administration, arts and science, education and physical education for undergraduates proceeding to a degree, and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications.

For no university credit

Adult education services. Systematic courses in the humanities and sciences on a non-credit basis.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs — the university has established special interests in administration, urban and environmental studies, and Asian studies. Senate, therefore, has approved three interdisciplinary programs in each of those fields. These programs involve contributions from several disciplines to provide a broader focus in these fields than could otherwise be possible by trying to select appropriate courses from just one or two departments. A similar program in Canadian studies is being developed.

Special summer school program for grade 12 students. This is an experimental program for Ontario grade 12 students of the highest calibre. The purpose is to identify those students who, in the judgment of their high school teachers and members of the Brock faculty, are ready for university entrance from grade 12. A limited number of these students, recommended for admission by their principal or guidance officers, will participate in a summer school program consisting of lectures, labs, small group discussions with faculty members, and the preparation of seminar papers, reports and essays. Upon completion of the program, students judged likely to succeed in year 1 will be eligible for admission to Brock University in September. For further details about the program, principals and guidance officers are invited to write to the registrar's office.

Summer admissions qualifying program. This program for applicants whose formal qualifications do not meet normal admission standards but who show other evidence of academic potential, and for individuals who, although eligible to enrol, desire a period of formal transition into university, is designed to improve the individual's capability to undertake and successfully complete university studies. The program includes components in each of: science, social sciences, humanities, mathematics, communications, and motivation/adjustment. Upon completion of the program, students judged likely to succeed in year I by the program faculty will be admitted to Brock.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY*

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Direct general correspondence to the registrar

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W.A. Cochrane, MD, FRCP(C), FACP, FAAP. Vice-president (academic) — F.A. Campbell, BSc, MA, PhD, FRSCan. Vice-president (finance) — H.W. Bliss, FCA. Vice-president (services) — H.A.R. dePaiva, BSc, MS, PhD. Registrar — Julia Turner. Chief Librarian — K.M. Glazier, BA, BD, MA, PhD, MLS. Director of the division of student personnel services — C.W.H. Linton, BA. Associate vice-president (academic) — W.R.N. Blair, CD, BA, MA, PhD. Associate vice-president (academic) — W.F.M. Stewart, MA, PhD. Associate vice-president (academic administration) — M.G. McGinley, BA, MBA, CA. Associate vice-president (finance) — J.A. Hamilton, BComm, CA. Secretary to general faculties council — R.H. Carnie, MA, PhD. Secretary to the board of governors — S.G.A. McKinnon, BA. Director of computer services — C.B. Marx, BCom, MBA. Director of communications media — L.A. Robertson, MBE, BEd, MFA. Director of the office of institutional research — B.S. Sheehan, BE,

SM, PhD, PEng. Controller — J.M. Creasey, RIA. Manager, employee relations — D.R. Franklin, BA. Director, office of fund development — P.R. Judge, BA, LTh, BD. Manager, office of administrative systems — E.F. Nowakowsky, CA. Director, physical plant and development — I.W. Duncan, BSc, PEng, MEIC. Public relations manager — Dorothy Patterson. Research grants officer — R.W. Martin, BA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science — N.R. Parsons, BSc, MSc, PhD. Business — to be appointed. Education — to be appointed. Engineering — T.H. Barton, BEng, PhD, DEng. Environmental design — W.T. Perks, BEng, MCD. Fine arts — J.M. Salmon, DA, ATD, MSIA, FSAE. Graduate studies — J.B. Hyne, BSc, PhD, FCIC. Law — J.P.S. McLaren, LLB, LL.M. Medicine — L.E. McLeod, BSc, MD, MSc, FRCPCan, FACP. Nursing — Marguerite Schumacher, BSc, MA, EdM. Physical education — L. Goodwin, BA, BEd, MEd, PhD. Social welfare — F.H. Tyler, BCom, BSW, MSW, EdD.

DIRECTORS OF CENTRES AND SCHOOLS Banff School of Fine Arts — D.S.R. Leighton, BA, MBA, DBA. Continuing education — F. Terentiuk, BSc, MA, PhD. Environmental Sciences Centre — G.W. Hodgson, BSc, MSc, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Anaesthesia — F.L. Parney, BSc, MD, FFARCS, FRCPCan. Anthropology — V.C. Serl, BA, PhD. Archaeology — R.G. Forbis, BA, MA, PhD. Art — V.R. Brosz, BEd, MEd. Biology — D. Parkinson, BSc, PhD. Chemistry — E. Tschukow-Roux, BS, MS, PhD. Classics — B. Baldwin, BA, PhD.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Community health sciences — J.H. Read, BSc, MD, DPH. Computer science — to be appointed. Continuing medical education — to be appointed. Diagnostic radiology — H.E. Duggan, MD. Drama — J.A. Euringer, BA. Economics — D.A. Seastone, BA, MA, PhD. Education administration — R.B. Carson, BS, EdD. Educational foundations — R.F. Lawson, BA, MA, PhD. Educational psychology — B.P. Frost, BA, MA, PhD. CertEd. Education curriculum and instruction — J.O. Fritz, BComm, MA, MSc, DEd. Engineering, chemical — E.L. Tollefson, BA, MA, PhD, FCIC, PEng. Engineering, civil — M.A. Ward, BSc, PhD, DIC. Engineering, electrical — F.N. Trofimenkoff, BE, MSc, PhD, DIC. Engineering, mechanical — A.G. Doige, BE, MSc, PhD. English — H. Dahlie, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Family practice — W.M. Gibson, MB, ChB. Geography — M.B. Giovinetto, MS, PhD. Geology — J.E. Klován, BSc, AM, PhD. Germanic and Slavic studies — R.S. Struc, MA, PhD. History — A.W. Rasporich, BA, MA, PhD. Linguistics — to be appointed. Mathematics and statistics — P. Lancaster, BSc, MSc, PhD. Medical biochemistry — R.B. Church, BSc, MSc, PhD, DipTransplant. Medical biophysics — S. Rowlands, BSc, PhD, FIP, MRCS. Medical educational planning and assessment — L.A. Fisher, BSc, BEd, MEd, PhD. Medical physiology — K.E. Cooper, MB, BS, BSc, MSc, MA, DSc. Medicine — M. Watanabe, BSc, MD, CM, PhD, FRCPCan. Morphological science — A.D. Dickson, MB, BCh, BAO, MD, MA. Music — S.G. Finn, BA, MA, PhD. Obstetrics and gynaecology — H. Brody, BSc, MD, FRCSCan. Paediatrics — R.H.A. Haslam, MD, FRCP(C). Pathology — R. Lannigan, MB, ChB, MD, PhD, FRCPath. Pharmacology and therapeutics — K.L. MacCannell, BSc, MD, PhD, FRCPCan. Philosophy — J.W. Heintz, AB, PhD. Physics — T. Mathews, BSc, MA, DIC, PhD. Political science — A.J. Parel, PhL, STL, PhD. Psychiatry — K.I. Pearce, MB, BS, MD, MRCS, LRCP, CRCPCan. Psychology — R.E. Schaub, BA, MA, PhD. Romance studies — D. Bresky, LL.D., MA, PhD. Sociology — E. Lupri, BA, MA, PhD. Surgery — N.T. McPhedran, MD, FRCSCan, FACS.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Calgary is a non-denominational, co-educational and provincial university; it is governed by a board of governors, a senate, and a general faculties council.

BACKGROUND The University of Calgary had its origin in 1945 when the former Normal School became a branch of the faculty of education of The University of Alberta in Edmonton. By 1960 when it moved to its present campus, The University of Alberta at Calgary offered a full program for the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science, the first two years of education and the first year of commerce, engineering and physical education. In 1963, a faculty of arts and science, a faculty of education, a division of the faculty of engineering, and a department of the school of physical education were set up at Calgary with their own heads.

In 1964, The University of Alberta at Calgary gained autonomy in academic matters and in that same year, a faculty of graduate studies was established. In 1965, the division of engineering gained faculty status. The university gained full autonomy in 1966. A school of social welfare was established in 1967. A school of physical education, the faculty of business, and the faculty of fine arts were also established in 1967. The faculty of medicine and the school of nursing accepted their first students in the fall of 1970. In 1972, the faculty of environmental design accepted its first students. In February 1975 the schools of social welfare, physical education and nursing became faculties. A faculty of law will be established in 1976.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors as the corporate body has the ultimate powers appropriate to such a body. The board consists of the chairman, the chancellor, the president of the university and 14 other persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. Of the 14 members, eight are nominated by various associations of the university; i.e., general faculties council, alumni association, senate, students' union and graduate students' association.

SENATE The Senate's function is to act as a bridge between the university and the life and activities of the province rather than to deal with academic matters; it is, however, empowered to inquire into any matters which might tend to enhance the usefulness of the university; it is designed to serve as the public conscience of the university; it also elects the chancellor and authorizes the conferring of honorary degrees. The senate consists of 56 members of which seven are ex officio, 19 are appointed, and 30 are elected by the ex-officio and appointed members.

GENERAL FACULTIES COUNCIL Direct control of academic and related matters rests with the council. The general faculties council consists of the president, the vice-presidents, the dean of each faculty, the chief librarian, the director of continuing education, the registrar, the elected members representing the faculties that have school councils, fourteen students, and the appointed members.

INCOME (1974-75) \$45,584,064. Principal sources, government grants, 76%; fees, 13%; and operating, 11%.

PUBLICATIONS The university publishes five calendars annually: the general calendar, which includes all faculty programs and course offerings; the faculty of graduate studies calendar; the faculty of environmental design calendar; the calendar of evening and late afternoon course offerings and spring summer session calendars which serve a special function. An individual calendar is also published by the faculty of medicine. Calendars are available through the registrar's office.

ACADEMIC YEAR The academic year is 12 months in duration, July 1 to June 30. There are four sessions at the university: fall and winter sessions of 13 weeks' duration each (September to December and January to April); spring and summer sessions of six weeks' duration each (mid-May to the end of June and beginning of July to mid-August).

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus which is located in the northwest section of the city of Calgary (population 453,800) consists of some 314 acres. The campus has grown from two buildings in 1960 to twenty-five today. The medical school, which is situated adjacent to the Foothills Hospital, is on a site about one mile southwest of the campus. The Environmental Sciences Centre is located about 40 miles west of the city in the forestry reserve. Other teaching and research facilities are situated near Priddis, at Banff, and near Calgary.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university has one twin-tower student residence complex with accommodation for approximately 350 men and 350 single women, full-time students. A small percentage of single graduate students can also be accommodated. Most rooms are shared occupancy. Meals are served in the dining centre adjacent to the residence halls. A complex of 250 apartments in town-house style is available for married students. The majority of the units consists of two bedrooms, living-dining room, kitchen and basement. There are a few one-bedroom and three-bedroom units.

LIBRARY The university library building contains close to 600,000 volumes with 10,000 serials and periodicals being received on subscription. The university also has a “rare books” and “special collections” section.

STUDENT LIFE Student services on the campus include a health service, counselling, student awards offices, a dining centre, students’ union and employment services. For international students, general information about Calgary and the university, assistance in finding suitable accommodation, and reception arrangements are services provided by the student affairs office.

MEDICAL SERVICES Professional services for students are available on a 24-hour basis. The services are maintained by an annual appropriation from revenue. The university health services claim the benefits for medical services from the Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission and/or any other insurance carried by the student utilizing the service. Policies are contained in a brochure which is available to all students. Unless an emergency arises, staff use outside medical services.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES A staff of professionally trained counsellors and psychologists provide the following services: personal counselling, educational counselling, vocational counselling, psychological assessment, an occupational-educational information library, and a reading and study skills program.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore offers for a discount, textbooks, magazines, stationery, gifts, records, posters, art reproductions and a variety of other books.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The department of Manpower and Immigration operates a student placement service on campus. This office assists students in obtaining permanent, part-time, and summer employment.

STUDENT UNION The Students’ Union provides a number of services to enrich the lives of students on campus. Details can be obtained from the Students’ Handbook. The Students’ Union is located in its own building on campus. Students’ union fees are automatically charged to part-time and full-time students as part of the course registration. Full-time students at the undergraduate level presently pay \$44.50 for the fall/winter sessions.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION The association was founded with the aim of promoting and serving the intellectual, cultural and social activities as well as the general welfare of graduate students of the university and to officially represent the graduate students whenever necessary. Presently, the association maintains a graduate student centre. Membership in the association consists of active members (all students registered in graduate studies), associate members (wives and husbands of graduate students), and honorary members (all others not included above). All registered graduate students must pay the annual fee which consists of a \$6 building fund (optional to part-time students), and association fees of \$9 for part-time students and \$16 for full-time students.

GRADING SYSTEM Since the beginning of the 1967 academic year, the university has been using a five-letter grading system: A, B, C, D, and F. In 1970, the letter grades A+ and B+ were added. Effective September 1975 a new graduate and undergraduate grading system was instigated: A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-, D+, D, and F. For students proceeding toward an undergraduate degree, the clear passing grade for each course is a C unless otherwise specified; in courses taken towards a graduate degree, the passing grade is a B.

In the determination of the undergraduate and graduate grade point average (GPA), the grades are based on: A (excellent) — 4; A- — 3.7; B+ — 3.3; B (good) — 3; B- — 2.7; C+ — 2.3; C (satisfactory) — 2; C- — 1.7; D+ — 1.3; D (minimal pass) — 1; and F (fail) — 0; and courses will be weighted on the basis of full, half- or quarter-courses.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Awards and financial assistance are available to matriculated and undergraduate students, provided they are 21 years of age and have been residents of the province of Alberta for 12 consecutive months; or if under the age of 21, provided their family resides in the province of Alberta. Further information together with applications may be obtained from the student awards office at The University of Calgary. Completed applications must be received no later than June 15, for undergraduate awards and July 15 for matriculation awards. Awards and financial assistance are also available to graduate students. Inquiries should be directed to the graduate awards service, faculty of graduate studies, The University of Calgary.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS All courses have a final examination, unless dispensation has been given by the dean. Examinations are held in the examination period immediately following the end of the session. Supplemental examinations are not available but deferral of final examinations because of illness, domestic affliction, or religious conviction is available.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred twice a year; spring convocation in early June, and autumn convocation in early November.

FEES AND COSTS Annual tuition fees: (a) full-time: bachelor’s degrees, \$400 (engineering — \$500 and medicine — \$800); master’s and doctor’s, \$500; environmental design, \$500. (b) Part-time (per subject): \$135 per full course or \$67.50 per half-course; engineering and graduate studies, \$170 per full course or \$85 per half-course; medicine, \$200 per full course. Compulsory general fees fall/winter session: undergraduate, \$44.50 (full time) which includes athletic facilities privileges, \$9 (part-time); medicine, \$35.50; graduate studies, \$32 (full-time) and \$19 (part-time).

Residence rates, board and room, \$1,210 (double occupancy) to \$1,448 (single occupancy) for an eight-month period (September — April).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

(\$10 application fee required from all new undergraduate applicants.)

1. Either Alberta high school diploma with a minimum average of 60% and no subject below 50% for the specified matriculation (grade 12) courses or satisfactory scores on CEEB tests prescribed by the faculty concerned.

2. Students from outside of Alberta require equivalent standards to those for Alberta students.

3. Specific requirements. Arts, business, and science: either English, math (algebra), two of math (geometry-trigonometry), chemistry, physics, biology, social studies, French, German or another language at equivalent level, and a fifth matric subject; or SAT and three CEEB achievement tests — English, math, and one

other (not an additional English or math). Education: either English, three of math (algebra and/or geometry-trigonometry), chemistry, physics, biology, social studies, French, German or another language at equivalent level and a fifth matric subject or SAT and three CEEB achievement tests (only one paper is acceptable in any area where two papers are available). Engineering: either English, math (algebra and geometry-trigonometry), chemistry and physics; or SAT and three CEEB achievement tests — math (level II), chemistry and physics. Fine arts: either English, one of music, drama or art, three of math, chemistry, physics, biology, French, German, or another language at equivalent level; or SAT and three CEEB achievement tests (only one paper is acceptable in any area where two papers are available). Music: as for fine arts (see above) together with completion of the Western Board of Music grade VIII practical and grades IV and V theoretical exams or equivalent. Nursing: either English, math (algebra), biology, chemistry, a fifth matric subject or SAT and three CEEB achievement tests — math level I, chemistry, biology. Limited enrolment. Physical education: either English, one of chemistry or biology, two of math, social studies, physics, French, German, or another language at equivalent level, or biology, or chemistry if not already presented, and a fifth matric subject or SAT and three CEEB achievement tests — one of which must be chemistry or biology (only one paper is acceptable in any area where two papers are available). Social welfare: applicants must have completed one full year of university studies or equivalent. Limited enrolment.

Foreign students

Certificates are evaluated in terms of the normal requirements. UK and other Commonwealth countries: GCE is accepted in the subjects prescribed for admission to the appropriate faculty with at least two appropriate subjects at A-level and three appropriate subjects at O-level; the same subject cannot be counted at both levels. Certificates equivalent to GCE may be accepted. USA: either satisfactory standing in accredited university or college, courses deemed equivalent to subjects required by the faculty concerned; or high school grade 12 academic graduation and satisfactory scores on CEEB tests prescribed by the faculty concerned (see above). France: baccalauréat deuxième partie in prescribed subjects and satisfactory standing on a prescribed oral and written English language exam. Europe: requirements as for admission to a European university and satisfactory standing on a prescribed oral and written English language exam. South America: requirements as for admission to universities in home country; satisfactory scores on SAT and CEEB achievement tests recommended and often required. Proof of proficiency in English is required. Asia: certificates equivalent to senior matriculation (12 or 13 years of schooling), early submission essential. Proof of proficiency in English is required. Applicants presenting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Alberta residents of mature age (23 or above with the exception of the faculties of education and physical education which will consider applicants at 21 years of age) who do not meet the normal requirements may be excused from presenting senior matriculation. Applicants must be interviewed by a designated representative of the faculty to which they are seeking entrance. No entrance examinations required.

Graduate

Applicants for admission must normally hold an appropriate first degree from a recognized institution with a minimum grade-point average of 3.0 (based on a four-point grading system) in the last

two years of academic work. All degrees in course are open to approved graduates of other universities; non-graduates are not eligible.

Medicine — for entrance to the faculty of medicine, a student is normally required to present three years of study in an acceptable undergraduate degree program. Since the number of positions is limited, applications from non-Canadian students are also limited.

Date for receipt of applications

Deadlines — March 31 for spring and summer sessions; July 2 for fall session (September); December 1 for winter session (January). Mature student applicants must contact the faculty they wish to enter by June 1 of the year in which admission is sought. Students from abroad should apply to the registrar well in advance of deadlines for full information.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). General and honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Principal and/or second subjects of study: anthropology, applied mathematics, archaeology, classics (including classical history and civilization), economics, English, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Latin, Latin-American studies (second subject of study only), linguistics, philosophy, political science, psychology, pure mathematics, religious studies (second subject of study only), Russian, sociology, Spanish, and urban studies (second subject of study only). Combined honors programs available in: classical history and archaeology, economics and mathematics, and Greek and Latin.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least two years full time from ordinary BA with one year residence required. Available in anthropology, archaeology, economics, English, geography, Germanic and Slavic studies (German), history, linguistics, philosophy, political science, resources and the environment, romance studies (French), and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years full time from MA with two years' residence required. Available in archaeology (limited areas of study), economics (limited), English (limited), geography, philosophy, and political science (limited).

COMMERCE

Faculty of business

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in accounting, organization management (includes finance, management, marketing, management science and financial management).

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of management studies (MMS). No full-time study required, requirements must be completed within 6 years from initial registration; by course of instruction; research report and oral presentation and defence in one of: accounting and information systems; management of organizations and human resources; marketing and distribution systems; or management of small business.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years from senior matriculation or two years from approved degree in arts or science. Specialization available in elementary school teaching, secondary school teaching.

Diploma in education (DipEd). One year from approved degree and a professional or permanent professional teaching certificate. Specialization in curriculum and instruction, educational administration, educational foundations, and educational psychology.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least two years full time from ordinary BA. Thesis required. Available in educational administration, educational curriculum and instruction, and educational foundations.

Master of education (MEd). At least 12 months from bachelor's degree. Non-thesis. Specialization in curriculum and instruction, educational administration, educational foundations, and educational psychology. No residence requirement.

Master of science (MSc). At least two years full time from ordinary BSc. Thesis required. Available in educational curriculum and instruction, and educational psychology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years full time from master's degree with two years' residence required. Available only in educational administration and educational psychology.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of science in engineering (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization available in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

Diploma in engineering (DipEng). Four full courses after approved degree or equivalent. Specialization in designated areas.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year full time from appropriate bachelor's degree in engineering. Specialization available in chemical engineering, civil engineering including geo-technical engineering and transportation planning, electrical engineering, and mechanical engineering including heat transfer.

Master of engineering (MEng). Minimum one year from four-year bachelor's degree in engineering and two years' practical professional experience. Specialization in designated areas. No residence requirement.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years full time from the master's degree in engineering with two years' residence required. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering (limited).

ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Faculty of environmental design

Master of environmental design (MEDes). Minimum three sessions (fall and winter and one other fall session) full time from

appropriate first degree in architecture, environmental science, or urbanism.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of fine arts

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years from senior matriculation available in art and drama.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Doctor of medicine (MD). Three years full time (after three full years of university education beyond Canadian equivalent senior matriculation) and two years of postgraduate training. Enrolment is limited.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least two years full time from BSc, BA, MD, DVM, or similar degrees in the areas of medicine, natural sciences or mathematics. Available in medical science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years full time from MSc with two years' residence required. Available in medical science.

MUSIC

Faculty of fine arts

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from senior matriculation. Candidates must have completed grade VIII practical and grade IV and V theoretical examinations of the Western Board of Music or present equivalent standing. Specialization available in music history and literature, performance, school music, and theory and composition.

NURSING

Faculty of nursing

Bachelor of nursing (BN). Four years from senior matriculation. Limited enrolment.

Courses for the nursing (post-basic) degree from The University of Alberta may be completed at Calgary.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Faculty of physical education

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Three years from senior matriculation. Honors course, four years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General and honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Principal and/or second subjects of study: animal biology, applied mathematics, archaeology (second subject of study only), astrophysics, biochemistry, biology, cellular and microbial biology, chemistry, computing science, environmental biology, environmental science (second subject of study only), geography, geology, geophysics, physics, plant

biology, psychology (experimental), pure mathematics, and statistics. Combined honors programs available in: chemical physics, economics-mathematics, and geology-zoology.

In addition to the above programs and by special arrangement with other universities, students may be permitted to take the following programs at The University of Calgary: the first year only of courses leading to degrees in agriculture, food science, forestry, household economics, and pharmacy. Students wishing to enter architecture, dentistry, law, medicine, or veterinary medicine at certain other universities, may also complete the pre-professional requirements by special arrangement.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least two years full time from general BSc. Available in biology, chemistry, computing science, geography, geology, mathematics, physics, psychology, resources and the environment, and statistics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years full time from MSc with two years' residence required. Available in biology, chemistry, geography, geology, mathematics, physics, psychology, and statistics and computing science.

SOCIAL WORK

Faculty of social welfare

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Four years from senior matriculation or two years from approved degree. Limited enrolment.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least two years full time from ordinary BA. Thesis required.

Master of social work (MSW). Normally, at least two sequential terms (fall and winter sessions) full time from appropriate first degree. Non-thesis. Applicants will be required to present an undergraduate degree with second-class standing or better with emphasis on social and behavioral sciences.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Late afternoon and evening program. Undergraduate classes and some at the graduate level are offered during the spring/fall/winter sessions in arts and science, business, education, engineering, fine arts, nursing, physical education, and social welfare.

Spring and summer sessions. Six weeks in May and June, six weeks in July and August for undergraduates, graduates, and mainly teachers wishing to improve their qualifications. Courses mainly in arts and science, business, education, fine arts, physical education, and social welfare.

Banff School of Fine Arts. A limited number of courses in art, drama, French, and music are offered for credit towards a degree or diploma at the university.

For no university credit

Preparatory courses. A small number of courses at matriculation level are available for students who have not been able to

complete matriculation because of the lack of certain subjects in the high school which they attended.

Adult education services. Non-degree evening classes are conducted through the department of continuing education in a wide variety of subjects. Non-degree courses at the Banff School of Fine Arts summer session in: ballet, creative writing, figure skating, geology, handicrafts, modern languages, music, musical theatre, painting, photography, theatre arts. The Banff School of Advanced Management offers management development programs.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Environmental Sciences Centre at Kananaskis; Cosmic-ray laboratory (atop Sulphur Mountain) at Banff; Rothney Astrophysical Observatory (in the foothills, southwest of Calgary, foreign studies program; resources and the environment; marine science program (in combination with three other universities); Indian students' university program. In addition some courses, interdisciplinary in nature, are also being offered during the fall/winter sessions.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Environmental Sciences Centre (Kananaskis). The university centre for advanced teaching and research on the properties of the environment and the interactions which occur between living things and their environment. Closely associated with the work of the university's committee on resources and the environment. Director — G.W. Hodgson.

Petroleum Recovery Research Institute. An independent non-profit institute that carries out fundamental research aimed at increasing recovery of oil and gas from Alberta's reservoirs. Sponsored by 35 oil and gas companies, the government of Alberta, and The University of Calgary. Chief research officer — N. Mungan.

Institute for Transportation Studies. Co-ordinates and promotes transportation studies and research activities, acts as an agency for acquiring and distributing transportation research funds, encourages and develops a close working relationship with all levels of government and industry concerned with transportation. Chairman — J.F. Morrall.

Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies. Promotes and co-ordinates research on all Canadian ethnic groups, through its collections makes available previously inaccessible materials, publishes a biannual journal "Canadian Ethnic Studies", and acts as a resource and advisory institute. Director — H.D. Palmer.

Inter-University Centre of Post-Graduate Studies, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. The centre is a cooperative venture run by the member-institutions who contribute to the design of courses, supply teaching staff and facilitate student participation. Course content includes post-graduate subjects from the humanities, the social sciences and the natural sciences. Interested applicants should apply to U.F.J. Eyck, department of history, The University of Calgary.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES The colleges named below were affiliated to the university in 1966 under the terms of the university transfer programs. The admission regulations, course requirements, and the examinations are those set down by the university. None of these colleges has the right to confer degrees. Courses directly transferable to The University of Calgary are those which carry the same number as courses offered on the Calgary campus. Other programs are also offered by the following colleges:

Medicine Hat College, 101 — 5th St. S.W., Medicine Hat, Alberta. (Telephone 527-2277). President: E.S. Chace, BTh, MEd, EdD. Registrar: B.A. Perrin, BSc, DipEd. Co-educational. Non-denominational. Established 1965. Two years of instruction after senior matriculation.

Mount Royal College, 4825 Richard Rd. S.W., Calgary, Alberta. (Telephone 246-6111). President: W.B. Pentz, BA, MA, EdD. Registrar: F.R. Fowlow, BComm, MA. Co-educational. Original college established 1910. Affiliated to The University of Alberta as a junior college in 1931. One year of instruction after senior

matriculation. In September 1966, Mount Royal College became a public college.

CONSTITUENT TEACHING ORGANIZATION Banff School of Fine Arts, Banff, Alberta. Director: D.S.R. Leighton, BA, MBA, DBA. Established in 1933 as a school in the arts related to the theatre. Co-educational and non-denominational. Provides residence and dining accommodation, meeting and seminar arrangements. The summer session courses are offered for university credit, Banff School certificates, or simply for recreation and pleasure.

COLLEGE OF CAPE BRETON*

P.O. Box 760, Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 6J1

Telephone: 902-539-5520

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chairman of board of governors — C.D. Burchell, QC. President — Donald Campbell, PhD. Senior vice-president — J.E. Terry, PEng. Academic vice-president — W.M. Reid, PhD. Director of finance and administration — J. Fleming, CA. Registrar — D.V. Fewer, MEd. Librarian — Sr. R. MacInnis, MLS. Chaplain — Rev. J. Andrea, MA. Coordinator, student activities — C. Parke, BA. Director of athletics — C. Buchanan, MSc. Director of information and public relations — E. MacEwen, BPubComm. Bursar — A.B. Campbell, MA. Manager of computer services — C. Thistle, BSc. Manager of budgeting and accounting — M.C. Hines. Manager of purchasing — G. Ward. Director of reading and writing development centre — P. Campbell, BA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science — G. Leith, BA, MA, DipEd, FBPS, FRSS. Technology and trades — R. Rudderham, BSc, BEng, BEd, PEng.

DIRECTORS Beaton Institute of Cape Breton Studies — M.A. MacLellan, PhD, LL.D., OC. Bras d'Or Institute — D.F. Arseneau, BSc, DSc. Continuing education and summer school — O.R. McManus, BEng, MEng, PhD.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAIRMEN (Arts and science)

Business administration — Sr. M. Harquail, MBA. Economics — D. Boyle, PhD. English — J. Young, MA. History — B. Tennyson, MA. Mathematics — W. Wiseman, MA. Modern languages — B. LeVert, MA. Philosophy — K. Bryson, PhD. Political science — M. Leroy, PhD. Psychology — J. Hay, PhD. Sociology and anthropology — J. Nicholson, MA. Theology — J. Huntjens, PhD.

SENIOR PROFESSORS

(Arts and science) Biology — A. Cameron, PhD. Chemistry — D.F. Arseneau, PhD. Engineering — L. Polegato, MEng. Geology — E.L. Zodrow, PhD. Physical education — C. Buchanan, MSc. Physics — A. Maroun, MEng. Speech communications — Mary Lynch, PhD.

The board of governors has recently approved new departmental structures. It is expected that new chairmen of departments will be appointed shortly.

CO-ORDINATORS

(Technology and trades) Business technology — W.A. MacAulay, BComm, BEd. Engineering technology — J.V. Cunningham, BEng, BEd, PEng. Apprenticeship and trades training — G.B. Brown.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The College of Cape Breton is a co-educational institution offering both technological diplomas and university degrees and diplomas. Degrees are awarded by virtue of affiliation with St. Francis Xavier University.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

BACKGROUND The college is controlled by an autonomous board of governors. The College of Cape Breton was established by an act of the Nova Scotia legislature — June 28, 1974, as an innovative institution linking the traditions of technology and university with a mandate to develop new approaches to post-secondary education. At that time the former Sydney Campus of St. Francis Xavier University, founded in 1951, and the former Nova Scotia Eastern Institute of Technology, founded in 1968 by the Nova Scotia government, were amalgamated. Both the Nova Scotia government and St. Francis Xavier University transferred the governance and control of these institutions to the new board of governors.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The College of Cape Breton's board of governors consists of not more than 36 members and is composed of: (a) the president and the senior vice-president, ex officio; (b) 12 persons appointed by the minister of education, 8 of whom must be from Cape Breton Island; (c) 2 persons appointed by the board of governors of St. Francis Xavier University; (d) 4 persons appointed by the faculty of the college; (e) 4 students appointed by the students; (f) 2 persons appointed by the Cape Breton Development Corporation; (g) up to 10 persons appointed by the board.

The governance, conduct, management and control of the college and of its property, revenues, expenditures, business and affairs are vested in this board.

ACADEMIC MATTERS The college is in the process of establishing structures to develop, recommend, oversee and interpret educational policy. As an interim measure, a committee composed of the senior vice-president, the academic vice-president, 12 faculty members, and 4 students, has been formed to develop the criteria for assessing new programs and establishing suitable mechanisms for arriving at priorities for the introduction of new courses and programs.

INCOME 1975-1976 academic year. Total current operating income — \$5,344,762 (fees 14.9%; government 83.5%; miscellaneous, 1.6%).

PUBLICATIONS The academic calendar, issued in March, and the summer calendar, available in February, and also program brochures are distributed through the registrar's office. The President's Annual Report is issued from the office of the president. The weekly College of Cape Breton Newsletter and publications of the College of Cape Breton Press are available from the director of information and public relations.

ACADEMIC YEAR Sydney campus: winter session — mid-September to mid-May; intercession — May to June; summer school — early July to mid-August. Tech campus: session begins early September and ends in the latter part of June.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The College of Cape Breton occupies two campus sites. The Sydney campus is located in the downtown area of the City of Sydney. Sydney campus contains the MacDonald arts building and library, science building, student center, office and classroom buildings. In addition, within three city blocks, are the administration and the Logue building which houses the business administration department, coop bookstore and the Beaton Institute of Cape Breton Studies. The Bras d'Or Institute operates a field station during the summer located in East Bay on the shores of the Bras d'Or Lakes.

Tech campus is located on the Sydney-Glace Bay Highway approximately five miles from the Sydney campus. Tech campus

houses all technology programs and trades and apprenticeship training in a large modern facility.

The College of Cape Breton has undertaken a new building program. All physical facilities will be located at the Tech campus site on approximately 120 acres. The new buildings (library, academic centre, campus centre, gymnasium) will be integrated with the existing buildings and should be ready for occupancy in three years.

LIBRARIES There are library facilities at each campus. The collection at the Sydney campus supports the humanities, sciences, and behavioral sciences curricula. The Tech campus' holdings serve engineering, business, technology and trades.

The Sydney campus library holds about 100,000 bound and processed volumes, almost 700 current periodicals, and is a depository for Canadian government documents. The Tech campus has about 5,000 bound and processed volumes and 200 current periodicals.

Resource centers associated with the library include: The Electronic Learning Centre, Education Resource Centre, the Bras d'Or Resource Centre, and the archives and library of the Beaton Institute (5,000 volumes, 15,000 records, 1,500 oral history tapes).

STUDENT LIFE The college provides a wide range of student activities. Athletics: varsity programs include — hockey, basketball, volleyball, soccer, cross-country running, golf and field hockey. Intramural programs include — rifle club, archery, volleyball, swimming, flag football, softball, basketball and hockey. Drama: the college drama group is active in local and national productions and participation involves faculty, students and the community at large. Concerts, art shows and special lectures are also provided by various clubs on campus. Other activities include — camera club, radio club, student bulletin, winter carnival, yearbook and film society. Student facilities are provided for — drama, athletics, general recreation, student government, cafeteria.

MEDICAL SERVICES Liability insurance is provided to cover students on- or off-campus engaged in any supervised college activity. It also covers travel to and from the campus. The medical and surgical expenses of all Canadian students will be covered by the medicare plan of their home province.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Academic and career counselling is provided through the offices of the registrar, deans and faculty, as appropriate. The Reading/Writing Centre provides testing services which form part of the counselling process. Personal counselling is provided by faculty and other members of staff on an informal basis, and the chaplaincy office also serves in this role.

COLLEGE BOOKSTORE The Coop Bookstore provides for the sale of all required text books as well as supplementary texts, supplies, prints, souvenirs and a vast array of reading materials.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The registrar's office arranges and co-ordinates interviews for students with prospective employers. The Department of Manpower and Labour also provides their services throughout the academic year. In addition, student employment is provided by the college through such activities as campus police, peer tutors, research assistants, etc.

STUDENT UNION The Student Union officers are elected yearly by the students. The union administers funds collected

annually for student activities. Students are represented on all major governing bodies of the college.

GRADING SYSTEM In all undergraduate degree programs: pass mark of 50% with an average of 55%; 65% is considered to be a major average and 70% honors. Promotion from one year to the next requires a term average of 55%.

In technology programs ratings are assigned as follows: 85-100% - excellent; 70-85% - very good; 55-69% - acceptable; 50-54% - conditional pass; 0-49% - failure. Promotion from one term to the next requires a term average of 55% with no mark below 50%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Entrance scholarships and bursaries are provided for university programs. Scholarships are awarded in varying amounts and some are renewable.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS The method of evaluation in any course is determined by the appropriate department. Supplementary examinations may be given under certain conditions. A pass or fail is recorded for these examinations.

Special or deferred examinations may be given on a discretionary basis and normal grades are given in these cases.

GRADUATION Convocation is held in May for the Sydney campus. Degrees are conferred by the chancellor of St. Francis Xavier University or his/her designate. Graduation at the Tech campus is held in June and diplomas are conferred by the chairman of the board of governors, College of Cape Breton.

FEES (Sydney campus) Full-time tuition fees per annum - \$648. Student fee - \$45 (under review). Part-time tuition fees per annum per complete 6 credit courses - \$150. Registration fee - \$5.

Tech campus. No tuition fee. Registration fee nonrefundable - \$50. Student fee - (under review).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students - university

1. For four year programs in arts, business administration or secretarial arts programs - Nova Scotia grade XI or equivalent in English; three courses other than agriculture, art, health, hygiene, home economics, industrial arts, music, physical education or secondary industrial education; the fifth course may be any subject including the foregoing exclusions. Mathematics required for the BBA program. Admission to the science faculty with the exception of physical education requires N.S. grade XII - English, mathematics, two of biology, chemistry, physics, geology, one other grade XII subject. Physical education - English, two of biology, chemistry, geology, physics, two other grade XII courses. In all programs, minimum average required is 60% - no mark below 50%.

For three-year programs in arts, business administration or secretarial arts - N.S. grade XII or equivalent in English; three courses other than agriculture, art, health, hygiene, home economics, industrial arts, music, physical education and secondary industrial education; the fifth course may be any subject including the foregoing exclusions. Minimum average of 60% - no mark below 50% is required.

2. Equivalent certificates from other provinces are required.

Canadian students - technology

The minimum prerequisites for business technologies are Nova Scotia grade XI mathematics, English and three other courses at the grade XI level. Math at the grade XII level is a preferred support subject. For engineering technologies the minimum prerequisites are mathematics (grade XII level), chemistry, physics, English and one other subject at the grade XI level. Physics and chemistry at the grade XII level are preferred support subjects. In all cases the successful completion of the Nova Scotia grade XII university preparatory program or equivalent is recommended before a student applies for admission.

Foreign students

U.S.A. - grade XII academic high school graduation equivalent to N.S. requirements for four year arts program. CEEB scores required. Final date for application - July 15. Others: applicants who have completed five subjects including English and math at the ordinary general certificate of education level or its equivalent may be considered for admission to the four-year program.

Mature students, university and technology programs

Students who have been out of school a number of years (normally five), and are twenty-three years of age, may be admitted to a program of studies if they are judged to be suitable candidates.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts in community studies (BA). The college offers a three-year full-time bachelor of arts degree which is made up of fifteen six-credit courses or the equivalent. Five of these are taken in the area of problem centred studies, four from a single disciplinary field, four from a list of vocationally and professionally oriented courses and two may be chosen freely. This degree is offered in affiliation with St. Francis Xavier University but the curriculum is established and controlled by the College of Cape Breton.

Bachelor of arts (BA). This program is offered in affiliation with St. Francis Xavier University and follows the curriculum of that institution. The degree may be completed at the College of Cape Breton in the following manner: a) approved "mature" students may register for and complete the degree in its entirety; b) any approved student may complete the degree on a part-time basis; c) other students may take up to the sophomore level on a full-time basis and then opt to complete the degree through part-time study with the dean's approval; d) student's wishing to complete the degree elsewhere may study the curriculum to the sophomore year at either the general, major or honors level.

Bachelor of secretarial arts (BSectA). A four-year program beyond junior matriculation, two years of which may be completed at the College of Cape Breton.

BUSINESS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of business administration (BBA). Four years from junior matriculation, two years of which may be done at the

College of Cape Breton. Students in part-time study may complete the entire degree at the College of Cape Breton. Also, students in a full-time program may transfer to the part-time degree program with the dean's approval and complete the degree at the College of Cape Breton.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of arts and science

The first year of a three-year certificate program may be studied at the college after senior matriculation.

HOME ECONOMICS

Faculty of arts and science

The first year of a four-year program may be studied at the college after senior matriculation. The degree is called bachelor of science in home economics (BScHEc).

SCIENCE PURE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation, two years of which may be taken at the College of Cape Breton. Students may take courses leading to the BSc with major, honors or the general degree. Mathematics and science may also be taken as a principal element in the BA community studies program.

Bachelor of science in physical education (BScPhysEd). Four years from senior matriculation, one year of which may be taken at the College of Cape Breton.

Bachelor of science in education (BScEd). Four years from senior matriculation two years of which may be taken at the College of Cape Breton.

TECHNOLOGY DIPLOMA PROGRAMS

Two-year (twenty months) diploma program (DiplTech) beyond senior matriculation are offered in business administration with a common first year. Second year options within the program include: accounting, data processing, management, marketing. Other integrated two-year diploma programs are available in the areas of hospitality administration and secretarial science.

In engineering technology, two-year (twenty months) diploma programs (DiplTech) beyond senior matriculation are offered in each of the following fields: chemical, civil, electrical, electronic, environmental, instrumentation, mechanical and mineral technology.

APPRENTICESHIP TRADES TRAINING PROGRAMS

Apprenticeship training at the College of Cape Breton is provided on a two-fold basis. Young students with no trades experience can make application to the Department of Labour through the College of Cape Breton, The Apprenticeship Division, Tech Campus, P.O. Box 5300, Sydney, Nova Scotia; or, The Apprenticeship Division, Department of Labour, Provincial Building, Sydney; or, The Apprenticeship Division, Department of Labour, P.O. Box 697, Halifax, N.S.

Interested students who are accepted would normally serve in a first-block apprenticeship program which provides for a minimum of sixteen weeks training in both theory and practical skills. The student is given credit in the appropriate trade for this sixteen-week training period. The student can then seek employment in his/her trade and is normally required to attend the second, third, and fourth year block release classes (five weeks each year before he/she completes the apprenticeship). Persons already employed in a designated trade with considerable practical experience and who can demonstrate on an appropriate test expertise in the trade area may be registered for a block release following a 90-day probationary period. The successful applicant is to follow each five-week period with approximately 2,000 hours of practical experience in the trade. Currently the apprenticeship training program is moving towards a uniform four-year duration.

Listed below are the trade areas currently listed for apprenticeship training at the College of Cape Breton. All graduates receive the Canadian International Provincial Standards Certificate. Entrance requirements are listed in brackets directly after the program of study.

Commercial cooking (grade IX or equivalent). Industrial electrician (grade XI or equivalent). Construction electrician (grade XI or equivalent). Heavy duty equipment mechanic (grade X or equivalent). Motor vehicle repair bus and transport (grade X or equivalent). Industrial instrument mechanic (grade XI or equivalent). Industrial mechanic (grade X or equivalent). Machinist (grade X or equivalent). Motor vehicle body repairer (grade IX or equivalent). Motor vehicle mechanic (grade X or equivalent). Refrigeration and air conditioning (grade X or equivalent). Steamfitter and pipefitter (grade X or equivalent). Welding (designated in-plant).

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

The College of Cape Breton has a strong community orientation and is actively involved in the personal growth and professional development of adults in the industrial area. For teachers, the college offers academic courses toward a BA degree as well as education courses toward a higher provincial teaching license. During the school year these include creative dramatics, curriculum development, educational leadership, language arts, learning disabilities, and home economics.

A summer school program is designed specifically to meet the expressed in-service needs of the classroom teacher. Credit courses are offered in outdoor education, family life and values education, continuous progress, creative arts, French language development, interpersonal communications and a unique course on the history of fortress Louisbourg linking students and teachers alike with the historical past of the island.

A block program in educational leadership has been launched to provide a systematic approach for the professional development of school administrators. The college is also involved in short-term workshops and seminars which expose local educators to new developments in humanizing classroom instruction.

Credit courses are offered to enable practicing managers, bankers and government officials to complete requirements for a BBA degree, business courses are offered in affiliation with C.I.M. and R.I.A. and I.C.B. associations. These include accounting, marketing, management, taxation, finance, industrial relations, organizational behavior, law, math and computer science.

In extension studies, students may register for and complete either the bachelor of arts or bachelor of business administration degrees.

For no university credit

The non-credit program consists of approximately 70 courses of varying duration for those who wish to further their learning in a non-competitive atmosphere. Specific courses are offered in Scottish culture, foreign languages, general interest, technical courses and vocational trades training programs which are offered in conjunction with the Adult Vocational Trades Training Centre in the area. A five-year program leading to a diploma in religious education is also offered.

INSTITUTES Humanitechnical Institute. This is concerned with the investigation of various issues raised by the impact of technological change and the development of practical solutions to problems in the Cape Breton area. Its general goal is to maintain the special orientation of the college which is humanitechnical in nature.

The Beaton Institute of Cape Breton Studies. This institute is concerned with both the collection and preservation of historical

records and materials associated with the social and cultural development of Cape Breton Island. It further facilitates research in ethnic studies, folklore and the social and cultural history of Cape Breton. Because much of the material in the library of the institute is concerned with the Scottish settlements in Cape Breton, the major initial research efforts are in studies of the language, folklore and music of this group.

Bras d'Or Institute. The purpose of this institute is to stimulate research, development and enquiry relevant to Cape Breton Island and is composed of representatives of the arts, sciences, humanities, social sciences, business and other people of the local community interested in research and development of the island. Stimulation is provided through symposia, technical and administrative assistance to individuals or groups working in area development, funding research projects and support for research fellows. Areas of current interest are: aquaculture, environmental studies, natural science of beaches and rivers, social structure, housing, coal and steel. The Bras d'Or Resource Centre holds a collection of some 1,000 documents, reports, and studies on various aspects of Cape Breton — coal, labor, education, housing, health care as well as the Bras d'Or Lakes.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY*

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Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — Gerhard Herzberg, CC, DrIng, DSc, LL.D., FRSC, FRSC. President and vice-chancellor — Michael Oliver, BA, MA, PhD, LL.D. Registrar — James Jackson, DFC, BA, MFA. Vice-president (academic) — G. Ross Love, MA, PhD. Vice-president (administration) and bursar — A.B. Larose, BCom, CA. Assistant to the president — J.H. Morgan, BA, MEd. Director of planning analysis and statistics — D.J. Brown, BSc, PhD. Information officer — Caroline Midgley (Mrs), BA. Associate registrar (admissions) — J.L. Sevigny, BA, BPE. Awards officer — Jean Loates (Mrs), BA. Development officer — M.D. Roberts. Director of athletics — Keith Harris, BA, BPHE. Director of finance — J.K. Kettles, BCom, CA. Director of administrative services — D.N. Brombal, BA, Cert/BusAdmin. Director of counselling and health services — Juanita Casselman (Mrs), BA, MD. Director of student housing and food services — R.A. Brown, BA. Director of physical plant — J.E. Whenham, BArch, MSc(CE), MRAIC, PEng. High school liaison officer — Pat O'Brien, BA. Librarian — Geoffrey Briggs, BA, MA, DipLib, DipArch. Dean of student services — N.D.

Feen, BS, MEd. Controller — M.F. Sutherland, CA. Purchasing agent — B.W. Dollin. Bookstore manager — R.D. Moore (Mrs).

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts, division II — R.A. Wendt, BA, MA. Arts, division I — L.M. Read, BA, MA, PhD. Engineering — M.C. de Malherbe, PhD, DIC, DiplIng, FIMechE, FIProdE, PEng. Graduate studies — Gilles Paquet, MA. Science — J. Wolfson, BSc, MSc, PhD. St. Patrick's College — Hugh MacDougall, OMI, BA, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Architecture — Douglas Shadbolt, BArch, DEng, FRAIC. Canadian Studies, Institute of — Davidson Dunton, CC, LL.D., DSC. Commerce — J.B. Waugh, BCom, MBA, CA. Industrial design — W. Gilles. International affairs — P. Uren, MA, PhD. Journalism — G.S. Adam, BJ, MA. Public administration — G.B. Doern, BCom, MA, PhD. Social work — S.J. Albert, BSc, MSW, DSW. Soviet and East European studies, Institute of — C.H. McMillan, MA, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Accounting — N.H. Lithwick, BA, PhD. Art history — D. Burnett, BA, MA, PhD, FRSA. Biology — J.M. Neelin, BSc, PhD. Chemistry — J.W. ApSimon, BSc, PhD. Classics — D.G. Beer, BA, MA. Economics — N.H. Lithwick, BA, PhD. English — J. Steele, MA, PhD. French — A. Roth, LèsL, DES, CAPES, PhD. Geography — D.M. Anderson, BSA, MSc. Geology — J.M. Moore, BSc, PhD. German — R.D. Gould, MA, PhD. History — P.J. King, MA, AM, PhD. Italian — R.L. Jackson, BA, MA, PhD. Law — J.A. MacKenzie, BSc, LLB, PhD. Linguistics — W. Cowan, AB, PhD. Mathematics — D.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Dawson, BSc, MSc, PhD. Music — J. Churchill, BMus, FRCO, GRSM, LRAM, ARCM. Philosophy — J.W. Leyden, BA. Physics — R.L. Clarke, BSc, PhD. Political science — N.H. Chi, LicenDroit, PhD. Psychology — T.N. Tombaugh, BA, MA, PhD. Religion — S.G. Wilson, BA, PhD. Russian — V.I. Grebenshikov, MA, PhD, DipPhil. Sociology and anthropology — M. Frumhartz, BA, AM. Spanish — R.L. Jackson, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Carleton University is a provincially controlled university with the main source of income being public. The university is co-educational and non-sectarian.

BACKGROUND Carleton College was established in 1942 by the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning. The association was incorporated in 1943 and operated Carleton College. The first degrees were awarded as follows: in 1946 first degrees in journalism and public administration; in 1949 first degrees in arts, science and commerce; in 1955 first master's degree; in 1961 the first degrees in engineering and first PhD degree; in 1973 the first degrees in architecture. In 1952, the Carleton College Act changed the corporate name to Carleton College and endowed it with the power to grant degrees. In 1957, the name was changed to Carleton University and the institution moved to the new Rideau River campus.

The first three buildings on the Rideau River campus were opened in 1959. There are now 23 buildings including St. Patrick's College, a small liberal arts college which was acquired by Carleton in 1967 from the English Oblates of Eastern Canada. The college was located on Echo Drive until the fall of 1973 when it moved to a new building on the Rideau River campus. The original campus on Echo Drive was negotiated for exchange with Algonquin College. With its move, St. Patrick's College intensified its effort to provide a different atmosphere and approach to undergraduate studies. New methods and new developments in teaching and learning continue to be the main emphasis.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors of Carleton University is composed of the chancellor, ex officio, the president, ex officio, and thirty elected members. The chancellor of the university is appointed by the board of governors and the governors are elected by the board. The government, conduct, management, and control of the college and of its work, affairs, and business, and of its property and revenues, and all other matters are vested in a board of governors. This board has all powers necessary or convenient to perform its duties and achieve the objects and purposes of the college, including the power to make by-laws.

SENATE The Senate is made up of 60 members; 36 elected from the faculty boards, 12 ex-officio members, 10 special appointments and 2 representatives from the board of governors. The functions of the senate are: (a) consider and determine all courses of study including requirements for admission; (b) recommend the establishment of additional faculties, schools, departments, chairs, or courses of instruction in the university; (c) receive and consider recommendations respecting academic matters from the faculty boards of the university; (d) conduct examinations and appoint examiners; (e) grant degrees, honorary degrees, and diplomas; (f) award university scholarships, medals, and prizes; (g) make rules and regulations respecting the conduct and activities of the students of the university; (h) publish the university calendars; (i) make such recommendations as may be deemed proper for achieving the objects and purposes of the university; (j) make rules and regulations for the conduct of its affairs; (k) elect four of its members to serve on the board of governors.

INCOME (1974-75) Total income (except government grants for debenture interest), \$36,083,938 (fees, 18.7%; provincial government, 70.7%; sponsored research, 8.1%; miscellaneous, 2.5%).

PUBLICATIONS The following publications are produced by Carleton University and are available upon request from the registrar's office: Carleton University undergraduate calendar (includes St. Patrick's College); graduate studies calendar; summer school calendar; extension division brochure; part-time studies guide; and general admissions brochure.

The following publications are available upon request from the Students' Association: the Charlatan, the Shillelagh, directory of students.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: commences in September and continues until the end of the examination period in early May. The first term of the winter session consists of the months September to December. The second term consists of the months January to May. Courses are offered during the day and the evening. The undergraduate spring term of the winter session commences in late January and runs to May. Summer session: commences in May and continues until the end of the examination period in August. The evening division begins in May and continues until August while the day division begins in July and continues until August. Courses offered in the first or second halves of these periods are designated first or second term courses respectively.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Carleton University is located in Ottawa (metro population 626,000). The campus is situated in Ottawa south between the Rideau River and the Rideau Canal, on a 152-acre site. The university has 12 teaching and research buildings, an administration building, a library, five residences which accommodate 1,317 students, a gymnasium, a fitness centre and a 50-meter indoor swimming pool. A university centre houses a variety of recreational and extracurricular facilities.

The new St. Patrick's College facility contains classrooms, seminar rooms, office and auditorium/theatre space, a resource centre, food services, recreational space, a fine arts room and a language lab.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university has five residences. Lanark house is co-educational and has 175 beds. Grenville house is a women's residence with 181 beds. Russell is a men's residence with 179 beds. Glengarry house has a total of 635 beds, with women on floors 4, 6, 8, the rest of the floors are occupied by men. St. Patrick's College students are accommodated in Renfrew house with 147 beds. A limited number of graduate students can be placed in two off-campus houses in single and double rooms.

LIBRARIES The holdings of the Carleton University libraries are: 840,000 volumes, 205,000 microforms, and 20,000 current periodical subscriptions. Students may have access directly or through interlibrary loans to the National Library, National Science Library, and nearly 100 special government libraries.

STUDENT LIFE The awards office, Canada Manpower Centre, student housing and food services, and the athletics office are just a few of the many services available to students. The university centre offers recreational and educational services and conveniences that people may need or desire in their daily life on campus and provides an opportunity for them to gather in relaxed and informal discussion outside the classroom.

The campus organization, World University Service of Canada, an overseas student advisory service, and administrative officers provide services for foreign students. The community offers an international club at the YMCA.

MEDICAL SERVICES There are two clinics and an infirmary on campus which are staffed by physicians and nurses. The services provided by these facilities are available to all students of the university.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The counselling service is staffed by counsellors qualified to provide counselling in areas of personal, academic, and career concerns. Consulting psychiatrists are also in attendance.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore offers a wide range of reference books and books for leisure reading as well as required and recommended books for classroom use. Stationery supplies, material for laboratory use, giftware and other student requirements are also available.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The bookstore, student associations, the university centre, the library, and the various food services offer student employment on campus. Recruiting is done individually by these offices. Students who are interested in part-time positions for the academic year are urged to register at an early date with the Canada Manpower Centre. Information is available on permanent employment opportunities, as well as summer positions, while the holdings of the guidance library are of use to those exploring various career areas.

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION The Students' Association, comprised of all registered students, sponsors a wide variety of programs and activities. Debates and symposia concerning the financing and quality of education, publications including a weekly newspaper, student co-op housing, clubs, musical and dramatic societies, social functions, and other recreational and cultural undertakings constitute the co-curricular student program. Radio station CKCU-FM 93.5 (91.5 cable) offers a wide range of community programming from public affairs to progressive rock. The Students' Association was instrumental in proposing a plan of co-operative decision-making known as New University Government (NUG). This scheme allows for formal student representations in the governing of the university at the levels of departments, faculty boards, senate, and the board of governors.

GRADING SYSTEM All faculties utilize a 12-point grading system ranging from A+ to D-. For the purpose of interpreting letter grades, the percentage equivalents are as follows: A+ 90-100%; A 85-89%; A- 80-84%; B+ 77-79%; B 73-76%; B- 70-72%; C+ 67-69%; C 63-66%; C- 60-62%; D+ 57-59%; D 53-56%; D- 50-52%.

FINANCIAL AWARDS AND ASSISTANCE Carleton University offers a number of entrance scholarships, the average value being \$1,000. These scholarships are open to all first-year applicants to the university. Bursary assistance is available to students not qualifying for government assistance.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are scheduled at the end of each term and session, with students having access to subsequent deferred, supplemental, and special examinations. Examinations are not held in all courses.

GRADUATION Convocation takes place in the spring and fall, involving graduates of the following programs. Degrees: BJ, BA, BSc, BMus, BEng, BID, BCom, BArch, MA, MEng, MJ, MSc, MSW, PhD. Certificates: CPSS, CTESL. Diplomas: DPA.

FEES AND COSTS All-inclusive fees comprise: tuition, students' association, athletics and health fees and where applicable, laboratory, graduation, and summer survey fees. Full time: (a) for first degree – arts, \$700; arts (St. Patrick's College), \$694; journalism, music, commerce, and science, \$700; engineering, industrial design and architecture, \$760; (b) for graduate studies – \$173.65 (per term) to \$700 (academic year). Part-time (per subject), Rideau River campus, \$136.70; St. Patrick's College, \$132.20.

Room and board residence per session, \$1,322 to \$1,432.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. All students planning to enrol on a full-time basis in a degree program, must apply through the Ontario Universities' Application Centre as follows: a) current Ontario grade 12 and 13 students – obtain an application form from your high school and arrange to have it submitted to the application centre; b) other applicants – obtain a common application form from the office of admissions, Carleton University, and submit this completed form to the application centre. All other applicants (i.e., part-time, all former Carleton students) should request a Carleton application form from the office of admissions. This completed form should be submitted directly to Carleton University.

For admission to qualifying year (equivalent to grade 13 Ontario), the successful completion of the Ontario secondary school graduation diploma with a minimum 65% average and including appropriate prerequisites at level 4.

For admission to first year: Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma with minimum average 60% (65% for honors program).

2. Quebec applicants: a) to qualifying university year (all programs) – the successful completion of the Quebec Secondary V certificate with a minimum 65% average and including six, two unit, college preparatory subjects at the Secondary V level. b) to first year – the successful completion of the first year of the general or pre-university CEGEP program with a minimum third-class honors standing and including appropriate prerequisites.

Other provinces: equivalent standing at the corresponding level to the Ontario requirements; must meet admission requirements of universities in home province.

3. Specific requirements. Qualifying year – arts: two of the following subject areas at level 4: English, a language other than English, mathematics (a majority of the credits presented must be in the advanced or enriched phases). Engineering: an appropriate preparation in mathematics, chemistry, and physics (a majority of the credits presented must be in advanced or enriched phases). Science: an appropriate preparation in mathematics, chemistry, and physics (a majority of the credits presented must be in advanced or enriched phases).

First year – architecture: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma or the equivalent, with minimum 60% average including functions, calculus, and physics; or the successful completion of qualifying university year with an appropriate course pattern. Arts: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma or the equivalent with minimum 60% average; or the successful completion of qualifying university year arts. Commerce: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma or the equivalent with minimum 65% average including

functions and calculus; or the successful completion of qualifying university year with an appropriate course pattern, including mathematics 69.010. Engineering: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma with minimum 60% average including functions, calculus, chemistry, and physics. A student unable to meet the specific course requirements but otherwise admissible to Carleton may be admitted to the faculty of engineering, but will be required to satisfy the outstanding requirements at the qualifying university year level. Industrial design: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma with a minimum 60% average and including functions, calculus, chemistry and physics. A student unable to meet the specific course requirements but otherwise admissible to Carleton University may be admitted, but will be required to satisfy the outstanding requirements at the qualifying university year level. Journalism: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma or the equivalent with minimum 65% average or the successful completion of qualifying university year and including a language other than English (French is recommended). Music: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma or the equivalent, with minimum 65% average; or the successful completion of qualifying university year. Science: the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma or the equivalent with minimum 60% average including functions, calculus, and two sciences; or the successful completion of qualifying university year, including mathematics 69.010 and two sciences.

Foreign students

Foreign applicants can be considered for admission to either the qualifying or first year. Certificates equivalent to Ontario honor graduation required for first-year admission. UK and Commonwealth – GCE or equivalent in five subjects with at least two at A-level is a minimum requirement for first year. USA – high school graduation with a minimum of 16 units in grades 9-12 for qualifying year (freshman) consideration; advanced placement exams with grades of three or better credited. Students who achieve at a high level in the first ten courses at Carleton may have their program assessed for a possible reduction in degree requirements. College Board's SAT required with three achievement tests, including English composition, recommended. Students whose mother tongue is not English must present satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test or the test of English as a foreign language. Candidates submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Persons lacking normal entrance requirements but who are 23 years of age or over, prior to the session in which they wish to enrol, and who can give evidence of potential success in university studies will receive consideration for admission to full-time studies.

Graduate

Admission requirements for each program offered in the faculty of graduate studies and research are briefly described below. The applicant must also be recommended by the department, institute, or school in which he plans to undertake his studies. Because certain fields of study may have additional or more particular requirements, prospective applicants must consult the annual graduate calendar.

Graduate diploma in public administration (DPA) – an applicant must have a bachelor's degree with at least second-class standing from a recognized university, and must have completed courses in

introductory economics, Canadian government and politics, and in public administration.

Qualifying-year program – in many departments, applicants who do not qualify for direct admission to a master's degree program may be considered for admission to a qualifying-year program. If successful in this qualifying-year program, they may be admitted to a master's program the following year. Master of arts (MA) – an honors bachelor's degree (or the equivalent) with at least second-class standing is required for admission to the program. Master of engineering (MEng) – applicants are admitted under the general regulations (see MA) but in addition are required to have strong undergraduate preparation in the appropriate engineering disciplines, computer programming, mathematics, and physics. Master of science (MSc) – the minimum requirements for admission to the program are as outlined above for MA. Master of social work (MSW) – the basic academic prerequisite is a bachelor's degree, preferably of the liberal arts type, with some emphasis on the social sciences. Normally at least B standing at the undergraduate level is expected for admission.

Doctor of philosophy in arts (PhD) – a master's degree, with at least high second-class standing, is ordinarily required for admission to the program. Doctor of philosophy in engineering (PhD) – an applicant must hold a master's degree in engineering (or its equivalent) and by his previous program of study and scholastic record demonstrate a capacity for advanced study and research. Experience gained while working in an engineering or research environment will be taken into account when assessing the application. Doctor of philosophy in science (PhD) – applicants holding an MSc degree from a recognized university will be considered for admission into the program.

Date for receipt of applications

Undergraduate: (a) admission for January, December 1 (all applicants). (b) Admission for September, students from abroad, April 1, mature matriculants and transfer students, July 1; high school applicants, August 1; special students (Carleton students who register in degree-credit courses without having been formally admitted to the university) applying for admission, August 15.

Graduate: candidates whose documents originate outside Canada must apply by the 1st of June. All other applications must be received no later than the 15th of August. Applicants wishing to be considered for the award of a fellowship, scholarship or assistantship administered by Carleton are reminded that they must submit their applications for admission by the 1st of March and that the supporting documents (e.g. transcripts and letters of reference) must be received by the 15th of March.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARCHITECTURE

School of architecture, faculty of engineering

Bachelor of architecture (BArch). Pass course, six years from junior matriculation, five years from senior matriculation.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Note: Carleton University recently abolished all compulsory first-year courses in favor of a "free choice" system. Incoming students will be able to choose any five courses from a list of courses designated open to first-year students.

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Pass course, four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation. Major programs are offered in the following areas: art history, biology, classical civilization, classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, Italian, law, linguistics, mathematics, music, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, Russian, sociology-anthropology, and Spanish. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation (three years in special cases). Honors programs are offered in the following areas: anthropology, art history, classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, law, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, public administration, religion, Russian, sociology, Soviet and East European studies, and Spanish.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Normally one year from the honors BA; available in anthropology, Canadian studies, classics, comparative literature, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, international affairs, philosophy, political science, psychology, public administration, religion, sociology, Soviet and East European studies, and Spanish.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years' full-time study from the MA; available in biology, chemistry, economics, engineering, geology, history, mathematics, physics, political science, psychology, and sociology.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

School of commerce, faculty of arts

Bachelor of commerce (BCom honors). Five years from junior matriculation; four years from senior matriculation. The course is designed to provide a broad foundation in academic disciplines underlying business and economic affairs in general and to permit though not require a measure of concentration in one of the following fields: economics, accounting and finance, quantitative methods, and labor and industrial relations.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation. In the first three years of the program the emphasis is on fundamental mathematical, physical and engineering sciences. In the fourth year three options are offered: civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of engineering (MEng). Normally two years from a bachelor's degree in engineering; available in aeronautical, civil, electrical, materials, and mechanical engineering.

Doctor of philosophy in engineering (PhD). At least two years' full-time study from the MEng; available in aeronautical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

School of industrial design, faculty of engineering

Bachelor of industrial design (BID). Four years from senior matriculation. The program is completely integrated with both the engineering and architecture programs for the first two years. The third and fourth years are directly under the guidance of the school of industrial design.

JOURNALISM

School of journalism, faculty of arts

Bachelor of journalism (BJ honors). Two programs are available: (a) five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation; (b) one year after completion of first degree.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of journalism (MJ), one or two years from a bachelor's degree depending upon applicants' undergraduate background.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

School of public administration, faculty of arts

Certificate in public service studies (CPSS). Junior matriculation is required for admission. Applicants without their junior matriculation will be considered on their merits, and the completion of certain subjects at Carleton University may be required before admission. Length of term: six courses to be completed in full-time or part-time study.

Bachelor of arts with honors in public administration (BA). Five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Graduate diploma in public administration (DPA). One year from a bachelor's degree from a recognized college or university in the required pattern.

Master of arts in public administration (MA). One year or more from either a bachelor's degree and the graduate diploma in public administration; or a bachelor's degree with either honors or an additional year of graduate work.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) Pass course, four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation (three years in special cases), available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physical geography, physics, psychology, combined programs in biology and geology; chemistry and geology; geology and physics; mathematics and physics. (c) General science degree, three or four years from senior matriculation for a major and honors program respectively. A total of 15 courses required. Eight or more courses must be from the faculty of science and the remainder from outside the faculty of science, that is, humanities, social science, and engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). One year from an honors BSc. Available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years of full-time study after the MSc; available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics.

SOCIAL WORK

School of social work

Master of social work (MSW). At least two years from a bachelor's degree.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening courses — undergraduate classes in arts, science, engineering, and commerce. The following degrees, certificates, or diplomas may be taken entirely by evening study — BA, CPSS, DPA, and with permission, MA in specified disciplines. Studies for the BSc, BCom, and BJ may be begun in evening classes, but candidates may expect to take part of their degree work in the day division. A selected number of courses are offered in off-campus centres.

Summer session — the summer session at Carleton University is designed for students proceeding to a degree by part-time study,

for students taking courses towards professional and vocational qualifications, and for full-time students needing courses additional to their regular program, and for persons seeking to qualify for admission to the university. Virtually all disciplines are represented in the summer session, day and evening classes.

For no university credit

The extension division offers a wide variety of non-credit evening courses in liberal arts; communication arts; business and professional development; social work; and languages as well as a number of day-time workshops/seminars for professionals. The division also sponsors an extensive series of public lectures on a wide range of topics, concerts, dramas, films, and other cultural events of interest to the general adult community.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS School of public administration; School of international affairs; Institute of Canadian studies; School of social work; School of journalism; Institute of Soviet and East European studies. Interdisciplinary courses are offered in computing science, humanities, and science.

St. Patrick's College offers a unified liberal arts program which is designed to foster and develop the intellectual life of the participant by means of an integrated approach to the study of selected themes of continuing concern to man.

SEMINARY OF CHRIST THE KING

Mission, British Columbia V2V 4J2

Telephone: 604-826-8715

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — Right Reverend Eugene Medved, OSB, MA. Rector — Rev. Augustine Kalberer, SML, PhD. Registrar — Rev. Lawrence Bilesky, MA. Librarian — Rev. Boniface Aicher, MA.

GENERAL INFORMATION Seminary of Christ the King is a privately supported Roman Catholic ministerial training school and is staffed by Benedictine monks of Westminster Abbey, Mission, B.C., offering four years of tuition in the faculty of arts and four years in the faculty of theology to men preparing for the priesthood.

BACKGROUND The seminary was founded in 1931 by the Archbishop William Duke of Vancouver. The Benedictines assumed direction in 1939. In 1966 a provincial charter empowered the seminary to grant the bachelor of arts degree and degrees in theology.

GOVERNMENT The seminary staff of 21 constitutes the senate. It elects the chancellor. He is chairman of the board of governors and appoints the other six board members.

PUBLICATIONS The seminary calendar describes the courses in the faculty of arts and the faculty of theology, and may be obtained from the registrar. The Pax Regis, an abbey-seminary paper, is published twice a year.

ACADEMIC YEAR The academic year begins the second week of September and closes at the beginning of May. It is divided into two sessions or semesters, with examinations in December and May. Course credit is awarded on the semester basis.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The beautiful 200-acre campus is situated in the Fraser valley near Mission, B.C., 40 miles east of Vancouver.

LIBRARY The library contains 21,000 books along with current scientific journals.

STUDENT ASSOCIATION The Student Association functions as a student council and manages sports and recreational activities.

GRADING SYSTEM The mark for each course is entered on the student's record by a letter grade which has a numerical equivalent as follows: A, 4, first-class; B, 3, second-class; C, 2, pass; D, 1, pass; F, 0, failure; I, 0, incomplete; and W, 0, withdrew. Grade point average — grade points are established by multiplying the semester hours of the course by the numerical equivalent of the course grade. A grade point average for the semester is computed by dividing the total number of grade points by the total number of semester hours. Standing is determined by the grade point average as follows: first-class — 3.5 or higher; second-class — 2.5 or higher; pass — a grade point average of 1.0 or higher. The minimum requirement for the bachelor of arts degree is a grade point average of 2.0, computed on the courses used for credit towards the degree.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS Anyone who has the priesthood in mind may apply. The academic requirement for admission to the faculty of arts is the successful completion of grade 12 on a university entrance program. Admission to the faculty of theology normally requires a first degree (BA) with tuition in the humanities.

Mature students

A student who did not complete the academic entrance requirement and who, after working for a number of years, wishes to resume his studies and chooses the priestly ministry as his goal may apply as a mature student. Such a student will normally be admitted to the faculty of arts only if he is more than 25 years of age and has recently given evidence of his ability to profit from university studies, such as evening classes or correspondence courses with the department of education. Each application will be considered on its own merits.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). Normally a four-year program. Degree granted on a general program and a major program.

THEOLOGY

Faculty of theology

Bachelor of theology (BTh). Degree granted after three years of theological studies for which the BA or its equivalent is a prerequisite. A fourth year of theological studies is required to complete the professional training for the priesthood.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY*

(Incorporating Sir George Williams University and Loyola College)

Sir George Williams Campus: 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8

Loyola Campus: 7141 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Quebec H4B 1R6

Telephone: 514-879-5995 — SGW; 514-482-0320 — Loyola

Direct general correspondence to the university registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Rector — John O'Brien, PhD. Executive assistant to the rector — Michael Sheldon, MA. Assistant to the rector, public relations — Stirling Dorrance, MA. Secretary to the senate — John Noonan, BSc. Vice-rector, academic — Jack Bordan, MScEng. Associate vice-rector, academic — David McDougall, PhD. Associate vice-rector, academic — J.R. McBride, MA. Associate vice-rector, academic planning — J.H. Whitelaw, MA. Director of continuing education — D.J. Potvin, BA, BEd. University research officer — Audrey Williams, MSc. Faculty personnel officer — Roslyn Muer, BA.

Vice-rector and principal of Loyola Campus — A. Graham, sj, MA, STL. Assistant to the vice-rector and principal of Loyola Campus and secretary to the board of governors — R.P. Duder,

MA. University archivist — C.A. Sopstyle, MA, MLS. Registrar — Kenneth Adams, BSc, LMus. Associate registrar, operations — Bruce Smart, BA. Director of admissions, Loyola Campus — Grendon Haines, BA, BEd. Director of admissions, Sir George Williams Campus, co-ordinator of Concordia admissions — T.E. Swift, BA. Director, university liaison — Kenneth Battersby, BA. University development officer — Stirling Dorrance, MA. Director of guidance — J.A. Sproule, MPSc. Director of athletics — E. Enos, BSc, EdD. Dean of students, Sir George Williams Campus — Magnus Flynn, MA. Dean of students, Loyola Campus — A.F. Audet, BPed, LTh, BA. Vice-rector, administration — John Smola, PhD. Assistant vice-rector and treasurer — William Reay, CA. Assistant vice-rector, physical resources — J.P. Petolas, BSc. Assistant vice-rector, relations and audit — A.J. Laprade, BEng. Assistant vice-rector, communications — Graham Martin, MSc(Eng). Assistant vice-rector, services — Andrew Woodcock. Legal counsel — Jean-Paul Dufour, BCL. Director, audiovisual department — B.P. Queenan, MA, MEd. Director of personnel, Sir George Williams Campus — John Hall, BSc. Director of personnel, Loyola Campus — Emmett McMullan, BA. Director of physical plant — Harald Sire, DiplEng. Assistant vice-rector and director of libraries — to be appointed. Associate director of libraries — J. Prinecz, MA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts (SGW Campus) — Ian Campbell, BA, MSc. Arts and science (Loyola Campus) — Russell Breen, BTh, STL, MS, PhD. Commerce and administration — Andrew Berczi, BA, BSc, MBA, PhD. Engineering — Clair Callaghan, BA, BEng, MSc(Eng). Fine arts — Alfred Pinsky,

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Graduate studies — S.G. French, PhD. Science (SGW Campus) — Roger Verschingel, BSc, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS (Faculty of arts, SGW Campus). Applied social science — Richard McDonald, MSW. Classics, modern languages and linguistics — Annamarie Ketter, PhD. Economics — Morton Stelcner, PhD. Education — Jitendra Bhatnagar, PhD. English — Michael Brian, PhD. French — Gilbert Taggart, PhD. Geography — David Frost, PhD. History — Robert Wall, PhD. Interdisciplinary studies — David Charlton, PhD. Philosophy — Dallas Laskey, PhD. Political science — Horst Hutter, PhD. Psychology — June Chaikelson, PhD. Religion — Charles Davis, STL. Sociology and anthropology — James McBride, MA. Teaching English as a second language — Richard Yorkey, EdD.

(Faculty of arts and science, Loyola Campus). Biology — Rev. R.T. Cronin, sj, PhD. Bio-physical education — E.F. Enos, EdD. Chemistry — M. Doughty, PhD. Classics — S. McEvenue, SSD. Communication arts — Rev. J.E. O'Brien, sj, PhD. Computer science — D.C. West, PhD. Economics — A.G. Lallier, MA. English — J.S. Herz, PhD. Études françaises — M. Tiffou, Dipl'd'EtSup. Geology — D.J. McDougall, PhD. History — M. Vipond, PhD. Mathematics — J. Soric, MSc. Modern languages and linguistics — H. Famira, PhD. Philosophy — Andrew Kawczak, PhD. Physics — Rev. M.S. Dubas, sj, PhD. Political science — R.C. Coyte, MA. Psychology — M.L. Shames, PhD. Sociology — E.S. Drysdale, PhD. Theological studies — S. McEvenue, SSD.

(Faculty of Commerce and administration). Accountancy — H. Mann, PhD. Finance — C.C. Potter, PhD. Management — R.L. Crawford, PhD. Marketing — G.R. Curnew, MBA. Quantitative methods — L. Smith, PhD.

(Faculty of Engineering). Civil engineering — Paul Fazio, PhD. Computer Science — Stan Heaps, MA. Electrical engineering — M.N.S. Swamy, PhD. Mechanical engineering — M.P. du Plessis, PhD.

(Faculty of fine arts). Performing arts — Gerald Gross, MFA. Visual arts — Leah Sherman, MA.

(Faculty of science, SGW Campus). Biological sciences — Hildegard Enesco, PhD. Chemistry — Roderick Townshend, PhD. Geology — Henry de Romer, PhD. Mathematics — Maurice Cohen, PhD. Physics — Stanley Morris, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university is a co-educational, non-denominational institution supported by public and private funds.

BACKGROUND Concordia University, established in August 1974, joins together Sir George Williams University and Loyola College. Its name reflects the motto of the city of Montreal "concordia salus". Sir George Williams University was developed from the formal educational work of the Montreal YMCA inaugurated in 1873. The first classes at the university level were offered in 1929 in the evening division, and day courses in arts, science, and commerce were inaugurated in 1932. The members of the first class graduated in 1936. In March 1948, the university was granted a specific charter by the provincial legislature, establishing it a body corporate and politic, for the purpose of conducting a college or university in the province of Quebec.

Loyola College evolved from a small, traditionalist Jesuit college of the classical mold with about 400 students into a complex

university-type institution. Loyola began its own separate existence in 1899 when it was incorporated by an act of the Quebec legislature, although its origins can be traced back to the English side of the Jesuit Collège Ste-Marie from 1848 on. Since 1899, its degrees were granted first by Laval University and later by the University of Montreal. In 1943 Loyola added to its arts courses a faculty of science from which developed the faculty of engineering. A faculty of commerce was set up in 1948. An extension department, known previously as the evening division, and a summer school were set up in 1957.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS There are 30 governors representing the community-at-large, administrators, faculty, students' associations and alumni. 12 governors, represent the community-at-large; 5 governors (the chancellor, the rector and vice-chancellor and the three vice-rectors), are ex-officio members of the board; 6 governors, representing the faculty; 1 governor, representing the Day Students' Association of the Loyola Campus; 1 governor, representing the Day Students' Association of the Sir George Williams Campus; 1 governor, representing the Loyola Evening Students Association; 1 governor, representing the Sir George Williams Part-time Students' Association; 1 governor, representing the Sir George Williams' Alumni Association; 1 governor, representing the Loyola Alumni Association; and 1 governor, representing the Concordia Graduate Students' Association.

The secretary is appointed by the board. The basic function of the board is the management of the affairs of the university. It has a superintending and reforming power over all activities in or connected with Concordia University.

The Corporation exercises ultimate financial control of the university. Appointments and policy and actual financial management are the responsibility of the board.

SENATE Senate consists of 58 voting members: the rector; the vice-rector and principal of Loyola Campus; the vice-rectors, academic; two associate vice-rectors, academic; the dean of graduate studies; the deans of faculties; all ex-officio; 27 professors from the various faculties; 19 students from the various student associations. The rector is chairman of senate, which is the highest academic authority of the university.

INCOME (1975-76) — \$40,733,000. (Tuition, 20%; provincial grant, 73%; other, 7%.)

PUBLICATIONS Available from the registrar's office: undergraduate calendar, graduate calendar, brochures for departments, information for foreign students and mature students. Available from the Centre for Continuing Education: its own brochures. Available from the deans of students' offices: campus handbook, student services handbook and financial aid handbook. Available from the public relations department is the administration paper "For your information" (FYI), from the Loyola Students Association "Loyola News"; from the Loyola Evening Students Association "Night Line"; and from the Sir George Williams Day Students Association "The Georgian".

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall session: September to December; winter session: January to early May; summer session: June to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Loyola Campus is located on a fifty-acre site in the west-end of Montreal. The structures are: the refectory building; the Chameleon theatre and physical services building; the administration building; the chapel and F.C.

Smith auditorium; the central building; the Drummond science building; Hingston hall; the Vanier library; the physical education centre; Langley hall; the Hackett and Cloran buildings; the Centennial building; the Bryan building; and the Campus centre.

The complex houses 83 lecture and seminar rooms, 5 auditoria, 104 laboratories, studios and specialized rooms. The Lacolle centre for education innovation is an off-campus facility located 40 miles from Loyola near the U.S. border.

Sir George Williams Campus, located in central Montreal, is housed mainly in two large buildings. The Hall building houses the engineering and science library; 57 class and seminar rooms; 10 auditoria; faculty offices; 84 laboratories for natural sciences and engineering; psychology, sociology and language laboratories; computer terminals; a theatre; a cafeteria; art galleries, etc. The Norris building houses the main libraries, the faculty of commerce and administration, 14 classrooms and administration offices.

The university also owns and rents a number of premises located in the vicinity of the main building. These are used to provide additional faculty offices and for special departments and programs.

STUDENT RESIDENCES (Loyola Campus). On campus accommodations are available to approximately 240 full-time students. The facilities are versatile and can house students in traditional dormitory style or apartment-suite style rooms. Hingston hall – 95 male and 50 female students in 69 single and 38 double rooms. The four floor building includes lounge, television, laundry, kitchenette, recreational, exercise, and quiet study rooms. Langley hall – this apartment style structure can accommodate 36 male and 60 female students in 62 single and 17 double rooms. Facilities include laundry, study, recreational, television, and piano rooms. Off-campus housing – many students choose or are forced because of the lack of space on campus, to live in an apartment or home in the campus vicinity. For those students, the Off-Campus Housing Service is prepared to assist in finding accommodations in the campus community by providing listings of available apartments, homes and rooms.

Sir George Williams Campus – as there are no residence facilities on this campus, the office of the dean of students maintains an off-campus housing registry for students seeking accommodations.

LIBRARIES The Concordia University libraries contain a dynamic and rapidly growing collection of nearly 800,000 items. This collection, which includes books, periodicals, government publications, microforms, and non-print materials, is increasing at an average rate of 65,000 items per year. The public service functions are staffed by experienced reference librarians whose subject expertise and knowledge of research materials in their specialties should prove of value to researchers. The library handbooks contain a directory of these librarians to facilitate contact.

The Norris library on the Sir George Williams Campus contains a reference and research collection selected to meet the needs of graduate students in commerce, administration, the humanities, and the social sciences. As an extension of the local holdings researchers in the social and behavioural sciences have access to a computerized information retrieval service (CAN/SDI). Information from journals, reports, books, and conferences is selected by matching an individual's interest profile against a number of data bases covering all major literature. This is only one of many services offered by the Norris library. This library

also houses a number of special collections. Among them are the Layton collection, the most complete collection in Canada on Irving Layton; the Quinn pamphlet collection on politics in Quebec; the CBC radio drama scripts; and the Bibaud collection.

The Science and Engineering library on the Sir George Williams Campus is located on the tenth floor on the Henry F. Hall building. In addition to a strong collection of books, journals, technical reports, etc., researchers in the pure and applied sciences have access to the Canadian on-line enquiry service (CAN/OLE), an on-line information retrieval system developed and operated by the Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (formerly the National Science Library). The system enables researchers to obtain references to recently published information, with the advantages of speed, direct user control, easy access to a variety of data bases, and printed individualized bibliographies. The Science and Engineering library is also the home of the William Notman collection of photographs of the Victoria Bridge construction and the city of Montreal in 1859.

The two libraries on the Loyola Campus primarily serve the undergraduate population of that campus. In addition to its general collection in the social sciences and humanities, the Georges P. Vanier library houses a number of unique special collections. They include the Masonic collection, and the Rudnyckjy archives dealing with the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism and ethnic groups in Canada. The reference department will provide assistance in using all the resources of the library. The Drummond science library serves the students and teaching staff of Loyola's science faculty with material covering biology, biochemistry, engineering, geology, mathematics and physics. Cooperative arrangements with other research libraries in the Montreal area enable researchers to gain access to those libraries, while an active interlibrary lending service permits the borrowing of materials from other libraries at the national or international level. A delivery service between the research libraries of Quebec and Ontario facilitates relatively quick delivery of items located within these libraries.

STUDENT LIFE Loyola offers an impressive program of student activities. Student organizations number approximately 50 and encompass all aspects of education. The chief social and education events of the year are: campus orientation program, the education conference, cultural week, the L.S.A. film series, the winter carnival and the sports award banquet. Literary endeavors find expression under the jurisdiction of the (L.S.A.) board of publications, which presently controls the "Loyola News", the official student newspaper on campus, the student directory and the year-book – a lasting souvenir of each college year, Radio Loyola, Photo Loyola and official L.S.A. bulletins. The cultural atmosphere is further complemented by various organizations which produce classical, modern and original plays. Loyola Students Association sponsors departmental and cultural associations on campus such as Caribbean, Celtic, African, Black students and Hillel associations. As well, there are four fraternities on campus (Tau Kappa Epsilon, Theta Sigma, Omicron and Phi Lambda Rho) and one sorority (Zeta Tau Omega). Programming for student life under Loyola's student services promotes student awareness of life-issue concerns through Débats-Midi, the Plus booklet and other brochures, group discussions and workshops, ciné participation and other film series, etc. The program is responsible for sponsoring such events as a sexuality week, a health fair, the personal development series, the Learn project, student to student counselling, and a health week. Foreign students are encouraged to make use of the dean of students office where special attention is given to those problems and needs of a student studying away from home. A foreign student orientation program is also sponsored by this office.

Sir George Williams Campus has a wide variety of extra, and co-curricular programs for day, evening and graduate students. The three student associations offer opportunities to participate in social and special interest groups, student government, training and development in radio, television and journalism. The university is a member of the Quebec University Athletic Association, and offers an extensive intercollegiate, as well as intramural, sports program. Responsibility for policy and budgets for the wide range of student services rests with the University Council on Student Life, which is composed of ten students, six faculty members, three administrators and a representative from the board of governors. The council reports to the rector, and through this office has the responsibility for establishing priorities in student services to meet changing student needs.

Orientation at Sir George Williams is designed to familiarize new students with the various services and facilities available to them, and to help new students resolve any problems which may be encountered during the initial introduction to university life. A number of alumni lawyers have generously offered service to students in need of legal advice. The service does not cover legal fees which may be incurred. Appointments are made through the office of the dean of students.

The group health and accident insurance plan is compulsory for all out-of-country students entering the university. The plan is compulsory as such students are not eligible for coverage offered under the Quebec Provincial Hospital Insurance Service. The plan is available for single or married students. The chaplains at Sir George are recommended by their denominations and include Catholic, Anglican, Jewish, Lutheran, United Church and Orthodox appointments. Administered under the office of the dean of students, their operational expenses other than salaries come from the student services budget. The chaplains emphasize a varied approach to spiritual guidance in their preparation of programmes for the year.

Child care facilities, located at 2305 St. Marc, are offered as a service to students. Enrolment of children is on a first-come first-served basis. The service is offered for children aged 2 to 5 only.

Designed to offer a complete and diversified program to meet the varied interests of today's students, the athletic program has been cited as one of the outstanding contemporary models in the country. The aim is to provide an opportunity for all students to participate, and not just the dextrous few who play varsity sports. Activities offered include: aikido, archery, badminton, basketball, bodybuilding, boxing, broomball, cheerleading, curling, fencing, fitness classes, football, golf, gymnastics, hockey, ice skating, judo, karate, kung fu, majorettes, modern dance, sky diving, soccer, table tennis, tennis, volleyball, weight-lifting, and yoga. All intramural and recreational activities, as well as varsity sports, are open to students from both the Sir George and Loyola campuses.

The traditionally strong varsity program is primarily for students with playing experience. Concordia varsity squads have an excellent reputation for successful competition against other top-ranked Canadian and regional United States university teams. The women's varsity program offers women students the opportunity of competing at the intercollegiate level within the Quebec Universities Athletic Association. The Loyola campus is the focal point of all the physical education action, and includes full-length playing fields, outdoor activities, and a modern \$3,000,000 physical education centre. The centre contains facilities for men and women, a spacious gymnasium, and an ice arena. Other areas include a training and rehabilitation centre equipped with ultrasonic and hydro-therapeutic equipment; an

activities room; administration offices; numerous dressing rooms; a press box; snack bar; table tennis, a combatives room for individual contact sports and a weight-training room equipped with a 16-station universal gym.

The Intramural program at the Sir George Campus is centered in Birks hall and the downtown YMCA on Drummond St. Other facilities include the Royal Montreal Curling Club, Westmount High School, and HMCS Donnacona.

HEALTH SERVICES (Loyola Campus). Located in the Centennial building and staffed by registered nurses. Open 9 a.m. — 5 p.m. Monday and Friday; 9 a.m. — 7 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Physicians are available daily and a psychiatrist is on campus weekly. Physicians work on a fee for service basis and fees are covered by Medicare, parent's insurance or Foreign Student's Insurance Plan. The centre has a good referral system with outside specialists and related agencies and is equipped to handle most medical problems and emergencies.

(Sir George Williams Campus). Located at 2145 MacKay St., the health centre is staffed by registered nurses from 9:00 a.m. — 10:00 p.m., Monday to Friday during the winter and summer terms, and from 9:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m. at all other times. The services are available to staff, students and faculty, full-time and part-time. Eight physicians working on a rotation basis provide medical coverage for check-ups, orthopaedics, general health care, contraceptive counselling and referrals to the various specialists and clinics.

The university offers a comprehensive insurance plan for out-of-country students at a present cost of \$50 for a single student and \$100 for a married student.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The Concordia Office of Guidance Services (Sir George Williams Campus, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W.; Loyola Campus, Centennial hall, 6935 sherbrooke St. W.) had its origin in the establishment of an office of student counselling in the early years of the university. Its functions have widened in scope to include: (1) provision of individual and group counselling; (2) an information service with special emphasis upon graduate and career planning; (3) reading skills development and study skills programs; (4) research into factors affecting student progress and into the programs and practices used in the office of guidance services.

Counselling covers the full range of problems inherent in the human experience and may be grouped as follows. Academic counselling — includes such problems as course planning, planning a major or honors program, university familiarization and decisions pertaining to postgraduate training. Vocational counselling — the individual is helped to make a realistic career choice based upon his/her interests, abilities and other needs, reconciled with the available opportunities. Personal counselling — e.g. family problems, social problems, depression, feelings of isolation and others.

The Reading Training Centre offers several courses a year, each course has four schedules of day and evening sessions. These programs are planned to help the student develop the skills necessary for the maintenance of acceptable academic standards. The main focus is on the techniques of efficient reading and study skills since printed material is still the primary source of learning. Some direction is given, however, in the associated learning skills of listening, note-taking and using the library. The basic aims of the effective reading programs are: 1. to teach the skills of effective reading; a) rapid reading; b) skimming and scanning; c) study

reading; 2. to demonstrate study methods and to stimulate self-development in these skills; 3. to create awareness of purpose in all reading activities and to retain flexibility in adapting rate and technique to such purposes. Controlled reading films, skimmers and reading accelerators are used to help the student gain facility in reading tasks.

It is the aim of the Guidance Information Centre to provide students with information as an aid to their making appropriate choices and decisions, particularly as related to graduate and career planning. The centre maintains an extensive and up-to-date library of educational and occupational information, including a collection of university announcements from Canada and abroad, directories of universities, disciplines and programs, compilations of financial aid for postgraduate studies, information on graduate school admission tests, a collection of career materials, guides to special service, travel and work programs abroad, information on companies offering employment and pamphlets written to assist in the preparation of curriculum vitae and personal résumés. There is also a collection of books and pamphlets treating the general themes of love, family life and personal development.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORES Books and supplies, including art materials, may be bought at the university bookstores on both the Sir George Williams Campus and the Loyola Campus.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The federal Department of Manpower and Immigration has a Canada Manpower Centre on both the Sir George Williams Campus (2020 MacKay St.) and the Loyola Campus (6935 Sherbrooke St. W.) of Concordia University. These offices provide counselling and placement services to all day and evening students who are interested in finding a permanent position after graduation or a part-time, casual or summer job during the school year. Students looking for jobs are advised to register at the Canada Manpower Centre on their respective campus in order to take advantage of the annual employers on campus recruiting program and of all available services.

STUDENT UNION The Loyola Campus Centre, a 27,000 square foot, air-conditioned structure, is designed to meet the social and recreational interests of the Loyola community. The ground floor is a games room with equipment for billiards, ping-pong, electronic games, etc. There is also a conference room and office space. The main floor consists of cafeteria, administrative offices and "The Pub" which operates daily. The third floor contains a large main lounge (serving as a gathering ground for students, an exhibition area, etc.), a small quiet cocktail style lounge and two conference rooms. Governing of the campus centre is handled by a board of directors consisting of one Loyola Day Students Association representative, one university representative, one Loyola Evening Student Association representative, four day students at large and two evening students at large. This board establishes policy for the centre. A portion of the student fee at registration is given for the maintenance of the campus centre.

The Loyola Students Association (L.S.A.) concentrates on instituting academic reforms, some of which have included course evaluation, the initiation of grading reforms, and increased student representation on senate as well as on faculty councils and committees. It is the vehicle through which students can make themselves heard. The three branches of the L.S.A. are executive, board of directors, and student senate. Two co-presidents and the board of directors are elected by the full-time day students on campus each February and the co-presidents choose an executive to formulate policy.

Some of the special committees traditional with the L.S.A. include: campus orientation program which is designed to initiate new students to the campus and to welcome back returning students. Carnival brightens up the campus each February for a week; and the graduation committee arranges for the editing of the Yearbook, and the planning for the traditional graduation ball. There are some forty organizations on campus which cover most interest groups; academic, ethnic, cultural, professional, and political.

The Loyola News and Radio Loyola are the official student newspaper and radio station. A student directory is published by the L.S.A. each year.

The Sir George Williams Day Students' Association (DSA), comprises all full-time undergraduates at the Sir George Williams Campus. It is financed by a fee collected from all the students at registration. The association has two major objectives: providing services and activities; and representing students in the university. Some of the services provided include a newspaper (the Georgian), a television station (CUTV), a radio station (CRSG), a pub, a course evaluation program and a student handbook. Also, a large and comprehensive program of social and academic activities are put on each year. The DSA and its constituent organizations appoint and serve to co-ordinate student representatives on university bodies.

The Loyola Evening Students' Association and the Part-Time Students' Association (SGW) are organizations representing evening and part-time students and graduate students.

GRADUATE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION The Graduate Students' Association comprises all students registered for a program of graduate studies at the university. The association exists to provide an outlet for expression of the needs and interests of graduate students. A fee is collected from all registered graduate students at the time of registration. The officers of the G.S.A. comprise a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer. Also included in the G.S.A. council are representatives from each of the five faculties — arts, commerce, engineering, science and fine arts. Elections for all of the above mentioned positions are held annually.

GRADING SYSTEM A common grading system for Concordia is under consideration. Interim regulations are as follows:

Faculty of engineering; faculty of fine arts; Sir George Williams faculty of arts; and Sir George Williams faculty of science. Undergraduate level — passing grades: A — excellent; B — very good; C — acceptable; D — marginal. Failing grades: failed, absent, incomplete, repeat.

Loyola faculty of arts and science. Standing is graded in each subject as: A, 80-100%; B, 65-79%; C, 55-64%; D 50-54%; failed, below 50%. Pass-fail courses — a full-time degree candidate may choose to take up to five elective courses (not more than two in one academic year) that will be marked either pass or fail on the final grade. The courses marked this way will not enter into the student's average. This option may be exercised within four weeks of the beginning of the course. The student's decision should be sent in writing to the registrar.

Faculty of commerce and administration — regulations under consideration.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Concordia University offers a number of entrance scholarships at the undergraduate level, as well as graduate fellowships. Deadlines for application are March 15th and February 2nd respectively. On both the Sir George Williams Campus and the Loyola Campus there are endowed scholarships which are awarded for in-course excellence. Government assistance is available to all students through their home provinces or states. For information contact the financial aid director on either campus.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Faculty of engineering; faculty of fine arts; Sir George Williams faculty of arts; Sir George Williams faculty of science. Final examinations are usually held during the test weeks of each term. Supplemental examinations: a) a failed student may not write supplemental exams; b) a student may not write a supplemental in a repeated course; c) if a student is granted permission to write a supplemental, absence from the examination is counted as a failure and recorded as an "R" grade; d) medical reasons (certified by a physician) constitute a valid excuse for exemption from most of the regulations concerning supplemental examinations; e) supplemental examinations in courses taken during the regular session must be written during the following July; courses taken during the summer session must be written the following December.

Loyola faculty of arts and science. Final exams are held in April. Supplemental exams may be taken by science students. Faculty of commerce and administration. Regulations under consideration.

GRADUATION On recommendation of the senate and the board of governors degrees are conferred by the chancellor at convocation in June and November.

FEES AND COSTS Undergraduate: tuition is based on the number of course credits for which a student is registered. The fee is \$15 per credit. The usual full-time student follows a program of 30 credits from September to May, thus paying \$450. Engineering students pay \$45 per course. Graduate: full-time and part-time students \$10 per credit; independent students \$20 per credit.

Residence rates per academic year: double room \$650; single room \$843. Meals can be contracted for on a yearly basis at a cost of approximately \$695 (3 meals, 5 days a week).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Quebec — holders of the diploma of collegial studies, or its equivalent, are considered for admission to the first year of the 90-credit (three-year) program. Candidates for admission are expected to have successfully completed any specific courses required for entry into a given undergraduate program. These pre-university "profiles", established through joint action of the Quebec universities and the Quebec Department of Education, will be found in the Department of Education booklet, "Accueil 76 — Structures d'accueil aux études universitaires de premier cycle pour Septembre 1976". Further information may be obtained from the office of admissions.

2. Provinces other than Quebec. Ontario grade 13 graduates with a minimum overall average of at least 65% in appropriate subjects are considered for admission to the 90-credit (three-year) program. Individuals who have completed grade 12 in Canadian provinces other than Quebec with a minimum overall average of at least 65% in appropriate subjects or who have completed first year at Memorial University of Newfoundland are considered for entrance to an extended undergraduate program of approximately

120 credits. Each non-Quebec candidate for admission to full-time study must have his/her high school submit an academic letter of recommendation on the form provided by the university.

3. Tests for admission. Those applying from within Canada whose first language is other than English or French and who have had all or part of their secondary schooling in another language must write the Concordia English-language diagnostic test as part of the application procedure. An application will not be considered before this test has been written. Canadian applicants whose first language or language of previous instruction — is French are not required to write an English language test unless they are applying for the teaching of English as a second language program.

Foreign students — undergraduate

United Kingdom and Commonwealth — in order to be considered for admission into a 90-credit (three-year) undergraduate program, applicants must present five appropriate general certificate of education papers including at least two at the "advanced level" or its equivalent. Higher national certificates and diplomas with passes at an appropriate level may be accepted in lieu of advanced level passes. Students with better than average results in five acceptable "ordinary level" papers plus one full year of formal schooling beyond ordinary level may be considered for admission into an extended undergraduate program of approximately 120 credits. Applicants from Hong Kong who have received the Hong Kong certificate of education with good grades in five subjects and have completed one further year of formal study may apply for admission to an extended undergraduate program of approximately 120 credits.

United States — high school graduates from accredited schools who have followed an academic program designed for university entrance may apply for admission to an extended undergraduate program of approximately 120 credits. Other countries — information with respect to admission requirements and placement levels may be obtained by writing to the appropriate office of admissions.

Language proficiency — any student applying from outside Canada, whose first language is other than English, must demonstrate that he/she is proficient in the English language by writing the test of English as a foreign language (T.O.E.F.L.) or the University of Michigan English-language test. Each non-Quebec candidate for admission to full-time study must have his/her high school submit an academic letter of recommendation on the form provided by the university.

Mature students

The mature student program is designed to enable individuals who are twenty-one years of age or older and who have not satisfied the normal admission requirements to take an extended undergraduate program. The university assumes that the age of the students will have allowed them to acquire informally some of the general education given to younger students in CEGEP, and as a result the mature program concentrates on the knowledge and skills which will be needed to undertake a given program of specialization.

A mature applicant is defined as a candidate for admission who: 1) does not satisfy the normal academic requirements for admission, but who seeks admission on the basis of potential to undertake an undergraduate program; 2) will be at least twenty-one years of age within the calendar year in which the program is entered; 3) has either been out of school for twenty-four months since the age of eighteen, or has been out of school for twelve

months with no unfavorable academic record in the past twenty-four months. "Out of school" should be interpreted as being away from full-time study in an educational institution. Further information may be obtained from the office of admissions.

Graduate

Concordia offers diploma, masters and doctoral programs at the graduate level. The normal admission requirement for a diploma is a bachelor's degree; for a masters program, a bachelor's degree with honors in a relevant discipline; for a doctoral program, a masters degree with high standing in the field of study. Several programs have additional requirements: for example, the MBA program requires applicants to take the Princeton graduate management admission test; applicants to psychology masters programs should write the Graduate records examination and Miller analogies test. Detailed information about each program can be found in the graduate calendar, available upon request.

The closing date for receipt of applications varies from program to program.

Specific requirements. Faculty of science. Biological sciences: MSc (thesis option) — an honors degree in biology; minimum residence 1 calendar year. MSc (teaching option) — a BA, BSc, or BEd; must presently be teaching science; minimum residence 1 calendar year. Chemistry: MSc (thesis option) — an honors degree in chemistry; residence requirement 1 calendar year. Mathematics: diploma in the teaching of mathematics — a bachelor's degree with mathematical background and provincial teaching certificate. MA/MSc (with or without thesis) — an honors degree in mathematics; residence requirement 1 calendar year. Master in the teaching of mathematics — a bachelor's degree; teacher's certificate; 1 year teaching experience; residence requirement 1 calendar year. Physics: MSc (with or without thesis) — an honors degree in physics; residence requirement 1 calendar year. PhD — an MSc in physics with high standing; residence requirement 2 calendar years.

Faculty of arts. Economics: MA (with or without thesis) — an honors degree in economics; residence requirement 1 calendar year. PhD — an MA in economics or related field; residence requirement 2 calendar years. Education: Diploma in early childhood education — a bachelor's degree; teaching certificate. Diploma in instructional technology — a bachelor's degree with a major in subject with direct relevance to education; teacher's certificate for those who wish to teach in the Quebec school system. MA (educational studies) — an honors degree in field of study plus two years professional activity in education; honors degree plus 3 courses in education (one in area of concentration) with a grade of B or better; residence requirement 1 calendar year. MA (educational technology) — a bachelor's degree with a major or the equivalent in a subject directly relevant to education; residence requirement 2 calendar years. English: MA (options, A, B, and C) — an honors degree in English; residence requirement 1 calendar year. MA (option D) — a bachelor's degree with a major in English; B average or better; portfolio of creative work; residence requirement 1 calendar year. History: MA — an honors degree in history; residence requirement 1 calendar year. PhD — an MA in history with high standing; residence requirement 2 calendar years. Humanities: PhD — an MA with high standing; residence requirement 2 calendar years. Philosophy: diploma in ethics (offered jointly under the departments of philosophy and religion) — a bachelor's degree. MA — an honors degree in philosophy; residence requirement 1 calendar year. Psychology: MA (general-experimental) — an honors degree in psychology; graduate records examination and Miller analogies test; residence

requirement 1 calendar year. MA (applied) — an honors degree in psychology; graduate records examination and Miller analogies test; residence requirement 2 calendar years. PhD — an MA in psychology with high standing; residence requirement 2 calendar years.

Religion: diploma in ethics (offered jointly under the departments of religion and philosophy) — a bachelor's degree. MA (Judaic studies), (with or without thesis) — an honors degree in Judaic studies; residence requirement 1 calendar year. MA — (history and philosophy of religion), (with or without thesis) — an honors degree in religious or Judaic studies; residence requirement 1 calendar year. PhD — an MA in religion with high standing; residence requirement 2 calendar years. Sociology: MA — an honors degree in sociology; residence requirement 1 calendar year. Communication arts: diploma in communication arts — a bachelor's degree. Library science: diploma in library science — a bachelor's degree; prerequisite undergraduate course: library 301. Political science: — diploma in community politics and the law — a bachelor's degree. Theological studies: diploma in theological studies — a bachelor's degree.

Faculty of commerce and administration. Diploma in institutional administration — a bachelor's degree. Master of business administration — a bachelor of commerce; Princeton admission test for graduate studies in business; residence requirement 1 calendar year; or a bachelor's degree; Princeton admission test for graduate studies in business; and a residence requirement of 2 calendar years. Doctor of philosophy (administration) — a master of business administration with high standing.

Faculty of engineering. Master of engineering (civil, electrical, or mechanical) — a bachelor of engineering; residence requirement 1 calendar year. Master of engineering (building) — a bachelor of engineering or architecture; residence requirement 1-2 years, depending on background. Doctor of engineering — a master of engineering with high standing; residence requirement 2 calendar years; or bachelor of engineering with high standing; residence requirement 3 calendar years. Computer science: master of computer science (with or without thesis) — a bachelor of computer science; residence requirement 1 calendar year; or a bachelor's degree; and residence requirement of 2 calendar years.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts (Sir George Williams)

Bachelor of arts (BA, BA honors). Three years from collegial level. Areas of emphasis: anthropology, applied mathematics, applied social science, Asian studies, Canadian politics, Canadian studies, comparative political studies, early childhood education, economics, education, English, French, French/English translation, geography (economic, human, physical), German, Greek, Hebrew, history, Indo-European linguistics, international affairs, Italian, journalism, Judaic studies, Latin, mathematics, philosophy, philosophy of education, political philosophy, political science, political sociology, psychology, religion, Russian, Russian studies, science and human affairs, social welfare, sociology, Spanish, statistics, urban studies, women's studies and combinations of these.

Honors courses are available in anthropology, applied mathematics, economics, education and philosophy, English, English and philosophy, English and religion, French, geography (human and physical), German, history, mathematics,

philosophy, philosophy and history, philosophy and religion, political science, political sociology, psychology, religion, religion and history, Russian studies, sociology, sociology and philosophy, sociology and religion, statistics, and urban studies.

Bachelor of education (teaching of English as a second language). Elementary option and secondary option. Three years from collegial level.

Certificate in teaching of English as a second language. Elementary option and secondary option. For Canadian citizens possessing a valid Quebec Teaching Certificate. One year.

Certificate in community service. One year from bachelor's degree in education. For those possessing a valid Quebec Provisional Teaching Authorization. One year.

Certificate in family life education. One year from a bachelor's degree.

Diploma in community politics and the law. One year from a bachelor's degree.

Diploma in early childhood education. For those possessing a valid Quebec Teaching Certificate. One year from a bachelor's degree.

Diploma in ethics. One year from a bachelor's degree.

Diploma in instructional technology. One year from a bachelor's degree.

Master of arts (MA). Three terms from honors BA, BFA. Areas of study: economics, educational studies, educational technology, English literature, history, history and philosophy of religion, Judaic studies, philosophy, psychology, and sociology and anthropology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Available in economics, history, humanities, psychology and religion.

ARTS AND SCIENCE

Faculty of arts and science

The faculty of arts and science offers programs leading to a BA or a BSc. The faculty is organized in three areas: humanities, natural science, and social science. There is further an interdisciplinary centre, with its own programs, which operates within each of the areas and between them.

The humanities area groups the following departments: classics, communication arts, English, French studies, history, interdisciplinary studies, modern languages and linguistics, philosophy, theological studies. It also offers programs in library science.

The natural science area groups the following departments: biology, biophysical education, chemistry, computer science, geology (and geography), interdisciplinary studies, mathematics, physics, psychology. It also offers programs in community health sciences and nursing.

The social science area groups the following departments: economics, interdisciplinary studies, political science, psychology, sociology. It also offers a program in andragogy.

Bachelor of arts (BA specialization). Entrance requirement — CEGEP diploma or equivalent. Three years from collegial level. Areas of emphasis: arts, Canadian studies, communication arts, economics, English, French literature, history, mathematics, political science, psychology, recreation and leisure studies, self-elected specialization, theological studies. Community nursing entrance requirement — nursing diploma and RN.

Bachelor of arts (BA honors). Entrance requirement — CEGEP diploma or equivalent. Three years from collegial level. Areas of emphasis: classical philology, classical studies, economics, English, French language, French literature, German, history, Italian, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, Spanish, theological studies.

Bachelor of arts (BA major). Entrance requirement — CEGEP diploma or equivalent. Three years from collegial level. Areas of emphasis: andragogy, Canadian studies, classical philology, classical studies, communication arts, drama, economics, English, French language, French literature, German, history, Italian, library science, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, recreation and leisure studies, sociology, Spanish, statistics, theological studies. Community nursing entrance requirement — nursing diploma and RN.

Bachelor of science (BSc specialization). Entrance requirement — CEGEP diploma or equivalent. Three years from collegial level. Areas of emphasis: biology, biochemistry and medicinal chemistry, bio-physical education, chemistry, computer science, geology, mathematics, physics, psychology, self-elected specialization.

Bachelor of science (BSc honors). Entrance requirement — CEGEP diploma or equivalent. Three years from collegial level. Areas of emphasis: biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics, psychology.

Bachelor of science (BSc major). Entrance requirement — CEGEP diploma or equivalent. Three years from collegial level. Areas of emphasis: biophysical education, computer science, geology, mathematics, physics, psychology, statistics.

Minor. The faculty offers a number of minor programs, which consist of a minimum of 24 credits in a single discipline, to provide students with a basic introduction to a chosen area, and introduce them to the methodology and key insights proper to that area. Areas of emphasis: athletic training, biology, botany, Canadian studies, classical philology, data processing, economics, English dramatic literature, English language, English literature, environment, environmental science, French language, French literature, geography, German, health and adaptation, history, Italian, linguistics, mathematics, medieval studies, philosophy, physics, political science, scientific computing, social responsibility of science, Spanish, theological studies, Third World studies, women's studies, zoology.

The faculty also offers a number of joint honors and joint major programs.

Certificate in andragogy. Entrance requirement — CEGEP diploma or equivalent. 30 credits.

Certificate in French language. Entrance requirement — CEGEP diploma or equivalent. 30 credits.

Certificate in health education community nursing. Entrance requirement — nursing diploma and RN. 45 credits.

Certificate in health education community services. Entrance requirement — nursing diploma and RN, and one year of full-time employment or as volunteers in health clinics, educational programs, hospitals, and other community settings. 42 credits.

Certificate in library science. Entrance requirement — CEGEP diploma or equivalent. 36 credits.

Diploma in communication arts. Entrance requirement — bachelor's degree. 42 credits (of which 6 credits is the research seminar).

Diploma in library science. Entrance requirement — bachelor's degree. 36 credits. Internship — 60 working hours in a library system related to his/her option.

Diploma in theological studies. Entrance requirement — bachelor's degree. 33 credits. 30 credits of course work plus 3 credits comprehensive examination.

COMMERCE

Faculty of commerce and administration

Bachelor of administration (BAdmin) with specialization in general administration. 51 required credits and 9 additional elective credits from commerce and/or economics. Remaining 30 credits may be selected for a minor concentration in any department or faculty of this university.

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). Professional program with areas of major concentration selected from accountancy, administrative management, computer science, economics, finance, human resource management, marketing or quantitative methods. In addition, a minor concentration may be selected to round out the program.

Diploma in institutional administration. One year from bachelor's degree in any field.

Master of business administration (MBA). Three to five terms from a bachelor's degree in any field.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Available in management and administration.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Certificate in quality control (C.Q.C.). Six terms part-time from collegial level.

Bachelor of computer science (BCompSc). Six terms from collegial level.

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Six to eight terms from collegial level. Specialization in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering.

Bachelor of science (BSc). In 1976/77, the third year of the program leading to the bachelor of science in the faculty of engineering is offered at the Loyola campus for students admitted to that program before January 1975.

Master of computer science (MCompSc). Three to five terms from a bachelor's degree; three terms from BCompSc honors degree. Also offered on a part-time basis.

Master of engineering (MEng). Three terms full-time or six terms part-time from a bachelor's degree in engineering or equivalent.

Master of engineering (building) [MEng(Bldg)]. Three to five terms from a bachelor's degree in engineering or architecture. Also offered on a part-time basis.

Doctor of engineering (DEng). At least nine terms of full-time graduate study beyond the bachelor's degree, or at least six terms beyond the master's degree. At least two years should be spent in full-time residence; available in research areas of structures, fluid controls, networks and systems.

Master of computer science (MCompSc). Option A, which combines courses and a thesis, is available to both full-time and part-time students. Option B, which combines both course work and a major technical report, has a requirement for practical experience and is available part-time only. The program is divided into year I and year II. Students without prior academic education in computer science will normally be required to complete both years. Students holding a bachelor's degree in computer science or equivalent, with high standing, will normally be admitted to year II.

Master of engineering (MEng). Applicants must hold a bachelor's degree in engineering, or equivalent, with high standing. Admission to full-time studies will be restricted to those who are judged as being qualified to undertake doctoral work.

Master of engineering (building) [MEng(Bldg)]. Applicants must hold a bachelor degree in engineering or architecture or equivalent, with high standing. The program is divided into year I and year II. Students with appropriate background may be exempted from part or all of year I.

Doctor of engineering (DEng). To be admitted to full-time studies, applicants must hold either a bachelor's degree in engineering, or a master's degree in engineering, or the equivalent, with high standing. To be admitted on a part-time basis, applicants must hold a master's degree in engineering with high standing.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of fine arts

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA, BFA honors). Three years from collegial level. Areas of emphasis: art education, art history, cinema, drama, drama in education, fine arts, graphic design, music, theatre performance, theatre scenography, studio art.

Diploma in art education. One year from bachelor's degree.

Master of arts (MA). Three terms from BA, BFA. Area of study: art education.

Master of fine arts (MFA). Six terms from BA, BFA. Fine arts (studio and/or art history).

SCIENCE, PURE

Sir George Williams faculty of science

Certificate. One year from collegial level. Areas of emphasis: mathematics for teachers (elementary or junior secondary school level), scientific measurement (biology, chemistry or physics option).

Bachelor of science (BSc, BSc honors). Three years from collegial level. Areas of emphasis: applied mathematics or optimization, biochemistry, biological sciences, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics, physics-marketing, psychology, and statistics. Honors programs available in applied mathematics, biological sciences, chemistry, mathematics, physics, psychology, and statistics.

Diploma. One year from BSc. Area of study: teaching of mathematics (secondary school level).

Master of science (MSc). One year from honors BSc. Areas of study: biological sciences, chemistry, mathematics, physics and teaching of mathematics (MTM). Options are available for practicing teachers in biological sciences, chemistry and physics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least six terms of full-time graduate study beyond the masters' degree, or nine terms beyond the bachelor's degree. Available in biological sciences, chemistry, and physics.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

University credit courses are offered off-campus during the winter and summer sessions. Students who take their courses through continuing education will receive their credits according to the regular university programs in which they are enrolled. The purpose of this program is to attempt to meet the needs of various segments of the public by offering courses in more convenient locations. Continuing education is prepared to offer courses from the university programs wherever there is a sufficient demand, provided qualified lecturers are available. Individuals interested in establishing off-campus courses in their areas should contact the Coordinator of Teacher Training and Certification of Concordia University, Sir George Williams Campus, at 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8.

Admission to credit work through continuing education is the same as for regular admission to the university undergraduate programs. The courses offered through continuing education are oriented towards those individuals who wish to improve their qualifications. A specific effort has been made by Concordia University to meet the needs of teachers seeking courses for "perfectionnement".

For no university credit

A wide variety of special programs and courses are available through the Centre for Continuing Education for individuals who are not necessarily interested in following regular graduate or undergraduate programs. For most of these, a certificate of achievement will be issued in the name of the university to students who successfully complete the required work. Course offerings are reviewed and supplemented frequently to ensure that they satisfy the changing needs for professional development in the community.

Hospitality management program — this practical program is available to individuals who wish to receive training in the special skills required to manage hotels, restaurants, and institutional and commissary food service establishments. Tourism program — the courses offered under this program are designed to train students for responsible jobs in tourism. They are intended either for those already employed in the industry or for those considering it as a career. Certificate in business management — a non-credit program offered on the Loyola Campus. Complete computer

electronics — a combined home study and laboratory course during which the student actually builds a digital computer. The program begins with background work in electronic fundamentals, followed by a study of computer circuitry and digital logic techniques.

Small group special interest courses — these seminar-style capsule courses are designed for people who wish to develop a particular skill, further an interest, or even satisfy a curiosity. Individual interest is the only admission requirement. Cultural and community programs — in an attempt to provide a variety of courses that will meet the learning needs of members of the community, a number of interest courses are offered. Included among these courses are certificate programs in fashion designing and pattern making, journalism, advertising and public relations. Classes will be offered on both the Sir George Williams and Loyola campuses.

English-language courses — The Centre for Continuing Education, in conjunction with Concordia University's TESL Centre has designed an expanded program of English instruction to meet the needs of adult students seeking language training for professional, social and academic purposes. The program has been divided into six independent levels. In this way, a beginner may steadily progress to an advanced level of fluency in English, while a student with some knowledge of the language may enter the program at any suitable point. The emphasis of these courses is on the spoken aspects of the English language, conversational situations, guided discussions, reading, written construction and composition. Classes are purposely limited to 18 students to ensure maximum student/instructor contact.

French-language courses — the Centre for Continuing Education, in consultation with Concordia University's French departments has designed the following courses: a) elementary French — level I, audio-visual French course — this course is intended to develop language skills and allows a careful progression in the presentation and acquisition of linguistic elements and the extensive use of audio-visual techniques appropriate to the television media; b) intermediate oral French — level II — a conversational approach to everyday modern French through active student participation. Included in this course are discussions of contemporary topics based on texts and other media, designed to promote fluency in spoken French and to review essential grammar; c) advanced oral French — level III — the same type of training as level II but at a more advanced level.

Continuing education music program — offering the professional musician, the amateur, the beginner, the child an opportunity for private instrumental, vocal or theoretical study on a credit or non-credit basis, the program also allows for shared or group lessons. A number of introductory courses as well as very specific courses not covered by the degree program are offered in October and January.

Continuing education visual arts program — among the many offerings in the visual arts program are: printmaking, drawing, painting, photography and jewelry and metalcraft.

Other courses — the centre will continue to endeavor to provide worthwhile courses to the community at large and invites suggestions for course offerings from citizens. Although courses may begin at any time, most programs are scheduled to start in late September and late January. Some courses are offered in May and June and others are offered during the summer months.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY*

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Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — Lady Beaverbrook. President and vice-chancellor — The Hon. H.D. Hicks, CC, QC, BSc, BCL, MA, DEd, LLD, DCL. Vice-president — W.A. MacKay, QC, BA, LL.M. Vice-president (health sciences) — C.B. Stewart, OC, CD, BSc, MD, CM, DrPh, LLD, FAPHA, FRCP(C), LLD. Vice-president (finance) — D.H. McNeill, BSc, RIA. Vice-president (academic and research) — G.R. MacLean, MA, PhD. Vice-president (university services) — L.G. Vagianos, BA, MS, MA. Registrar — A.J. Tingley, MA, PhD. Dean of student services — E.T. Marriott, BA, MEd. Dean of freshmen — W.J. Archibald, MA, PhD, DSc, FRSC. Dean of men — D.P. Chanter, BA, MA. Dean of women — Christine Irvine, CA, BCom. Director, university health service — W.B. Kingston, BA, MD. Director, awards and secretary to the Killam trust — G.G. Steedman, BA. Director, computer centre — I. Ali. Director, summer school and extension — F.T. Parker, BA, MA, LLD. Director, physical plant — A.F. Chisholm, BEng, MEIC. Director, planning and development — J.G. Sykes, BA, BArch. Director, alumni affairs — B.G. Irwin, CD, BCom. Director, information

and public relations — Derek Mann, CPRSAcc. University librarian — Dorothy Cooke (Mrs), BA, BLS. Co-ordinator and general administrator of cultural activities — E.A. Perth. Director, admissions — W.D. Courrier, BSc, MSc, PhD.

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DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Anaesthesia — E.A. Moffitt, MD, CM, MS. Anatomy — D.G. Gwyn, MBBS, PhD.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Biochemistry — C.W. Helleiner, BA, PhD. Biology — K.H. Mann, BSc, PhD, DSc. Chemistry — W.E. Jones, BSc, MSc, PhD. Classics — R.D. Crouse, MA, MTh, PhD. Continuing medical education, division of — M.R. Clark, MA, MD. Economics — R.E. George, MA, PhD. Education — Doris Dyke, MA, MEd, EdD. Engineering — K.F. Marginson, BEng, MEng, MEIC, PEng. Engineering-physics — A. Levin, FIEE, AMIEE, MIEE. English — A.R. Bevan, MA, PhD. Family medicine, division of — B.K.E. Hennen, MD, CCFP. French — J.R. Lawler, BA, MA, PhD. Geology — M.J. Keen, MA, PhD. German — D. Steffen, PhD. History — P.D. Pillay, BA, PhD. Mathematics — W.R.S. Sutherland, MSc, PhD. Medicine — G.R. Langley, MDCM, FRCP(C), FASCP, FACP. Microbiology — K.R. Rozee, MSc, PhD. Music — P. Fletcher, MusB, MA, FRCO, ARCM. Neurosurgery — W.S. Huestis, MD, CM, FRCSCan. Obstetrics and gynaecology — W.R.C. Tupper, BSc, MD, CM, FACS, FICS, FRCOG. Ophthalmology — C.F. Keays (acting), MD, CM, FACS, FRCSCan. Oral diagnosis and oral surgery — R.H. Bingham, DDS, FICD. Otolaryngology — G.M. Novotny, MD, FRCS(C), FACS. Paediatric and community dentistry — H.J. Hann, DDS, MPH. Paediatrics — R.B. Goldbloom, MD, CM, FRCP(C). Pathology — D.T. Janigan, BSc, MD, CM. Pharmacology — A.K. Reynolds (acting), BA, MSc, PhD. Philosophy — R.P. Puccetti, MA, Ddel'Univ. Physics — R.H. March, BSc, MSc, DPhil. Physiology and biophysics — J.C. Szerb (acting), MD. Political science — K.A. Heard, MA, PhD. Preventive medicine — P.C. Gordon, BSc, MD, CM, DPH, CRCP(C), FAPHA. Psychiatry — B.K. Doane, BA, PhD, MA, MD, FRCPCan. Psychology — J.C. Fentress, BA, PhD. Radiology — J.R. Standen, MD, FRCPCan. Religion — W.C. Smith, MA, PhD. Restorative dentistry — H.J. MacConnachie, DDS, MSD. Russian — Y. Glazov, BA, PhD. Sociology and anthropology — G.D. Bouma, MA, PhD. Spanish — S.F. Jones, MA, PhD. Surgery — G.W. Bethune, BSc, MD, CM, FRCS(C). Theatre — L.H. Lawrence, BA, MA. Urology — F.G. Mack, MD, CM, FRCS(C).

GENERAL INFORMATION Dalhousie University is a private, non-denominational co-educational university. The board of governors is the supreme governing body. The president is the chief executive officer, and the senate is entrusted with the internal regulations of the university.

BACKGROUND Dalhousie University was founded in 1818 by the ninth Earl of Dalhousie, who was then lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia. However, except for a few years between 1838 and 1845, Dalhousie did not function as a university until 1863. The first degree of bachelor of arts was awarded in 1866.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board of governors is composed of 46 members. The membership includes the chancellor, and the vice-chancellor who is the president of the university. The governor-in-council appoints 29 members; four of whom are nominated by the Dalhousie student union; the alumni alumni association appoints 9 members. Two members represent King's University, the United Church of Canada names one representative and Mount Saint Vincent University names two representatives. The mayor of the city of Halifax is an ex-officio member.

SENATE By statute of the legislature the senate is entrusted with the internal regulations of the university subject to the approval of the board of governors. All degrees are conferred by the senate. Senate is composed of the president and vice-presidents, deans of faculties, chairmen of departments, directors of schools and institutes, registrar, all faculty holding rank of full professor, 25 elected representatives of faculties, representatives from affiliated institutions, a representative of the Dalhousie faculty association and 6 members elected from the Dalhousie student union.

INCOME (1972-73) \$37,038,400 (student fees, 11.9%; endowments, 5.8%; government grants, 54.5%; restricted funds, 10.7%; miscellaneous, 17.1%).

PUBLICATIONS Alumni news (quarterly); Ansul (quarterly); Dalhousie Gazette (weekly); Dalhousie Review (quarterly); McDal (annually); University News (fortnightly tabloid); Dalhousie Law Journal.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to early May. Summer session: six weeks in May and June; six weeks in July and August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Located on 62 acres in a residential area of the southwest end of Halifax, (population 261,461), the university has over 10 teaching and research units; a gymnasium and skating rink. Major buildings: arts and administration building, Killam Memorial Library, student union building, life sciences centre, arts centre, chemistry building, Sir James Dunn science building, Weldon law building, Sir Charles Tupper medical building. Medical science facilities and the faculty of health professions are located in the Sir Charles Tupper medical complex, as is the animal care centre.

There are extensive laboratories in the psychology section of the life sciences complex designed for research with primates, small mammals, birds, and fish. Among the specialized facilities are a nursery school for the study of child behavior, and a seawater tank for the study of marine mammals.

The Maritime School of Social Work of Dalhousie University is located on the corner of Oxford Street and Coburg Road. It was integrated into the university in 1969. The dentistry building contains the laboratories and teaching clinics for instruction in subjects of a purely dental nature.

The Dalhousie computer centre is equipped with a CDC 6400 series computer. Other computers installed on the campus include an XDS sigma 5 computer (biophysics) and a number of decline-8 computers (biology, psychology and oceanography) which are used for laboratory experimentation. There is an arts centre for the performing and visual arts with auditorium, ancillary areas for music activities, a drama theatre with supporting workshops and teaching quarters, and an art gallery.

STUDENT RESIDENCES A residence for women (Shirreff hall) and a residence for men (Howe hall) are located on campus. Each residence can accommodate about 400 students. Off campus there is a 113-unit married student residence which contains a pre-school child care centre, and in addition there are a number of houses which are available for students. Included in off-campus accommodation is Fenwick towers which accommodates approximately 500 students in 255 units.

LIBRARIES The university library system accommodates the needs expressed in the undergraduate teaching programs, and specialized professional schools. Its component units are: law library (100,000 volumes); health sciences library (110,821); Killam library (over 510,000); and Macdonald science library (72,000 volumes).

STUDENT LIFE There are many clubs and societies in which students may participate; some examples are: Dalhousie chorale, concert band, Dawson geology club, Dalhousie liberal association, Cameron house film society, Dalhousie commerce society, law society, pre-med society, Canadian University Service Overseas (recruits qualified Canadians to work in their fields of specialty for two years in a developing country), art gallery committee, and Dal-King's reading club, (faculty wives).

Student council, the student newspaper, and other student organizations have accommodation in the student union building. The student union building offers lounges, a cafeteria, meeting rooms, games room, television lounge, a bank, a barber shop and a bookstore (additional to the main university bookstore).

The International Students Association provides a common meeting ground for overseas students attending Dalhousie; promotes a feeling of fellowship among overseas and Canadian students, thus furthering the education of all concerned. The association aids overseas students in solving particular problems which they encounter while attending Dalhousie, and hosts a welcoming reception for new students, a Christmas program, films, folk nights, dances, and an international soirée. Other campus organizations serving foreign students are: African students society; Dal-Chinese students society; Dal-West Indian society; Indisa. Included in the religious organizations are: Dalhousie Christian fellowship, Hillel society (Jewish), Newman club (Catholic), Bahais at Dalhousie, and Dalhousie Muslim Students Association.

MEDICAL SERVICES University health service: the university operates a health service and a small in-patient infirmary. Further specialist services in a fully accredited medical centre are available when indicated. The university health service is not open to university staff except in emergency cases.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The staff of the Student Counselling and Psychological Services Centre provides free assistance to students who have problems or who wish to develop the ability to function more effectively as persons or as students. The following programs are offered: (a) professional individual counselling, available for any personal or social problem which a student may encounter; (b) anxiety management program which is a group program offered to students who experience troublesome tension and worries when writing tests and exams or about other things; (c) study skills program consisting of eight sessions with videotaped lessons covering topics such as organizing study time, taking lecture notes, reading textbook material, writing exams, etc.; (d) vocational exploration program for students who are uncertain about their educational area or vocational plans; (e) effective listening program which aims at helping students become more effective listeners and hence better communicators; (f) couples communication program which has been arranged for couples – married, engaged, or dating. They can participate in a six-week group program aimed at increasing knowledge and skill in communicating with others.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore stocks textbooks, reference books and some general “browsing” material. Students pay Toronto list price for textbooks. In addition to the bookstore, the college shop, situated in the student union building, carries an assortment of college items; e.g., glassware, jackets, tracksuits, magazines, book-ends, etc.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration, manpower division, in co-operation with the university, maintains a year-round Canada Manpower Centre in the student union building. The main function of this office is to provide personal employment counselling and assistance to the students of the university. Up-to-date information is available on most careers of interest to university graduates.

Personal interviews for graduating students can be arranged with over 100 employers who visit the campus each year (usually from mid-October to mid-December). Information and interviews for summer employment are available in January, February and March of each year. Bulletins on all job opportunities are posted on employment bulletin boards in various locations throughout the university.

STUDENT UNION All full-time fee-paying Dalhousie students are represented on the Student Council – the student governing body. This body is composed of some 22 elected representatives and three appointed members. The student union fee is fixed at \$50 per full-time student. Stated objectives are: (a) to promote artistic, literary, educational, social, recreational, charitable and sporting activities for the advancement of the interests of its members and others; (b) to act as the official organization of the students of Dalhousie University; (c) to co-ordinate, promote and direct the activities of the students of the university, subject to the rules and regulations of the university.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION Membership includes all graduate students enrolled in non-professional degree programs. Officers of the association are elected annually by the membership. The fees are \$10 annually. The association has as its objective the promotion of the cultural, educational and artistic education of the graduate students.

GRADING SYSTEM Faculty of arts and science – letter grade, no numeric equivalent. Faculty of dentistry – distinction, 80-100%; pass, 50-79%; pass mark, 50%; average of 60% required after the first year, when an average of 50% is required. Faculty of graduate studies – pass mark, B-; thesis grading, approved or not approved. Faculty of health professions – letter grade and grade point average. Faculty of law: pass mark 50%; overall weighted average of 55% required. Faculty of medicine – distinction, 80-100%; pass, 55-79%; pass mark, 55%; average of 60% required on all subjects of the year.

FINANCIAL AWARDS AND ASSISTANCE Dalhousie offers the following student financial support: 1) entrance scholarships – awarded to graduating high school students on the basis of academic performance; 2) bursaries – awarded to full-time students who demonstrate financial need; 3) undergraduate scholarships – awarded to undergraduates at Dalhousie on the basis of academic performance; 4) postgraduate scholarships and fellowships – awarded to new and continuing postgraduate students on the basis of academic performance; 5) prizes and medals – awarded to eligible students during an undergraduate career or at graduation. The awards office co-ordinates all student financial support programs and offers financial and budgetary counselling.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Arts and science – in all classes covering two terms, examinations are conducted at the end of the first term, and in the spring. Medicine – May. Dentistry – students in first, second and third year write examinations in May and graduating students write in April. Graduate studies – April. Health professions – examinations are held at dates appointed by the instructors.

A student may be permitted to write a supplemental examination in one class in which he failed if: a) he has otherwise fulfilled the requirements for class work; b) he has obtained a mark not less than 40% (or FM grade) in the final examination; c) he has not failed his year. The supplemental must be written in August immediately following the failure. It may not be deferred. A student who fails to pass the supplemental can obtain credit for

that class only by repeating it. No more than one supplemental may be written by any student on the work of any one year. A supplemental examination may, at the discretion of the department concerned, constitute the same proportion of the final mark as did the spring examination in the original class. No student may write both a supplemental examination and an examination at the end of the summer school in the same class in the same year. No supplementals are allowed for classes taken at summer school. No more than five passes may be obtained, as the result of supplementals, and no more than 5 such passes may be counted towards a degree.

GRADUATION There are four spring convocations and a fall graduation at Dalhousie. Degrees are conferred by the senate of the university.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year: full-time more than three (3) credits: (a) for first degree — arts, commerce, pre-law, science, nursing, pre-medical, pre-dental, education, engineering, pharmacy, physical education, physiotherapy, \$771.50; law, \$820; medicine, \$892 (1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years) and \$520 (5th year); dentistry, \$935; dental hygiene, \$775.50. (b) For master of arts, or science, or laws, \$800. (c) For doctor's degree, \$800. Above fees inclusive (library, athletics, societies, etc.). Part-time, one or two classes, per class, \$150.

1975/76 residence rates (on campus), board and room, \$1,270-\$1,420.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS (Note — no person under sixteen years of age is admitted except by special permission of the senate.)

Students educated in Canada — undergraduate

1. The normal minimum requirement for admission to any undergraduate program in the faculties of arts and science and health professions and for admission to the school of dental hygiene is completion of Nova Scotia grade XII in the university preparatory program or its equivalent. The student is required to have achieved an average of at least 60% in grade XII examinations. It should be noted that students who do not meet the normal admission requirements will, in certain instances, be considered for admission.

2. Completion of the following grades in other provinces is considered equivalent to Nova Scotia grade XII. New Brunswick — grade XII. Prince Edward Island — grade XII. Newfoundland — first year at Memorial University of Newfoundland. Quebec — first year of CEGEP general program, or first year of university collegial program. Ontario — grade XIII (secondary school honor graduation diploma). Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia — grade XII.

3. Specific requirements. Law (LLB) — (a) the applicant must have received, with standing satisfactory to the admissions committee, the degree of BA, BSc, BCom or an equivalent degree from Dalhousie University or from another degree-granting college or university recognized by the senate. (b) If he/she has no degree within rule (a) the applicant must have completed, with standing satisfactory to the admissions committee, at least three full years' study after junior matriculation or two full years after senior matriculation of a course leading to the degree of BA, BSc, BCom, or an equivalent degree at Dalhousie or at another degree-granting college or university recognized by the senate. For the purposes of this rule, junior matriculation means Nova Scotia grade XI or equivalent and senior matriculation means Nova Scotia grade XII or equivalent.

Medicine — minimum academic requirements. While enrolled in a regular degree course, completion of the requirements in either (a) or (b) following, before June 10 of the year of expected entry to the faculty of medicine. Classes in the program must be such that they permit the successful student to proceed to subsequent classes in the same subject at the university he or she is attending.

(a) Following senior matriculation which has included credits in English and mathematics. Completion of a minimum of 10 academic classes (usually during two years of full-time attendance) in a faculty of arts and/or science whose sole entrance requirement is senior matriculation (Nova Scotia grade XII or its equivalent) and from which a bachelor's degree may ordinarily be obtained in three academic years. This minimum academic course must include university classes in English, biology, general chemistry, organic chemistry and physics, each of an academic year's duration. The science classes must include laboratory instruction. The five additional elective classes must include two or more in one subject.*

(b) Following junior matriculation. Completion of a minimum of 15 academic classes (usually during three years of full-time attendance in a faculty of arts and/or science whose bachelor's degree program ordinarily takes four academic years following junior matriculation (Nova Scotia grade XI or its equivalent)). The minimum academic course must include two university classes in English and one each in mathematics, biology, general chemistry, organic chemistry and physics, each of an academic year's duration. The science classes must include laboratory instruction. The eight additional elective classes must include two or more in one subject. Senior matriculation biology, chemistry and physics will not be accepted as equivalent to the required subjects unless followed by second-level university classes in the respective subjects and show as a class-equivalent degree credit on the transcript of the university which the applicant has attended.

* Two or more of the elective classes must have been in one subject in order to provide more than elementary training in some field which has interested the applicant. Ordinarily the electives should be chosen from the following: anthropology, biology, chemistry, classics or classical languages, economics, English, history, mathematics, modern languages, philosophy, physics, political science, psychology or sociology. All elective classes should, if possible, be selected so as to conform to the degree requirements of the applicant's university.

Dentistry — (For admission requirements to the school of dental hygiene see undergraduate admissions above.) (a) Complete matriculation or its equivalent as required by the faculty of arts and science of Dalhousie University. (b) Successful completion of a minimum of ten classes during regular attendance in the faculty of arts and science of Dalhousie University or their equivalents at a university acceptable to the faculty of dentistry: (i) this minimum academic course must include university classes in English, biology, general chemistry, organic chemistry and physics, each of an academic year's duration; (ii) credit for the remaining five classes may be obtained in either of the following ways: by the successful completion of three classes chosen from the humanities and the social sciences plus two other elective classes; by bachelor's degree — if an applicant has a bachelor's degree in a course acceptable to the faculty of dentistry, it is assumed that a suitable selection of classes has been included in the degree program. Students who entered university with junior matriculation must complete 15 university classes including two in English and one each in biology, general chemistry, organic chemistry and physics, each of an academic year's duration.

All Canadian applicants must submit test results from the Canadian Dental Association dental aptitude testing program. Applicants from other countries may submit the American Dental Association dental aptitude testing program results.

Students educated abroad — undergraduate

Great Britain, West Indies, West Africa — GCE with pass standing in at least five subjects of which two must be at advanced level and one must be English. Hong Kong — GCE as for Great Britain or University of Hong Kong matriculation certificate under the same conditions as for the GCE. India, Bangladesh, Pakistan — bachelor's degree with first- or second-class standing from a recognized university; or, in certain circumstances, first-class standing in the intermediate examinations in arts and science, provided the candidate has passes at the university level in English, mathematics and a language other than English. Note: neither standing is sufficient for admission to the sequential BEd program. U.S.A. — first year at a recognized university or similar institution of higher learning (minimum 30 semester hours). Students of lesser standing will be considered if they appear exceptionally well qualified; e.g., on the basis of CEEB scores or advanced placement work. Other countries — write to the admissions office for further information.

Graduate

1. General requirements. Admission to the faculty of graduate studies, master's program. i) A bachelor's degree from a university of recognized standing, with: (a) honors, or the equivalent of honors as granted by Dalhousie University, in the field in which graduate work is to be done, or; (b) completion of at least four undergraduate classes, or their equivalent, in the field in which graduate work is to be done, with an average of at least second-class standing. ii) Candidates meeting i) (a) may be admitted to a one-year master's program. iii) Candidates accepted under i) (b) must be admitted to a two-year master's program.

Candidates who do not meet the minimum admission requirements as stated in i)(b) above may, upon the recommendation of the department, be admitted to a preliminary year of study. This year is to be known as the qualifying year. At the end of the qualifying year students must reapply for admission to a master's program. That application must meet the requirements of i)(b) above; successful candidates are admitted to a two-year master's program. Completion of the qualifying year is to be regarded as achievement of minimal entrance qualifications; it is not the equivalent of an honors degree or the first year of graduate work.

Requirements for admission to the faculty of graduate studies, doctoral programs. i)(a) A bachelor's degree from a recognized university with honors standing as granted by Dalhousie University, or; (b) a master's degree or its equivalent, from a recognized university. ii) Candidates with an honors undergraduate degree in the proposed field of study may be accepted into a three-year PhD program. iii) Candidates with a master's degree, or the equivalent, in the proposed field of study will be admitted to a two-year PhD program. Where that degree is in a field other than the proposed field of PhD study, the candidate may be accepted into a two-year program at the discretion of the department.

2. Specific requirements. Anatomy (MSc) — applicants are expected to have received sound basic training in general biology, chemistry and physics. Preference will be given to applicants with training in comparative anatomy, vertebrate embryology, microanatomy, physiology, biochemistry and biophysics. Medical

graduates of high standing, with aptitude for research, may be accepted. Biochemistry (MSc) — an honors course in biochemistry or chemistry or equivalent, or the degree of MD with at least second-class standing in relevant subjects, or a general BSc with good standing in relevant subjects. PhD — a degree of MSc in biochemistry or equivalent, or degree of MD with good standing in relevant subjects. Under exceptional circumstances a well-qualified candidate for the MSc may, if his/her progress is considered to be sufficient, be allowed to change to a PhD program. Business administration (MBA) — candidates are required to sit for the admission tests for graduate study in business (ATGSB). This requirement may be waived, in exceptional circumstances, at the discretion of the admissions committee. ATGSB results will be considered, with other information submitted by applicants, in deciding on eligibility for admission. Combined business administration and law (MBA/LLB) — candidates for the MBA/LLB program must also satisfy the entrance requirements of the faculty of law (see above). Education (MAEd) — a) BEd (Dalhousie) or its equivalent, with at least second-class standing; or b) MA or MSc. TOEFL (Test of English as a foreign language) may be required by certain departments of the university prior to considering an applicant for acceptance into a graduate program.

Law (LLM) — to be admitted as a candidate for the master of laws degree an applicant must have obtained the bachelor of laws degree from Dalhousie University with at least a high second-class standing, or a corresponding degree from another recognized law school with a commensurate standing. In some cases an applicant may be required to spend a period in attendance at Dalhousie Law School, during which time he must show ability to pursue graduate work before being admitted as a candidate for the master of laws degree. Library (MLS) — candidates for the degree program must: a) hold a bachelor's degree with at least second-class standing from a recognized university; b) have had the equivalent of two years' university level study in a foreign language, or be able to demonstrate a reading knowledge of a foreign language. Candidates whose native language is not English must demonstrate a working as well as a reading knowledge of English.

Microbiology (MSc) — candidates must have received sound basic instruction in chemistry and biology and one class in microbiology, with at least second-class standing. Oceanography — undergraduate preparation in any of the basic sciences: biology, chemistry, physics, or geology. Degrees in mathematics or engineering are also acceptable if the undergraduate work includes a reasonably good background in relevant basic science. Oral surgery (MSc) — candidates require DDS or DMD and temporary licensure by the Provincial Dental Board of Nova Scotia. Pathology — candidates require MD and high standing in courses relevant to pathology. Pharmacology (MSc) — applicants must have an honors BSc degree or BSc(Pharm) as offered at Dalhousie. PhD requirements — MSc or equivalent in one of the basic medical sciences or an MD with good standing. Physical education (MSc) — results of the Miller Analogies Test. Physics (MSc) — applicants should have an honors degree (or equivalent) in physics, mathematical physics or engineering physics. PhD — applicants should have an MSc, or its equivalent, in physics, mathematical physics or engineering physics.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior

matriculation. Available in anthropology, biochemistry, biology, classics, economics, education, English language and literature, French, German, history, mathematics, mediaeval studies, music, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, Russian, sociology, Spanish and theatre and unconcentrated honors.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from BA honors or equivalent, or two years from general BA with high standing in at least four classes in the field of specialization. The holder of a BA degree with honors may complete the requirements in one calendar year, provided that full time is devoted to the course. Available in classics, economics, English, French, German, history, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, and sociology and anthropology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Available in economics, English, history, mathematics, political science and psychology.

COMMERCE

Faculty of administrative studies

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation.

Certificate in public administration (CertPA). One academic year. May be taken on a part-time basis.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of business administration (MBA). Two-year program following bachelor's degree.

Combined master of business administration and bachelor of laws (MBA/LLB). Four-year program following bachelor's degree.

DENTISTRY

Faculty of dentistry

Diploma in dental hygiene (DipDHg). Two-year diploma course beyond senior matriculation.

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS). Four years following three years of arts or science beyond junior matriculation or two years of arts or science beyond senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science in oral surgery [MSc(OralSurg)]. Three years with thesis beyond the DDS degree.

EDUCATION

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of education integrated (BEd). Four years beyond senior matriculation for general BA or BSc and BEd, or five years for honors BA or BSc and BEd.

Bachelor of education (BEd). A sequential course for students who have completed a BA, BSc or BCom degree course. One-year program.

Bachelor of education for vocational teachers (BEd). Three years or equivalent after teaching experience in vocational schools or similar settings.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts in education [MA(Ed)]. One year from BEd with at least second-class standing, or the degree of MA or MSc.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of arts and science

Preparation for entry to the Nova Scotia Technical College, without degree. Architecture: two years beyond senior matriculation. Engineering: two or three years after senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in engineering [BSc(Engin)]. Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science with honors in engineering physics [BSc(Eng-Phy)]. Four years from senior matriculation.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from arts, science or commerce bachelor's degree or from three years of university study leading to such degree beyond junior matriculation, or from two years of university study beyond senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of laws (LLM). At least one year from LLB. A thesis is required.

Combined master of business administration and bachelor of laws (MBA/LLB). Four-year program following bachelor's degree.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of library service (MLS). Following a bachelor's degree with at least second-class standing a four-term course to be taken on a: a) two-year schedule; b) one-year (12 months) schedule; c) part-time schedule (to be completed in five years).

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Doctor of medicine (MD). Four years of university following three years in arts or science beyond junior matriculation or two years beyond senior matriculation. One year of internship is required after the MD to meet licensing requirements.

Residency training programs approved by the appropriate national accrediting agency are available in anaesthesia, cardiology, family practice (two years), general surgery, haematology, internal medicine, neurology, neurosurgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otolaryngology, pediatrics, physical medicine and rehabilitation, plastic surgery, psychiatry, diagnostic radiology, therapeutic radiology, rheumatology, urology, laboratory medicine, general pathology and medical microbiology. The duration of most programs is four years beyond internship.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of music education (BMusEd). A four-year program following senior matriculation.

NURSING

School of nursing, faculty of health professions

Bachelor of nursing (BN). Four calendar years from senior matriculation or three years from graduation from a recognized school of nursing with RN.

Diploma courses. Entrance requirements — one year after graduation from a recognized school of nursing (RN standing) and a satisfactory period of professional experience.

One-year diploma in (a) public health nursing (DipPHN).

Two-year diploma in outpost nursing (DipOPN). One academic year at Dalhousie and one-year supervised internship in northern Canada. For applicants who are already certified midwives, a shortened program is offered, extending over a period of 13 months.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of nursing (MN). Two-years following a bachelor's degree and RN qualifications.

PHARMACY

College of pharmacy, faculty of health professions

Bachelor of science in pharmacy [BSc(Pharm)]. Four years from senior matriculation.

Residency in hospital pharmacy. One year following BSc degree in pharmacy.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Normally two years from BSc in pharmacy. Twelve months of resident study and research is a minimum requirement.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

School of physical education, faculty of health professions

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in health education (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (physical education) [MSc(PhysEd)]. One academic year plus thesis from bachelor's level.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

School of physiotherapy, faculty of health professions

Diploma in physiotherapy (DipPhysio). Two years after senior matriculation.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Faculty of graduate studies

Diploma in public administration (DPA). One year following a bachelor's degree.

Master of public administration (MPA). Two years following a bachelor's degree.

The DPA, and the final year of the MPA may be undertaken in part-time study.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, microbiology, physics and psychology and unconcentrated honors.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from general BSc. The holder of a BSc degree with honors or of a general degree with very high standing, may complete the requirements in one year provided that full time is devoted to the course. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, biology, biomathematics, biophysics, chemistry, geology, microbiology, oceanography, pathology, pharmacology, physics and physiology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from honors bachelor's degree, or two years from master's degree. Available in biochemistry, biology, biophysics, chemistry, geology, mathematics, microbiology, oceanography, pharmacology, physics, physiology, and psychology.

SOCIAL WORK

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of social work (MSW). At least two years from bachelor's degree.

Diploma of social work (DipSW). Two years without previous degree in exceptional cases.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Classes offered in arts, science, commerce and physical education. Mature students accepted. No residence requirements for undergraduate degree. Evening courses — regular classes are scheduled in late afternoon and evening and are open to both full-time and part-time students. Summer school courses — two sessions, May-June and July-August. Program planned on a three-year projection basis. Up to five credits allowed, one per session.

For no university credit

Correspondence — courses in municipal accounting, municipal administration, for assessors offered through the Institute of Public Affairs. Evening courses — late afternoon and evening classes in selected fields with or without examinations. Professional courses — in-service programs provided through the

faculty of medicine and other professional faculties in co-operation with their respective professional societies. Other — special lecture series, conferences, seminars and workshops offered by various departments in the faculty of arts and science and by the Institute of Public Affairs. A series of lectures and workshops on computer programming offered through the computer centre.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS A “transition year program” is designed to assist educationally disadvantaged black and Indian students of Nova Scotia in preparation for entry to general undergraduate degree courses.

Experimental classes, differing in concept or content from regular offerings, may be arranged in the faculty of arts and science in any session where demand is evident. Co-ordinated and individual programs may be arranged within the BAGeneral and BScGeneral degree requirements. Interdisciplinary undergraduate level programs may be arranged in African studies and Canadian studies.

The “foundation year program” of the University of King’s College offers an integrated, interdisciplinary first year in the humanities and social sciences and is available for Dalhousie students who must also enrol at King’s College. Special arrangements exist for study toward an honors degree jointly at Dalhousie and Mount Saint Vincent universities.

Interdisciplinary graduate level programs are available in co-operation with the Nova Scotia Technical College in the fields of environmental studies and urban and regional studies.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES The Clinical Research Centre houses the research laboratories for the departments of medicine, obstetrics, paediatrics and preventive medicine.

The Atlantic Research Centre for Mental Retardation conducts basic research in this field and includes university medical personnel.

The Centre for African Studies was established in 1975 and coordinates a teaching and research program in African studies. All of the staff including research fellows hold primary appointments with various departments in the social sciences and humanities.

The Centre for Foreign Policy Studies was established in 1971 with the assistance of a grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation. The centre which is an integral part of the department of political science is concerned with teaching and research in comparative foreign policy analysis. The “strategic studies program” funded by the Department of National Defence operates in close collaboration with the centre.

The Centre for International Business Studies was established in 1975 with the assistance of a grant from the Department of

Industry, Trade and Commerce. The purpose of the centre is to provide specialist training in international business studies within the MBA program, to develop experimental programs of continuing education and pursue research in international business with particular reference to the European economic community and the Caribbean.

The Government Studies Program was established in 1972 with the assistance of a grant from the Ford Foundation. The purpose of the program is to provide the government of Nova Scotia with independent, objective analysis of medium and long range policy problems.

The Institute of Environmental Studies was established in 1973 for the purpose of research and teaching relating to the environment of Nova Scotia.

The Institute of Public Affairs was established in 1936 with the aid of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and is concerned with regional and urban studies, public administration with an emphasis on local government, management development, labor education, labor-management relations and community service.

The Institute of Oceanography was established in 1959 and forms a part of a major marine research establishment in the Halifax area. The institute maintains seawater and controlled environment facilities for experimental work in many facets of marine research. The teaching program leading to the MSc and PhD formerly associated with the institute is now the responsibility of the recently established department of oceanography.

The Trace Analysis Research Centre was established in 1971 with the assistance of a grant from the National Research Council. The objectives of the centre are to train analytical chemists and through research contribute to the advancement of analytical chemistry.

ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES University of King’s College, Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1923, the University of King’s College moved from Windsor, Nova Scotia, to Halifax and became associated with Dalhousie. Under the terms of this association, King’s holds in abeyance its power of granting degrees, except in divinity. In arts and science, the two staffs are combined. See separate entry.

Mount Saint Vincent University, Rockingham, Nova Scotia. In 1969, a five-year agreement was signed to permit improvement in fields of education mutual to the two institutions. This agreement was renewed in 1975. See separate entry.

Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2X4. After five years of co-operation under a formal agreement, it is now proposed that the Nova Scotia Technical College become a college of engineering and architecture of Dalhousie University.

COLLÈGE DOMINICAIN DE PHILOSOPHIE ET DE THÉOLOGIE*

96, avenue Empress, Ottawa (Ontario) K1R 7G2

Téléphone: 613-233-5721 ou 233-4454

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au secrétariat général du collège

DIRECTION Chancelier — T.R. Père Jean-Marc Gay, OP, BA, Prieur provincial des Dominicains au Canada. Régent des études — G.-D. Mailhiot, OP, BA, MST, SSL, DiplÉcbibl. Vice-régent des études — L.-M. Régis, OP, BA, MST, DPh. Secrétaire des études — Jean-Marie Tillard, OP, BA, MST, LTh, DPh. Registraire — Jacques Marcoux, OP, BA, MA(Th), DoctScRel(Sorbonne). Secrétaire-trésorier — Thomas Potvin, OP, BPh, MA(Th), DTh. Bibliothécaire — Yves Cailhier, OP, BA, MA(Th), LTh. Bibliothécaire adjoint — J.J. Robillard, OP, BA, MA(Th).

DOYENS ET DIRECTEURS Philosophie — Simon Pierre, OP, BA, MA(Th), DPh. Théologie — G.-D. Mailhiot, OP, BA, MST, SSL, DiplÉcbibl. Pastorale — Marc Rompré, OP, BA, MA(Pastcat).

HISTORIQUE Le Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie existe depuis 1900, à Ottawa. Le 12 juin 1909, l'Ordre

des Frères Prêcheurs le reconnaissait comme studium générale de la province Saint-Dominique du Canada, c'est à dire comme centre d'études supérieures de philosophie et de théologie pour la formation doctrinale des étudiants dominicains. Durant la même année, le 31 mars 1909, le collège était incorporé civilement dans la province de l'Ontario et, par des lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 6 octobre 1967, il devenait le Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie.

Le 26 juin 1965, la Congrégation romaine des universités érigeait le département de théologie en Faculté universitaire pontificale, selon une charte lui donnant le pouvoir de conférer aux étudiants dominicains les grades canoniques de baccalauréat, de licence et de doctorat en théologie. Le 22 mars 1967, au cours de la 5^e session de la 27^e législature du gouvernement de l'Ontario, le Collège dominicain se voyait octroyer une charte civile universitaire, lui donnant le pouvoir de conférer à n'importe quel étudiant les grades civils (baccalauréat, maîtrise, MA et PhD) en philosophie, en théologie et en théologie pastorale.

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION Le conseil d'administration du collège est composé de deux membres ex officio (le chancelier et le régent des études) ainsi que du secrétaire-trésorier et de cinq membres élus selon des règlements particuliers. Le conseil d'administration établit les règlements concernant l'administration de chaque département, contrôle l'administration financière du collège et approuve les projets d'intérêt majeur pour le développement du collège.

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

SÉNAT Le sénat ou conseil du collège est composé du chancelier, du régent, du vice-régent, du secrétaire des études ainsi que des directeurs de chaque département. Il assure la promotion de l'enseignement et de la recherche. Sa compétence s'étend à tout ce qui a trait aux affaires académiques.

REVENUS Les revenus du collège proviennent principalement de subventions de la part de la province canadienne de l'Ordre des Frères Prêcheurs, ainsi que des frais de scolarité des étudiants. Le collège est aussi subventionné par le gouvernement de la province d'Ontario.

ANNUAIRE On peut obtenir un exemplaire de l'annuaire du collège, en s'adressant au secrétariat, Collège dominicain, 96, avenue Empress, Ottawa (Ontario) K1R 7G2.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Deux semestres réguliers: du début de septembre au milieu de décembre, du début de janvier au début du mois de mai. Le collège offre également une session d'été.

BÂTIMENTS, TERRAINS, ET BIBLIOTHÈQUES Le Collège dominicain est situé dans le centre-ouest de la ville d'Ottawa, à proximité des centres culturels de la capitale du Canada: Centre national des Arts, Galerie nationale, Musée national, Bibliothèque nationale.

Le collège met à la disposition des professeurs et étudiants une bibliothèque spécialisée (70,000 volumes, 350 périodiques). Les étudiants peuvent prendre, s'ils le désirent, les repas au collège. Le secrétariat donne à ceux et celles qui le demandent les indications pour trouver un logement dans le voisinage du collège.

Le département de théologie pastorale, situé à proximité du campus de l'Université de Montréal, met à la disposition de ses professeurs et étudiants une bibliothèque spécialisée en sciences humaines et dans les disciplines intéressant les études pastorales.

ASSOCIATION DES ÉTUDIANTS Les étudiants sont groupés en une association (AECDO), dont le comité directeur a pour fonctions d'entretenir des rapports avec la direction et le conseil des professeurs, d'informer les étudiants, d'organiser des activités parascolaires et de participer au nom des étudiants à tout ce qui peut promouvoir le bien commun du collège. Cotisation: \$15 par an.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS 85% — excellent; 80% — très bien; 75% — bien.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE Les étudiants dont les parents résident dans la province de Québec peuvent bénéficier des prêts et bourses du gouvernement de cette province. Les étudiants laïques, résidant dans la province de l'Ontario, peuvent bénéficier des prêts du service d'aide aux étudiants du ministère de l'Éducation du gouvernement de l'Ontario.

EXAMENS FINALS Un examen final a lieu pour chaque cours à la fin du semestre. Si un candidat échoue à un examen, il a la possibilité de se présenter de nouveau à une session spéciale d'examens qui a lieu au début du semestre suivant. Au terme du premier cycle, l'étudiant doit être reçu à un examen spécial sur des questions choisies dans la matière des trois premières années. Un examen semblable mais plus spécialisé est aussi requis pour l'obtention de la maîtrise, de la MA ou du PhD.

DROITS D'INSCRIPTION Étudiants à temps plein, \$525; étudiants à temps partiel, \$30 (par crédit); étudiants en rédaction de thèse ou de mémoire de recherche, \$40. Étudiants libres, \$20

(par crédit). Frais d'inscription, \$10 (étudiants réguliers); \$5 (étudiants à temps partiel).

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION Département de philosophie — le candidat qui a complété une année dans une faculté des arts ou des études équivalentes peut être admis au département de philosophie. Faculté de théologie — pour être admis au premier cycle d'études théologiques, le candidat doit être porteur d'un baccalauréat ès arts (BA) ou avoir fait des études collégiales qui le rendent admissible aux facultés de théologie des universités canadiennes.

Maîtrise en théologie — pour être admis au second cycle d'études théologiques, l'étudiant doit détenir un baccalauréat en théologie (BTh) ou avoir fait des études jugées équivalentes. De plus il doit posséder une connaissance suffisante des langues anciennes (latin, grec et hébreu) pour consulter les sources avec profit et une connaissance pratique d'au moins deux des langues suivantes: français, anglais, allemand. Maîtrise ès arts en théologie — les conditions d'admission à la maîtrise sont les mêmes que celles requises pour la maîtrise en théologie.

Doctorat en théologie — pour être admis à la scolarité du doctorat l'étudiant doit détenir une maîtrise en théologie (MTh) ou une maîtrise ès arts (MA) en théologie, ou avoir fait des études jugées équivalentes. De plus, le candidat doit être capable d'utiliser de première main les textes anciens (latins, grecs et hébreux) et avoir une connaissance pratique des trois langues suivantes: français, anglais et allemand.

Dates limites pour la réception des demandes d'inscription

Pour le semestre d'automne, le 1^{er} août; pour le semestre d'hiver, le 1^{er} décembre; pour la session d'été, le 10 juin.

COURS ET GRADES

PHILOSOPHIE

Département de philosophie
Grades civils

Baccalauréat avec mention en philosophie [BA(Ph)]. Deux ans après la première année de la faculté des arts ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en philosophie (BPh). Deux ans après le DEC avec concentration en philosophie ou le programme de philosophie équivalent dans une faculté des arts.

Maîtrise ès arts en philosophie [MA(Ph)]. Un an après le BPh. Mémoire de recherche.

THÉOLOGIE

Faculté de théologie
Grades civils

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en théologie (MTh). Trois semestres après le BTh. Mémoire.

Maîtrise ès arts en théologie [MA(Th)]. Quatre semestres après le BTh. Mémoire de recherche.

Doctorat de philosophie en théologie [PhD(Th)]. Deux ans après la MTh. Thèse.

PASTORALE

Institut de Pastorale, 2715, chemin de la Côte Ste-Catherine,
Montréal 250 (Québec)
Grades civils

Baccalauréat en études pastorales (BEP). Un an après le DEC et deux certificats d'études pastorales (60 crédits) ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en théologie pastorale (BThpast). Un an après le DEC et 60 crédits d'études théologiques ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise professionnelle en pastorale (Mprofpast). Un an après le BTh ou le BThpast. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise en théologie pastorale (MThpast). Un an après le BTh ou le BThpast. Mémoire de recherche.

SERVICE D'ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Cours spéciaux de théologie — faculté de théologie, Ottawa. Cours sur les problèmes actuels de l'Église; le samedi. Cours du soir — en français (le mardi), en anglais (le jeudi); cours de théologie. Institut de pastorale, Montréal — sessions et cours publics en pastorale — 2715, chemin de la Côte Ste-Catherine, Montréal (Qué.).

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH*

Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1

Telephone: 519-824-4120

Telex: 069-56540

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor

— The Hon. Mr. Justice E.M. Hall, LLB, DCL, DMed. President and vice-chancellor — D.F. Forster, BA, AM. Vice-president, academic — J.P. Smith, BA, MA, PhD, DLit. Vice-president, administration — W.W. Bean, BA. Registrar — A.G. Holmes, BSA. Associate registrar (admissions) — P.L. Tron, BA. Associate registrar (records) — W.R. Heath, BSA. Associate registrar (systems) — K.M. MacLanders, BEng. Assistant registrar (awards) — R.G. Davidson, BComm. Provost — R.P. Gilmor, BA, MA. Chief librarian — Margaret Beckman, BA, BLS, MLS. Director of alumni affairs and development — J.K. Babcock, BSA. Director of diploma course — N.C. Stoskopf, BSA, MSA, PhD. Co-ordinator of agricultural extension — W.S. Young, BSA, MS, PhD. Director of administrative services — to be appointed. Director of audio-visual services — G.A.B. Moore, BA, BD, MA, PhD. Director of information — D.L. Waterston, BSc(Agr). Comptroller — N.M. Sullivan, BComm. Director of personnel — J.E. Hurst, BA. Director of information systems — D.M. Mozier, BSc(Eng). Internal auditor — W.A. Fitzgerald, BComm. Director

of physical resources — W.A. Brown, BEng, PEng. Purchasing agent — D.R. Dyson. Bursar — F.E. Nairn.

DEANS OF COLLEGES AND FACULTY Arts — T.W.

Settle, BA, BSc, PhD. Family and consumer studies — Janet Wardlaw, BA, MS, PhD. Graduate studies — H.S. Armstrong, BA, MA, PhD, DSc, DUC, FRSCan. Ontario Agricultural College — C.M. Switzer, BSA, MSA, PhD. Ontario Veterinary College — D.G. Howell, BSc, PhD, MRCVS, DipBact. Research — W.E. Tossell, BSA, MSA, PhD. Science, biological — K. Ronald, BSc, MSc, PhD, DipRadBiol, FIBiol. Science, physical — E.B. MacNaughton, BA, MA, PhD. Science, social — J.W. Skinner, BA, MA, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Agricultural economics and

extension education — E.L. Menzie, BSA, PhD. Computing science, Institute of — K. Okashimo, BA, MA, PhD. Continuing education — M.W. Waldron, BSc(Agr), MSc, PhD. Educational disabilities, Centre for — G.A.V. Morgan, MA, PhD. Engineering — H.D. Ayers, BE, MS. Hotel and food administration — G.D. Bedell, BA, MA. International programs, Centre for — J.R. Cairns, MA. Landscape architecture — C. Man, BArch, MLA. Physical education — J.D. Brooke, MA(PE), MSc, DLC, PhD. Resources development, Centre for — D.W. Hoffman, BSA, MSA, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Animal and poultry science —

W.D. Morrison, BSA, MSc, PhD. Athletics — W.F. Mitchell, BSA. Biomedical sciences — H.G. Downie, DVM, MVSc, MS, PhD.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Botany and genetics — W.G. Barker, BSc, MSc, PhD. Chemistry — P.M. Henry (acting), BS, MS, PhD. Clinical studies — J. Archibald, DVM, MSVc, DrMedVet, FRCVS. Computing and information science — C.K. Capstick, BSc, PhD. Consumer studies — R.E. Vosburgh, BS, MBA, DBA. Crop science — E.E. Gamble, BSA, MSA, PhD. Drama — E. Salmon, BA. Economics — J. Vanderkamp, BEcSc, MBA, PhD. English language and literature — M. Elizabeth Waterston, BA, MA, PhD. Environmental biology — F.L. McEwen, BSc, MSc, PhD. Family studies — G.F. Kawash, BS, MA, PhD. Fine art — T. Tritschler, BA, JD, MA, PhD. Food science — J.M. deMan, ChemEng, PhD. Geography — K. Kelly, BA, MA, PhD. History — W.W. Straka, BA, MA, PhD. Horticultural science — I.L. Nonnecke, BSc, MSc, PhD. Human kinetics — J.D. Brooke, MA(PE), MSc, DLC, PhD. Land resource science — K.M. King, BSA, MS, PhD. Languages — Margret Andersen, CELM (Propédeutique), Staatsexamen, CertofSimultaneousInterpretation(French/German), DipEd, PhD. Mathematics and statistics — R.G. Buschman, MA, PhD. Microbiology — D.C. Jordan, BSA, MSA, PhD. Nutrition — H.H. Draper, BSA, MSc, PhD. Pathology — R.G. Thomson, DVM, MVSc, PhD. Philosophy — G.F. Todd, BA, MA, PhD. Physics — J.R. MacDonald, BSc, PhD. Political studies — F. Vaughan, BA, MA, MA, PhD. Psychology — H.M.B. Hurwitz, BA, BA, PhD. Sociology and anthropology — K.J. Duncan, BA, MA. Veterinary microbiology and immunology — D.A. Barnum, DVM, DVSc, DVPH. Zoology — F.W.H. Beamish, BA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Guelph is non-denominational and co-educational; it is administered by a board of governors and a senate.

BACKGROUND The University of Guelph was created by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1964. Prior to this, the Ontario Veterinary College, the Ontario Agricultural College, and Macdonald Institute operated under the federated colleges of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and were affiliated to the University of Toronto from 1888.

The Ontario Veterinary College was established under private charter in 1862. The Ontario Agricultural College was established by the province of Ontario in 1874. Macdonald Institute was established in 1903 as a division of home economics at the Ontario Agricultural College. Wellington College was established in 1964 for the teaching of arts and science at the university. The faculty of graduate studies was established in 1964.

In 1970 a major academic administrative reorganization was approved by senate which restructured the colleges and schools to deal with the rapid growth and development of the university. The university now consists of seven colleges (Ontario Agricultural College, Ontario Veterinary College, College of Family and Consumer Studies, College of Arts, College of Biological Science, College of Physical Science and College of Social Science) and five schools (School of Agricultural Economics and Extension Division, School of Physical Education, School of Engineering, School of Landscape Architecture and Canada's only School of Hotel and Food Administration).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors is comprised of 24 members, each member sitting for a three-year term. Four members are appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, three members are faculty with tenure, who are nominated by senate, and 15 members are elected by the board itself. The chancellor and the president are ex-officio members of the board. The board oversees government, conduct, management of the university, its property, revenues, expenditures, business and affairs.

SENATE The senate of the university, chaired by president D.F. Forster, has approximately 150 members. It is composed of the academic officers of the university, an equal number plus one of elected faculty members, 21 undergraduate and seven graduate students elected by their respective student bodies, nine elected alumni members, and three appointees of the board of governors.

The senate is responsible for the educational policy of the university, and with the approval of the board insofar as the expenditure of funds and the establishment of facilities are concerned may create departments, schools or institutes, elect a chancellor, determine the educational policy of the university, the courses of study and standards of admission, confer degrees, and create committees generally to exercise its powers.

INCOME Total operating income (12-month period ending April 30, 1975) — \$51,833,000 (government grants, 55%; fees, 12%; research grants, 9%; contracted research services, 20%; miscellaneous, 4%).

PUBLICATIONS The university publishes separate graduate and undergraduate calendars each year. In addition there are undergraduate admission circulars and booklets describing the various degree programs.

ACADEMIC YEAR The academic year commences with the spring semester. Spring semester — early May until early August. Fall semester — early September until end of December. Winter semester — early January until late April.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on College Heights within the city limits with some 1,100 acres comprising the campus. In addition to some 25 teaching and research buildings, there are a main library (750,000 volumes), a university centre, a physical education building, seven licensed dining halls, 6 fast-food shops, and a coffee shop. There are nine student residence buildings housing approximately 4,000 single students. There are also 140 married student town houses.

The university supports varied research and is world renowned for its contributions to agriculture, biological science, veterinary medicine and more recently, the physical and social sciences. Under a unique contract agreement with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food (OMAF), the university carries out the majority of the province's agricultural research and related services. Three research stations, totaling about 1,700 acres and located in Elora, Preston and Arkell, are financially supported by OMAF and operated by the university.

Since 1965, the university has embarked on construction totaling 105 million dollars. New facilities include: the arts building, crop science building, McLaughlin library, animal science building, physical science building, engineering building, alumni stadium, university center/administration building and several residences. In addition, existing academic buildings have been completely renovated to house offices, classrooms and academic departments, including computing science and landscape architecture. New and renovated residences accommodate about half of the student population.

The University of Guelph Arboretum is one of the more recent undertakings on campus. Located on some 330 acres on the eastern part of the campus, it was started in 1971 and will take 15 to 20 years to develop. It will be the only arboretum in Canada located in this particular climatic zone. The arboretum is expected to be a popular natural resource for the region, and the city of Guelph is co-operating in its development.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Nine residence buildings house 2,000 male students and 2,040 female students. In addition, the university has 140 town houses for the use of married students.

LIBRARIES The university library collection of 750,000 volumes is housed in the McLaughlin library and in a branch library in the Ontario Veterinary College.

STUDENT LIFE Students may participate in either intramural or intercollegiate sports. As well a complete range of clubs, societies and student organizations is available. Services available to students are: medical services; psychological services; chaplains; career planning and placement; department of student affairs (including international student advisor); etc.

MEDICAL SERVICES Each student entering the university for the first time is required to submit a medical form completed by both the student and, if necessary, the family physician. The purpose of this form is to acquaint the university medical service with any factors that might affect the student's health while attending university. A copy of this form is sent to each student for completion prior to registration. It is the intent of the university to make medical services available to the student body at all times. By doing so a state of optimum health, both physical and emotional, can be maintained. A medical clinic and infirmary have been established in Macdonald Hall to provide a comprehensive preventive medicine and treatment program. In addition to personal care, the medical service provides a source of health education and supervision of the environment. An immunization program is carried out annually among certain students exposed to possible infections. Mass tuberculosis surveys are also supervised. A physician is available during daily working hours in the outpatient clinic to provide advice and medical care. An appointment service operates to avoid unnecessary delays in receiving attention. After hours, a qualified nurse is always on duty to provide advice, care, and referral to a physician if necessary. Students in residence or living off campus very often require care for illnesses, which might normally be treated at home. Consequently, a 12-bed infirmary has been established to provide such service. This is staffed by qualified nurses on a 24-hour a-day basis. It also provides an isolation facility for infectious diseases. This type of care expedites early recovery and reduces loss of time from classes.

Health insurance. To ensure proper health care, it is compulsory to have both OHIP and co-operative health services of Ontario coverage. These policies cover physician services, surgery, x-ray and laboratory services when ordered by a physician, as well as cost of drugs on prescription. The co-operative health services premium is included in the fees. Exemptions from mandatory OHIP coverage as required by university policy will be confined to the following categories of students: a) students from another province who are covered by their own provincial medicare program; b) foreign students whose studies are being supported or financed by agencies such as Colombo plan, etc; c) non-Ontario or non-Canadian students who have insurance coverage from their home area; d) postgraduate students.

Health service fee — full time graduate and undergraduate students, \$5. Extended health insurance fee — full time graduate and undergraduate students, \$5. Medical services are also available for faculty and staff emergencies and for workman's compensation cases.

STUDENT PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES The Psychological and Counselling Services employ an experienced professional staff to assist the individual student with those significant emotional and social problems he/she may be unable

to resolve. The main objective is to help the student make the best use of his/her personal resources and, if necessary, reorganize relevant behavior in order to achieve the most effective and satisfying self-realization during his/her university years. The basic method of service is a program of assessment and psychotherapy.

This service is available exclusively to the students of the university, both undergraduate and graduate. A consultant service is available in cases involving non-students and staff but this service is second in priority to service to students. Interviews and consultations are conducted by appointment only.

CAMPUS BOOKSTORE The campus bookstore is located in the physical science complex and is operated by the Guelph Campus Co-Operative, under the guidance of The Bookstore Advisory Committee. Membership is open to students, faculty, staff of the university, and to the citizens of the local community. The regular hours of the bookstore are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday to Friday. The bookstore comprises three floors of well stocked merchandise in modern decor. The upper floor contains stationery, art, and engineering supplies. The main floor is the general reading floor and contains magazines, paper backs, periodicals, and many trade or general reading books. The lower floor contains all text books and recommended course books for the entire university. All books are systematically laid out for easy self service for the students. A text book guide is located on this floor to help the student pick out the required books for his/her particular course. A well trained staff is available at all times on this floor to assist the students.

Responding to member requests for discounts at point of sale a discount of 5% is given to participating members on all purchases at the campus bookstore. The campus bookstore also offers students the opportunity to buy and sell used books. The bookstore pays up to 50% of the current list price of books over \$3, if they are scheduled to be used again.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The career planning and placement office is available to assist students in finding part-time, seasonal and permanent employment. On-campus interviews are arranged with prospective employers. Vocational counselling is available to students seeking to evaluate their educational and vocational goals. The reference section of the office contains vocational literature and company information, which are available to students. Sources of information on work, study, travel and volunteer service at home and abroad are also available. During the year conferences are arranged with prospective employers from industry, business and education.

STUDENT UNION Student government at the University of Guelph consists of the seven college councils representing the particular interest of the students registered in each of the colleges of the university, and the Central Student Association which represents the common interests of all full-time undergraduate students. The college councils and the Central Student Association are independent student organizations, financed by student monies and electorally responsible to the students they represent. They are financially accountable to the student body through the provision of a public annual financial report.

Student organization fees are not applicable to part-time and unclassified students. These fees, determined by programs, are collected as a service to the student government to support student organizations. Of each fee, \$5.35 is for the University of Guelph Central Student Association and the remainder of each fee is for college organizations. Arts and social science — \$8.35; biological

science and physical science — \$9.35; Ontario Agricultural College — \$11.35; family and consumer studies — \$11.35; Ontario Veterinary College — \$11.85.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION All graduate students are represented; the governing body is the executive, consisting of a president, a first vice-president, a second vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer; two graduate student senators and departmental representatives. The fee for full-time graduate students is \$4 per term, and for part-time graduate students it is \$2 per term. The purpose of the association is to represent the graduate student body and its members in all matters pertinent to welfare; to act as liaison between graduate students and the faculty, administration, and undergraduate students of the university; to promote social and cultural activities and service programs for the membership; and to provide a communicative link with the graduate students of other universities.

GRADING SYSTEM First-degree honors programs: distinction — cumulative average of 80-100% on all course attempts; honors — cumulative average of 70-79% on all course attempts. Standing in individual courses is graded as follows: A — 80-100%; B — 70-79%; C — 60-69%; D — 50-59%. Graduate studies: A — 80-100%; B — 70-79%; C — 60-69%; minimum B average required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Numerous scholarships and bursaries are available for Ontario students entering the various undergraduate programs. Scholarships; fellowships; research, service and teaching assistantships are available for graduate studies.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations where requested by the instructor concerned are held in each course at the conclusion of the semester in which it is taught. Supplemental, deferred and special examinations may be permitted.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred in February, May and October each year and are conferred by the chancellor on behalf of the senate.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees (per semester) for programs commencing September 1975. a) Full time — associate diploma in agriculture, \$100, agriculture [BSc(Agr)], \$287.50; applied science [family and consumer studies (BAsc)], \$287.50; arts (BA), \$292.50; engineering [BSc(Eng)], \$322.50; hotel and food administration (BComm), \$287.50; landscape architecture (BLA), \$352.50; human kinetics [BSc(HK)], \$295; science (BSc), \$297.50; veterinary medicine (DVM), \$287.50. b) Graduate studies* — \$292.50 per semester. Tuition for part-time undergraduate — \$70 per course. Tuition for part-time graduate* — \$125 per semester. Other university fees — \$34 per semester. (*Graduate fees under review.)

Residential fees. Dorm-style residence: \$402 single; \$372 double; \$322 triple per semester, plus compulsory meal contract. Apartment-style residence: \$432 single; \$402 double; \$352 triple, per semester, no meal contract required. Married student town houses, \$190 per month.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Educational level equivalent to full Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma (six credits of year 5, grade 13-level courses). 60% minimum overall average required. Principal's report and recommendation with school record.

2. Specific requirements. Agriculture and science — mathematics (one credit); two of chemistry, physics or biology; plus one additional credit from biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, and two options. Engineering — mathematics (two credits); 4 options (chemistry and physics and one additional mathematics credit are recommended). Arts — no specific subject requirements (six credits, two credits from English, a second language or mathematics recommended). Hotel and food administration — mathematics (two credits); 4 options (chemistry recommended). Applied science — mathematics (two credits); chemistry; and three options. Landscape architecture — mathematics (two credits); chemistry; English; and two options. Human kinetics — mathematics (one credit); chemistry; physics or biology; and three options. Veterinary medicine — three-semester science program at university level to enter pre-veterinary semester or four-semester (two years) science program at university to enter first-semester veterinary medicine. For specific courses required consult the office of admissions.

Foreign students

Certificates evaluated for equivalence to those for Canadian students. England, West Indies, East and West Africa — GCE with either four subjects (at least three at A-level) or five subjects (at least two at A-level); agriculture, engineering, human kinetics, landscape architecture and science require comparable year 5 (grade 13) subjects as outlined above. Evidence of proficiency in English required; satisfactory scores on University of Michigan English language test or certificate of proficiency in English from the University of Cambridge or TOEFL acceptable. Candidates submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Candidates of mature age (21 years or older in first month of the session to which admission is sought) who cannot meet the normal requirements may request specific consideration; special test, written only at the university, required prior to admission in arts; all other programs require senior matriculation in subject(s) specified by the faculty, and interviews may be required.

Graduate

For admission to graduate study, a student must have obtained a first degree with second-class honors from an institution recognized by the senate of the University of Guelph and on a university program acceptable to the faculty of graduate studies.

Date for receipt of applications

The university cannot guarantee that applications received after these dates will receive consideration. Fall semester — August 1; winter semester — December 1; spring semester — March 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE Ontario Agricultural College

Bachelor of science in agriculture [BSc(Agr)]. Eight semesters from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in agricultural economics and rural development, animal and poultry science, crop science, dairy science, entomology-apiculture, environmental horticulture, horticultural science, microbiology, plant protection, resources management and soil science.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of two semesters from honors bachelor's degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in agricultural economics, agrometeorology, animal and poultry science, crop science, environmental biology, extension education, food science, genetics, horticultural science, hydrology, resources development and soil science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of five or seven semesters from recognized master's or honors bachelor's degree, respectively. Specialization offered in agricultural economics, agrometeorology, animal and poultry science, crop science, environmental biology, food science, genetics, horticultural science, hydrology, and soil science.

ARTS

College of arts, college of social science

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, with major or areas of concentration, six semesters from senior matriculation. (b) Honors program, eight semesters from senior matriculation. Available in Asian studies, business administration, Canadian studies, classical archeology, computing and information science, consumer studies, drama, economics, English, environmental studies, fine art, French, geography, German, history, Italian, Latin, mathematics, music, philosophy, political studies, psychology, social sciences and the development of the third world, sociology-anthropology, Spanish, and statistics.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Minimum of two semesters from honors bachelor's degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in economics, English language and literature, geography, history, philosophy, political studies, psychology, resources development, Scottish studies, and sociology-anthropology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of five or seven semesters from recognized master's or honors bachelor's degree, respectively. Specialization offered in history, philosophy (jointly with McMaster), and Scottish studies.

ENGINEERING

School of engineering

Bachelor of science in engineering [BSc(Eng)]. Eight semesters from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in agricultural engineering, biological engineering, and water resources engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of two semesters from honors bachelor's degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in agricultural engineering (including biological materials and mechanics); environmental control; electrification; feed and food processing; frost, snow and wind studies; materials handling; power, machinery, structures; waste management and water resources.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of five or seven semesters from master's or honors bachelor's degree respectively. Specialization offered in hydrology, fluid and thermodynamic processes and design.

FAMILY AND CONSUMER STUDIES

College of family and consumer studies

Bachelor of applied science (BASc). Eight semesters from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in applied human nutrition, child studies, consumer studies, family studies, and textiles.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of two semesters from honors bachelor's degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in applied human nutrition, clothing, family studies, food administration, foods, and textile science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of five or seven semesters from recognized master's or honors bachelor's degree, respectively. Specialization offered in applied human nutrition, food administration, foods, and textile science.

HOTEL AND FOOD ADMINISTRATION

School of hotel and food administration

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). Eight semesters from senior matriculation.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

School of landscape architecture

Bachelor of landscape architecture (BLA). Eight semesters from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of landscape architecture (MLA). Minimum of four semesters from BLA, six semesters from honors bachelor's degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in recreation/open space, land development and regional land planning.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

School of physical education

Bachelor of science in human kinetics [BSc(HK)]. Eight semesters from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of three semesters from honors bachelor's degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in the study of man in motion.

SCIENCE

College of physical science, college of biological science, Ontario Agricultural College

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General science, six semesters from senior matriculation. (b) Honors program, eight semesters from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in biochemistry, biophysics, botany, chemical physics, chemistry, computing and information science, earth science, ecology, fisheries and wildlife, food science, genetics, geography, human biology, marine biology, mathematics, microbiology, nutrition and biochemistry, physics, science, statistics, theoretical physics and zoology.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of two semesters from honors bachelor's degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in biophysics, botany, chemistry, genetics, geomorphology, mathematics and statistics, microbiology, nutrition, physics, resources development, and zoology [including aquatic science (marine and freshwater); environmental physiology; parasitology; and wildlife biology, management and behavior].

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of five or seven semesters from recognized master's or honors bachelor's degree, respectively. Specialization offered in biophysics, botany, chemistry, genetics, microbiology, nutrition, physics and zoology [including aquatic science (marine and freshwater); environmental physiology; parasitology; and wildlife biology, management and behavior].

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Ontario Veterinary College

Doctor of veterinary medicine (DVM). Professional course, eight semesters following minimum of four semesters of science study at acceptable university level.

Faculty of graduate studies

Intern/residency program (graduate diploma). Three semesters (one calendar year) from DVM degree or equivalent. Specialization in clinical studies, pathology, and veterinary preventive medicine.

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of two semesters from honors bachelor's or other first degree, or equivalent. Specialization offered in biomedical sciences (including anatomy, histology, pharmacology, and physiology), biological immunology, clinical studies (including medicine, radiology, reproduction, and surgery), pathology (including parasitology), and veterinary microbiology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of five or seven semesters from recognized master's or honors bachelor's or other first degree, respectively. Specialization offered in biological immunology, biomedical sciences (including cardiovascular physiology, cell biology, cytogenetics, developmental biology, endocrinology, immunogenetics, neuroanatomy, oncology, pharmacology, physiology, radiobiology, and toxicology), pathology (including parasitology), and veterinary microbiology.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For no university credit

Eighty correspondence courses available in agriculture, horticulture and food science. Semester courses and short courses offered in arts, social sciences, agriculture, biological sciences, family and consumer studies, physical sciences and veterinary medicine. Many interdisciplinary courses as well as university-sponsored conferences. A major agricultural extension program is offered in co-operation with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Agricultural and biological sciences. The Ontario Agricultural College sponsors professional development courses to update persons who have a science degree. Other courses are offered to the agricultural and general public. Courses are held both on and off the campus. A list of the offerings is available bi-monthly from

the co-ordinator of agricultural extension, Ontario Agricultural College.

Arts and social sciences. Lecture series, seminars and courses in the arts, social sciences and languages are offered by the colleges of arts and social science. For the most part these educational opportunities require no prerequisites and no examinations. Some carry a moderate fee while others are open to the public without charge. Brochures are issued each semester by the co-ordinator of continuing education for these colleges.

Family and consumer studies. The College of Family and Consumer Studies offers courses for professional development in some areas of family and consumer studies.

Veterinary medicine. The continuing education committee at the Ontario Veterinary College conducts courses in conjunction with the O.V.C. Alumni Association and the Ontario Veterinary Association. Courses, lectures, seminars, and clinics of one to three days' duration are presented throughout the year to graduate veterinarians with the view to updating the practice of veterinary medicine.

Correspondence courses. Many courses are available in agriculture, horticulture and food science. A three-year course leading to the Ontario diploma in horticulture is offered for students interested in parks, nursery, landscape, commercial floriculture, processing crop production and turf management. A one-year course in home gardening is available. Information is available from the director of correspondence study, office of continuing education.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Programs in arts and science are offered on a continuous year-round teaching program of three semesters. In addition, agricultural science and family and consumer studies have a modified form of trimester. Students in arts and science and some other degree programs commence university work in September, January, and May each year. Ontario year-5 (grade 13) students may enter in May without completing year 5 (grade 13).

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Center for Educational Disabilities, The. The center is an interdisciplinary organization which gives psychologists, sociologists, physiologists, and representatives of other disciplines an opportunity to work in partnership and share facilities on work in the causes and remediation of educational failure at all levels.

Center for International Programs, The. This center has an interdepartmental role in supporting and co-ordinating the university's expanding interest and activities in international affairs, both on campus and overseas.

Center for Resources Development, The. The various departments in the university concerned with renewable, non-renewable and human resources co-operate under the aegis of the center in a graduate program, with an interdisciplinary approach to the philosophy and problems of resources development.

Institute of Computing Science. This institute was created to co-ordinate the data processing activities of the university. In addition to providing computer facilities the institute provides and promotes technical assistance in computing systems and programming.

HURON COLLEGE*

(Affiliated to The University of Western Ontario)

London, Ontario N6G 1H3

Telephone: 519-438-7224

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chairman of the corporation — Rt. Rev. T.D.B. Ragg, BA, BD, LTh. Chairman of the executive board — K.W. Lemon, FCA. Principal — The Ven. J.G. Morden, BA, LTh, BD, STM, DTh, DD. Registrar — Catharine Ridley (Miss). Bursar — L.G. Barnes, BA. Librarian — R.C. Brandeis, BA, PhD, MLS. Warden and assistant registrar — D. Cox, BA. Warden (women's residence) — M.C. Shortreed (Mrs). Chaplain — Rev. Canon V. Blake, BA, MA, LTh, BD.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and social science — F.W. Burd, BA, MA. Theology — G.H. Parke-Taylor, BA, MA, LTh, BD, DD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN English — E.C. Johnson (Mrs), BA, MA, PhD. French — G.A. Black, BA, MA. Hebrew — G.H. Parke-Taylor, BA, MA, LTh, BD, DD. History — J.S. Blocker, BA, MA, PhD. Philosophy — Reese Miller, BA, BPhil,

MA. Psychology — Moira Sansom, BA, BA, BLS, PhD. Religious studies — J.G. Morden, BA, LTh, BD, DD, STM, DTh.

GENERAL INFORMATION Huron College is an undergraduate, co-educational, residential liberal arts college affiliated to The University of Western Ontario, and is situated immediately adjacent to the main university campus.

BACKGROUND Huron College, the founding college of The University of Western Ontario, was established in 1863, and became an affiliated college of The University of Western Ontario in 1923.

With slightly more than 500 students, half of whom live in residence, the college's relatively small size fosters a sense of community, ensures that classes are generally small, and makes possible close working relationships between students and faculty. The college's academic affiliation with The University of Western Ontario means that its students obtain a University of Western Ontario degree through Huron College and that all the academic and social resources of the university are fully open to them. Thus they not only take courses taught within the college but also can select courses within their program from those taught at the university itself; they can participate in extracurricular activities within both the college and the university.

In 1956 the college became an associate member of the American Association of Theological Schools. In 1958 the college received

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

its new charter under the Ontario provincial government to grant its own degrees in theology.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors consists of thirteen members appointed by the corporation and functions in accordance with the act of 1958, revised in 1961.

SENATE Huron College comes under the senate of The University of Western Ontario. See separate entry.

PUBLICATIONS General annual calendar; brochure.

ACADEMIC YEAR Huron College offers an intramural program of studies during the winter session only commencing mid-September and ending the first week in May.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Huron College is located in London, Ontario. The city has a population of approximately 220,000. The college campus is forty-six acres and is adjacent to the campus of The University of Western Ontario.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence is provided for two hundred and fifteen men and one hundred women.

LIBRARY The library houses a choice collection of 100,000 volumes and it grows at the rate of 500 volumes per month.

STUDENT LIFE The Huron College Student Council and The University of Western Ontario student services are responsible for extracurricular activities. The college has a chaplain and warden in residence.

MEDICAL SERVICES The college has a resident nurse and students have access to The University of Western Ontario health services.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Counselling is available at all times through the offices of the dean and registrar.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore is located on the main campus and services all of the colleges of the university.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Only part-time work in the library is available to students during the winter session.

GRADING SYSTEM The same as The University of Western Ontario; see separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Entrance scholarships available as outlined in the general calendar.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are set by departments under The University of Western Ontario senate regulations. These examinations are held during the last three weeks of the winter session. Supplemental examinations are not allowed and deferred examinations are allowed only in case of illness or extenuating circumstances.

GRADUATION In the faculty of arts and social science there is a spring and fall convocation and degrees are conferred by The University of Western Ontario. In the faculty of theology there is a spring convocation only and degrees are conferred by Huron College.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year: full-time students — arts, \$655; theology, \$550. Part-time students — arts, \$136.30 per course; theology — \$100 per course.

Residence rates: arts — \$1,525; theology — \$1,525.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS For admission to the faculty of arts and/or social science, a minimum of six credits at the Ontario grade 13 level (or equivalent) with an average not less than 64%. Foreign students — GCE certificates — five subjects with 2 at A-level with a minimum “D” average on advanced level subjects. U.S.A. — grade 12 with first-class standing or one year at a junior college or university. Foreign language test is required.

Mature students — must be 21 years of age and away from formal education for at least two years. The student must submit a letter to the admissions committee stating what he has been doing since leaving secondary school and date he is seeking admission to the college. An interview is required.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation. Huron College honors programs available in English, French, history, philosophy, and combined honors programs that include at least one of the above subjects.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The first two years only of this honors program are offered at Huron. Students complete their third and fourth years at the school of business administration, The University of Western Ontario.

THEOLOGY

Master of divinity (MDiv). Three years beyond a bachelor's degree from a recognized university.

Bachelor of ministry (BMin). Three years beyond a bachelor's degree from a recognized university (or in the case of the special student, after he has completed five arts subjects and has obtained a pass in all subjects of the three-year theological course including the bible and comprehensive examination).

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE*

(Associated with Dalhousie University) †

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 2A1

Telephone: 902-423-7497

Cable: University of King's College, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Visitor and chairman of the board of governors — The Right Reverend G.F. Arnold, MA, BD, DD, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. Chancellor — The Hon. Mr. Justice R.A. Ritchie, QC, BA, DCL, LL.D. President — J.G. Morgan, BA, MA, DPhil. Vice-president — H.S. Granter, BA, AM. Divinity secretary — Rev. Canon J.H. Graven, MA, LTh. Director, Foundation Year Program — W.J. Hankey, BA, MA. Registrar — G.S. Clark (Mrs). Bursar — J.A. Conrod (Miss). Librarian — J.E. Lane (Mrs), BA. Dean of residence — P. Connelly (Mrs), BA, BEd. Executive secretary, alumni association — G.E. Newman (Mrs). Director, athletics — R. Shoveller, relations — Glen Hancock, BA, DipJourn. Director, athletics — Roderick Shoveller. BPed. Information officer — J. Hull (Ms). Chaplain — Reverend R. Petite, BA, MDiv.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

† Holds in abeyance its degree-granting powers except in divinity and other faculties not forming a part of Dalhousie during the term of association with Dalhousie University.

GENERAL INFORMATION King's is an Anglican, co-educational institution. It operates under a board of governors which appoints an executive committee. Both the dioceses of Nova Scotia and of Fredericton contribute grants to the university.

The University of King's College is one of the founding partners of the Atlantic School of Theology, an inter-denominational institution established in Halifax in July 1971, for ministerial and theological studies.

BACKGROUND The University of King's College was established in 1789 by an act of the provincial legislature and established at Windsor, Nova Scotia. Teaching began that year and the first degrees were probably awarded in 1802 or 1803.

Following a fire in 1920, the university was re-established in Halifax in 1923 by means of private subscriptions and with the financial aid of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which endowed the teaching of liberal arts. The university became associated with Dalhousie University and, under the terms of this association, holds in abeyance its power to grant degrees, except in divinity and other faculties not forming a part of Dalhousie. In arts and science the two staffs are for the most part combined. King's also retains complete control over present endowments, administration of residences and all internal matters.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The university is governed by a board of 39 consisting of the bishops of the dioceses of Nova Scotia and Fredericton, the chancellor, the president, the vice-president, and the treasurer, ex officio, together with 8 members elected by the alumni association, 6 elected by the diocesan synods, 4 faculty representatives, 4 co-opted by the board, and 4 student representatives. The basic function of the board is the conduct, government, and operation of the university.

INCOME Year ending June 30, 1975. Total — \$529,172 (government grants, 50.6%; endowments, 35.5%; gifts, 7.0%; fees, 6.9%). Income from ancillary enterprises — \$289,306.

PUBLICATIONS Calendar and brochures available from the registrar. Tidings (includes Alumni affairs), four times yearly. Community (monthly bulletin).

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University of King's College is situated on five acres of land on the northwest corner of the Dalhousie University campus in Halifax (population of metropolitan area 256,155, seaport capital of Nova Scotia). The principal building houses the offices of administration, classrooms, and the library. There is the president's lodge, a dining hall, a chapel, a large recreation hall, a gymnasium and a swimming pool.

STUDENT RESIDENCES A residence for women (Alexandra Hall) and a residence for men are located on the campus. The women's residence will accommodate 112 students and the men's residence 113 students.

LIBRARY The library of the University of King's College was founded in 1789 and has been in use ever since. It now has about 58,000 volumes, principally in the humanities and theology. It is especially strong in English literature where the Dr. J. Burns Martin Memorial Fund aids its growth; in Canadiana where the William Inglis Morse Endowment is used and in theology, philosophy and history. In the general field the Hon. W.J. Almon Memorial Fund and the Dr. T.H. Hunt Memorial Fund (a gift of the alumni) aid in the purchase of books.

Over the years the library has received many valuable and interesting gifts. Many of the forty incunabula in the collection were among a gift of books from T.B. Akins in 1872. The manuscript collection is small but it contains a number of illuminated medieval manuscripts. There is also a fine collection of United Empire Loyalist china given the university in 1881. Among the other interesting non-book items is a cuneiform tablet, date c.880 B.C. given in 1873, also swords that belonged to Sir John E. Inglis and Sir William Fenwick Williams, two noted Nova Scotians.

STUDENT LIFE Athletic association for men and women; dramatic and choral society; debating and literary societies.

MEDICAL SERVICES Health services and a small in-patient infirmary are provided for students. Further specialist services in a fully accredited medical centre are available when indicated. (By agreement with Dalhousie University.)

COUNSELLING SERVICES See separate entry for Dalhousie University.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The facilities of the Dalhousie University bookstore are made available to the students of University of King's College.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT There are opportunities for students to earn part of their college expenses by working in the library, gymnasium and dining hall. A year-round Canada Manpower Centre is maintained on campus. This is done to assist students in obtaining employment.

STUDENT UNION The Students' Union is the organization in which the students enjoy their right of self-government. The constitution provides for a democratic government in which the participation of every student is expected. The students endeavor to play a determining role in every aspect of university life. The union's main organs are the Student Assembly, the executive of the Students' Union, the Students' Council.

GRADING SYSTEM The system of grading is A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, C, D, F/M, F.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE A wide range of scholarships, bursaries, and prizes are offered. For information on scholarships write to the registrar.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS See separate entry for Dalhousie University.

GRADUATION Encaenia day — mid-May. Arts and science degrees are conferred by the president of Dalhousie University at the University of King's College convocation. Divinity degrees are conferred by the chancellor of University of King's College.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees in arts and science (1975-76) — \$721; part-time, per class \$155. Students' union fees \$40 (compulsory). Incidental fees approximately \$200.

Residence accommodation — room and board (1975-76) — \$1,395 - \$1,470.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS Undergraduate — see separate entry for Dalhousie University. Closing date for receipt of applications — last day for receiving applications is normally August 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) general. Bachelor of arts (BA) honors. Offered through Dalhousie University (see separate entry). King's provides an alternative to the general first-year BA program which is identical for general and honors students. It consists of the foundation year course together with one other introductory class. See "special program" below.

DIVINITY

School of divinity

King's College holds in abeyance its powers to grant degrees in divinity given its co-operation in the Atlantic School of Theology. It continues to grant degrees in divinity on the recommendation of the General Synod of the Anglican Church (ATh and BD).

Associate in theology (ATh). On recommendation of board of examiners of general synod of Anglican Church of Canada.

Bachelor of divinity (BD). Three years after BA on recommendation of board of examiners of general synod of Anglican Church of Canada.

Master of sacred theology (MST). Two years after bachelor's degree.

SCIENCE, PURE

Bachelor of science (BSc) general. Bachelor of science (BSc) honors. Offered through Dalhousie University; see separate entry. King's provides an alternative to the general first-year BSc program which is identical for general and honors students. It consists of the foundation year course together with two other introductory classes. See "special program" below.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS Extension courses are given in the evenings and cover subject material in public relations and journalism. The public relations course is offered annually, and journalism is given every other year. Both of these are full-term courses, but they are not for credit as academic requirements are waived, making the study programs available for citizens in the community as well as for registered students. Courses commence in October of each year. Other non-degree credit extension courses are offered each year on a variety of topics.

SPECIAL PROGRAM The University of King's College, in association with Dalhousie University, offers a special Foundation Year Program. This program is designed for entering first-year students who are interested in pursuing studies in the humanities and social sciences leading to the BA or BSc degree, but without disciplinary or subject concentration in the first year of studies.

The foundation year is designed as an integrated program of studies focussing attention on the development of institutions and ideas in the western world which have been crucial for the development of the present-day world views prevailing in western societies. It is intended that students will derive from the course a general but comprehensive picture of the events and movements leading up to the present day, such that they are better able to understand their own heritage and positions. A student can develop in the foundation year program a choice of greater specialization for subsequent years at university. Successful completion of the program will result in the student attaining four credits towards a bachelor of arts degree or three credits towards a bachelor of science degree.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE Institute of Pastoral Training. The objective of the institute is to bring pastors and theological students face to face with human misery as it exists both in and out of institutions, through courses in clinical pastoral education in both general and mental hospitals, reformatories and juvenile courts, homes for the aged, alcoholism treatment centres, and other social agencies. Other goals of the institute include the production of teaching materials, the promotion of workshops, and the establishment of a first-class library and reference centre at the institute's office. All inquiries concerning courses offered should be addressed directly to the secretary of the institute, the Reverend E.V. Moriarty, University of King's College, Halifax.

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION Atlantic School of Theology. Principal: Father L.J. Robertson, BA, BTh, MEd. A co-educational theological school combining the resources of former Anglican, Roman Catholic, and United Church institutions, which are the participating partners (University of King's College, Holy Heart Theological Institute and Pine Hill Divinity Hall). Founded in 1971, the purpose of the school is to prepare students for ordination in the above denominations as well as to provide opportunities for theological study for other interested persons. Residential accommodation is available.

KING'S COLLEGE*

(Affiliated with The University of Western Ontario)

266 Epworth Avenue, London, Ontario N6A 2M3

Telephone: 519-433-3491

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Honorary chairman of the board of directors — Most Rev. G.E. Carter, DD, PhD, DHL, LLD. Chairman, board of directors — J.R. Flinn, QC. Principal — A.F. McKee, BA, MA, DUP, MSc(Ec). Dean — J.D. Morgan, BA, MA, PhD. Registrar — J.H. Campbell, BA, BEd, MA. Assistant registrar — C.D. Dutrizac, BA, MA. Librarian — P.D. Mitchell, BA, BLS. Controller — H.E. Leeks, RIA. Dean of students — R. Rossini, MA.

DEAN OF FACULTY Arts — J.D. Morgan, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION King's College is a co-educational undergraduate college of liberal arts and social sciences sponsored by the Roman Catholic diocese of London and open to students of all beliefs.

BACKGROUND The present name of the college dates from 1966. The College of Christ the King, an arts college for non-clerical students, was established in 1955 and its graduates

received their degrees from The University of Western Ontario through an existing St. Peter's Seminary College of Arts affiliation. In 1966 the affiliation agreement with the university was transferred to King's College.

All faculty appointed to and courses given by the college are approved by the university senate and the degrees conferred on all students are those of The University of Western Ontario. The principal is an ex-officio member of the senate. The college is under the governance of a board of directors (18), and faculty committees, along with the dean of the college, supply academic guidance.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to mid-May.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STUDENT RESIDENCES AND LIBRARIES King's College is situated on Epworth Avenue at Waterloo Street (the population of London approximates 240,000), two blocks from the main entrance to the university. An inter-lecture bus service operates between the college and the main campus. This permits a valuable integration of courses given in various parts of the university.

The principal building houses faculty, student, and administration offices, classrooms, a chapel, a cafeteria, lounges, and the women's residence (this residence will accommodate approximately 100 women). Three separate buildings provide residence accommodation for 60 women and 140 men. The

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

college library houses some 40,000 volumes. As members of The University of Western Ontario community, King's students have full privileges at Western's libraries. The theology department of St. Peter's Seminary, located within short walking distance, provides further course and library facilities available with some restrictions to King's College students. Students at King's College also share the services offered students of The University of Western Ontario: athletic facilities, teams, clubs, employment services, voluntary military training, and many others.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as that of The University of Western Ontario; see separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE King's College offers a number of entrance scholarships (\$200). The student should make enquiries upon academic application.

FEES AND COSTS Same as for The University of Western Ontario. Full-time tuition fees per year: \$680; part-time (per course): \$130.

Residence rates (room and board) winter session: \$1,450.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS Same as for The University of Western Ontario; see separate entry. For admission to the BSW program, it is necessary to have a minimum overall average of 70% in the first year at university together with an acceptable departmental interview.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation, in liberal arts and social sciences and a two-year pre-business program. (b) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation, in comparative literature, English and French, English and German, English and history, English and Latin, English and philosophy, English and Russian, English language and literature, French language and literature, French and Latin, history, history and German, history and philosophy, modern languages and literatures, philosophy, philosophy and German, philosophy and mathematics, philosophy and psychology, philosophy and sociology.

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Four-year program beyond senior matriculation. This is a first professional degree for persons interested in a career in social work.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS Same as for The University of Western Ontario; see separate entry.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The college from time to time offers special programs supplementary to a large number offered by The University of Western Ontario.

LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY*

Oliver Road, Thunder Bay P, Ontario P7B 5E1

Telephone: 807-345-2121

Cables and telegrams: Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — The Hon. Mr. J.B. Laskin, MA, LLB, LL.M., LL.D., DCL, FRSC. Chairman of the board of governors — R. Philpot, Esq. President and vice-chancellor — Andrew Booth, BSc, PhD, DSc. Vice-president — to be appointed. Vice-president (finance) — Grant Thompson, CA. Vice-president (administration) — Bryan Mason, BA. Secretary of the university — Donald Ayre, BA. Registrar — W.J. McDonnell, BA, MA. Librarian — E.J. Belton, MA, FLA. Dean of students — J.W. Kerr, BA, STM, MEd. Information and publication officer — M.J. O'Dwyer. Director of continuing education — Keith Wood, MA, PhD.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts — W.J. Melnyk, MA, DipClPsych, PhD. Education — James Angus, BA, BEd, MEd, PhD. Science — John Mothersill, BSc, BSc, PhD. University schools — Harold Braun, CD, BA, LL.D.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Business administration — Anthony Seuret, BA, MBA. Engineering — George Fleming, BEng, MSc, PhD, PEng. Forestry — Kenneth Hearnden, BScF. Library science — Harold Braun, CD, BA, LL.D. Nursing — Margaret Page, BScN, MPubH. Physical and health education — James Widdop, DPE, BSc, MA, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Anthropology — Kenneth Dawson, CD, MA. Biology — Douglas Lindsay, BSc, MSc. Chemistry — S. Walker, DSc, MA, DPhil. Economics — Chris Jecchinis, BA, PhD. English — George Merrill, AB, PhD. Geography — Robert Dilley, MA. Geology — Edward Mercy, PhD, DIC. History — Elizabeth Arthur, BA, MA, PhD. Languages — L. Zawadowski, MA, PhD. Mathematics — Clement Kent, MA, PhD. Philosophy — Robert Ripley, MA, LST, BD, PhD. Physics — John Warren, MSc, PhD. Political science — Pradip Sarbadhikari, BA, BSc, PhD. Psychology — H.N. McLeod, BA, MA, PhD. Social work — James Chacko, BA, BSW, MSW, DSW. Sociology — Cecil French, AM, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Lakehead University is a co-educational and non-denominational institution. Control is vested in a board of governors and a senate.

BACKGROUND Lakehead University evolved from Lakehead Technical Institute established in 1946 by order-in-council of the province of Ontario. Classes began in 1948 in temporary rented quarters in downtown Port Arthur. In the same year first-year university courses were added to the curriculum.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology was established by an act of the Ontario legislature assented to in 1956, and proclaimed in 1957. The government and control of Lakehead Technical Institute were transferred to the board of governors of the Lakehead College.

The present university site, donated by the city of Port Arthur, was occupied in 1957. Second-year arts courses were added in 1960-61, and in 1962 the original Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology Act was amended to give the college "university powers" to establish faculties, etc., and to confer university degrees in arts and science. The first degrees in arts and science were granted on May 6, 1965.

The Lakehead University Act, 1965, was given the royal assent by the lieutenant-governor of Ontario on June 22, 1965, and came into force on July 1, 1965. The Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology, thereafter known as Lakehead University, was continued under this new charter.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS Under the terms of the Lakehead University Act, the university is governed by a board of governors, which has jurisdiction over business affairs of the university. The board of governors consists of 30 members, including the president, three members named by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, and two members appointed by the board.

SENATE The senate is responsible for academic policy. Senate consists of the vice-chancellor and president of the university, the academic vice-president, if any, the librarian, and the registrar; deans of all faculties; heads or chairmen of teaching departments; and such other members of teaching staff elected or appointed in such a manner as the senate may determine. The president is chairman of the senate.

PUBLICATIONS Lakehead University calendar. Lakehead University review.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Spring session: May to late June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Lakehead University is situated in the heart of Thunder Bay (population, 108,048). On May 7, 1969, an order-in-council of the province of Ontario amalgamated the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and the townships of McIntyre and Neebing to form the city of Thunder Bay. Thunder Bay is located in northwestern Ontario at the head of Lake Superior, on the Great Lakes, about 438 miles east of Winnipeg, Manitoba. The original college site comprised some 80 acres of land lying between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, and was donated by the city of Port Arthur. In 1962 an additional 105 acres of adjoining land were purchased and in 1965, 110 acres of land were purchased in anticipation of future expansion. The advisory committee conducted a building fund campaign from which the sum of \$175,000 was raised, from local industries and individuals.

The first college building, constructed by the Department of Public Works of the province of Ontario, was formally opened on October 2, 1957. A new library wing was added in March 1960, and in the fall of 1969, two extensions providing additional lecture rooms and laboratory space were opened. A men's residence, including recreational and dining facilities for 52 students and a resident staff member, was opened in September 1962. In 1966, 32 additional double bedrooms were added to the residence. A section of the new structure was made available as a residence for women. A new \$2,750,000 residence village

comprising 10 new buildings and providing residence for 480 male students and 106 female students has been completed. The village is situated on the banks of the McIntyre River within easy walking distance of all university buildings and athletic facilities.

On February 15, 1964, the university centre was officially opened. It has a 380-seat theatre-auditorium, as well as lecture and seminar rooms, club rooms, and a cafeteria. Also in 1964, an additional wing was added to the original building and in 1965, a new library building was erected. An additional three floors were added to the new library building in September 1967. In March 1968 an athletic centre gymnasium was constructed on the other side of the McIntyre River opposite the main university buildings. September 1969 saw the official opening of the Centennial building which houses the science and technology laboratories, classrooms, and faculty offices. An administrative wing and an addition to the university centre building which includes a new cafeteria and dining hall were also completed in that year.

A man-made lake is in the centre of the campus; its creation was planned with the regional conservation authorities as an important flood control project for the McIntyre River which runs through the campus. A new academic building, which provides additional faculty offices and much needed classroom space, and an addition to the athletic centre which encompasses an Olympic-size swimming pool, three squash courts, a general-purpose training room, a wrestling room, two classrooms, shower rooms, and additional office space, were opened in late 1972. An addition to the education building houses a library on the second floor and offices and classrooms below; the power-house complex has been enlarged to cope with the needs of a rapidly growing university.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence facilities at Lakehead are available to accommodate 186 female students and 400 male students. Single- and double-room accommodation is available in both residences. Lakehead maintains, as a service to its students, an off-campus housing office. Off-campus housing consists of rooms, room and board, apartments and houses located in the community.

LIBRARIES The university library occupies a separate building in the centre of the campus. The stock of the library consists of nearly 200,000 accessioned and catalogued volumes of books and bound periodicals, and at present there are also approximately 2,000 volumes of unbound periodicals. The collection which is supplemented by microfilms and microcards, both of books and of periodical runs, amounts to almost another 30,000 volumes. Over 2,500 journal titles are received currently by subscription and many others regularly and irregularly by donation. About 25,000-30,000 volumes are normally added to the library each year. Special collections include the "seaway collection" consisting of 500 books, pamphlets and reports going back to the earliest engineering surveys; the "local history collection" of documents, journals, papers, and over 300 pictures relating to the history of northwestern Ontario; a small manuscript collection, etc.

The faculty of education library comprises approximately 16,000 accessioned and catalogued volumes and 300 unbound periodicals, supplemented by microfilms, microcards, filmstrips, slides and some 5,000 mounted prints of pictures. The major part of the library collection is related to various fields of elementary and secondary education.

STUDENT LIFE Lakehead University has a wide variety of extracurricular activities in which a student may wish to participate. Every student automatically, on payment of fee, becomes a member of the Lakehead University Student Union. Funds from this society help subsidize such publications as the

student newspaper and the yearbook. The society also subsidizes the winter carnival, folk spectaculars, dances and other events, as well as the students' clubs and associations. Students compete for western Canadian championships in many sports such as golf, cross-country, fencing, volleyball, skiing, wrestling, baseball, track and field, swimming, football and many others.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university maintains a health centre on campus with a registered nurse in attendance Monday through Friday. A physician is available for consultation on campus throughout the week. A psychiatrist visits the campus once a week. The university provides a ten-bed infirmary to care for students; it also uses the neighboring hospitals to provide treatment for acute illnesses and serious accidents.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Students are free to discuss their educational programs, their choice of careers, and their personal problems with the dean of their faculty, any other officers of the administration, or any members of the teaching staff. The physician and the dean of students are especially qualified to assist students in resolving their personal problems.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE A bookstore, carrying all the prescribed textbooks and other supplies, is operated by the university. Books are sold at close to cost. Lists of prescribed texts are available at the bookstore.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Thunder Bay office of the Canada Manpower Centre, in co-operation with the university authorities, maintains a student placement office on the campus. Since the scope of the Canada Manpower service is nation-wide, employment opportunities are received from employers across Canada. Many of these employers arrange for on-campus interviews at Lakehead as part of their personnel recruiting program.

STUDENT UNION The Lakehead University Student Union fee automatically entitles the student to membership in the society. The funds help subsidize student publications, the winter carnival and other student events of the society and also all student clubs and associations. These funds are administered by the society which is composed of elected student representatives.

GRADING SYSTEM Effective September 1973, the following grading system is in effect: A+ — 90-100%; A — 80-89%; B — 70-79%; C — 60-69%; D — 50-59%; E — 40-49%; F — 0-39%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The principal awards in the various categories are listed below.

Entrance scholarship — Lakehead University entrance scholarships; C.J. Sanders scholarship. Undergraduate scholarships — Allied Chemical Canada, Ltd. scholarship; J.P. Bickell Foundation scholarship; Great Lakes Paper Company forestry scholarship; Great West Timber scholarship; Dr. Crawford C. McCullough memorial scholarship. Entrance bursaries and awards — Imperial Oil higher education awards; IBM-Thomas J. Watson memorial bursaries; Inco bursary; Lions Club bursary; Joseph Marien memorial bursaries; Marion E. Tomlinson memorial bursary.

Undergraduate bursaries and awards — Atkinson Charitable Foundation bursaries; A.T.A. Trucking Industry Education Foundation Inc. bursaries; IBM-Thomas J. Watson memorial bursaries; International Pipe Line Company bursaries; Ontario Department of Health bursaries for public health nursing;

Thunder Bay Medical Association bursary. In addition to the Lakehead University graduate fellowships, a number of other fellowships are available and are listed in the Lakehead University calendar.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year (1973-74): full-time (a) for first degree — arts, commerce, physical and health education, education, graduate diploma in business administration, nursing, \$615; science, forestry, \$625; applied science, \$670; (b) for master's degree — arts, science, \$292.50 per term; (c) university schools, \$350; part-time (per subject on pro rata basis), \$135 and up. Miscellaneous fees — Alma Mater Society and athletic fee, \$57.50.

Residence rates, board and room, per university year: single room, \$1,035, double room, \$985.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Diploma programs — admission to diploma programs is based upon successful completion of an Ontario grade 12 program (or equivalent) which would allow the student to proceed to a full Ontario grade 13 program. The overall average must be at least 60%. Certain diploma programs will also continue to require specific subjects at the grades 11 and 12 levels for admission.

Applicants with high standing in level 4, grade 12 programs, will be considered on an individual basis. All other applicants to diploma programs will also be considered on an individual basis. Equivalent certificates are required for other provinces. As well, principal's recommendation and school record are required.

Degree programs — the standard for admission to a degree program is the successful completion of any Ontario grade 13 program (or equivalent) embracing at least three distinct subject areas, acceptable to the university as satisfying the entrance standards. The overall average must be at least 60%. In addition to obtaining this general level of academic maturity, the candidates will be required to include in their matriculation programs, subjects that interlock directly with their planned university majors. These specific requirements are noted opposite the programs. Ontario candidates are also recommended to submit the results of SACU/OACU aptitude and achievement tests available to them in their senior year. Principal's recommendation and school record are required.

Both programs — overall average must be at least 60%. An applicant who lacks a specific required subject may be considered for admission if the level of achievement in associated subjects is better than average. Each case in this category is considered on an individual basis.

2. Specific requirements. Diploma programs. Business administration, computer systems — grades 11 and 12 mathematics. Engineering technology with specialization in chemical, civil, electronic or mechanical engineering technology — grades 11 and 12 mathematics and science and full grade 12. Applicants with Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma (or its equivalent) will be admitted to the second year of the technology program if they have achieved an overall average of 60% in five subjects with a minimum of 60% in mathematics A (or equivalent). The five subjects should include physics, chemistry and mathematics. An overall average of 70% in grade 13 will enable students to be admitted without special course requirements. Environmental forest technology (certificate) — successful completion of a two-year post-secondary school

program in forest technology with grade 13 chemistry or equivalent. Timber harvesting technology (certificate) — successful completion of a two-year post-secondary school program in forest technology or equivalent as determined by the admissions committee. Library technology — no specific requisites.

Specific requirements. Degree programs. Arts — successful completion of any Ontario grade 13 program embracing at least three distinct subject areas; grade 13 English must be included in the program. Education — admission into the four-year professional degree programs in the faculty of education will be the same as admission into any other degree program at the university; i.e., the same as arts or science — the BA-BEd, BSc-BEd or one-year BEd degrees are available. Commerce — mathematics, English (applicants without mathematics will be considered but may be required to take a non-credit mathematics course in first year). Applied science — mathematics (relations and functions, calculus), chemistry, physics. Forestry — mathematics (relations and functions, calculus), chemistry. Nursing — chemistry and biology; English is recommended (chemistry must have been taken within the past five years). Physical and health education — English, chemistry (candidates with an acceptable university entrance program but not including chemistry will be considered on an individual basis; candidates admitted without grade 13 chemistry will be required to take chemistry 103, as one of their first-year options). Science — completion of any Ontario grade 13 program embracing at least three distinct subject areas preferably in the sciences. Bachelor of engineering degree — applicants must have a diploma in technology from a college of applied arts and technology, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Lakehead University or its equivalent. Preference will be given to applicants with experience in industry.

Foreign students

Commonwealth countries — GCE, or equivalent, with passes in five subjects with two at A-level, or passes in four subjects with three at A-level. USA — first-year university credits, minimum 30 semester hours, from an accredited institution. An applicant whose mother tongue is not English must submit evidence of facility in English. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Faculty of arts and university school programs — applicants who are at least 23 years of age in the calendar year of entry, who are residents of Canada, and who have not attended post-secondary institutions for two years prior to their admission, will be considered as adult students. Applicants considering programs in the faculty of science or school of engineering on this basis should discuss with the admissions officer necessary preparatory work. Mathematics to the admissions level and preferably some sciences are required.

Graduate

For admission to graduate study a student must have attained a first degree with at least second-class standing in appropriate subjects.

Date for receipt of applications

Canadian students — August 15th; foreign students — June 29th. For psychology — March 15 for all students.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation). Major subjects: anthropology, economics, English, French, geography, history, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, and Spanish. (b) Honors course, four years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation). Available in anthropology, economics, English, English and French, French, geography, history, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, and sociology.

Bachelor of arts, bachelor of social work. A concurrent degree program, four years from honor high school graduation.

Master of arts (MA). A minimum of one year from an honors bachelor's degree. Available in economics, English, history, mathematics, and psychology.

EDUCATION

Concurrent degree programs for elementary and secondary school teachers (BA-BEd, BSc-BEd). Four years.

Degree program for holder of approved degrees. One year.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General course, three years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation). Major subjects: biology, chemistry, general sciences, geology, mathematics, natural sciences, and physics. (b) Honors course, four years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation). Available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, mathematical physics, and physics.

Master of science (MSc). A minimum of one year from an honors bachelor's degree. Available in biology, chemistry, mathematics, and physics.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

School of business administration

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). Four years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation).

Diploma in business administration (DipBusAdmin). Three years.

Diploma in business administration (computer systems option). Three years.

Graduate diploma in business administration. One year after first degree.

ENGINEERING

School of engineering

Bachelor of applied science (BEng). Four years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation).

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Two years after three-year diploma in engineering technology.

Diploma in engineering technology (DipEngTechnol). Three years: chemical engineering technology, civil engineering technology, electronic engineering technology, mechanical engineering technology.

FORESTRY

School of forestry

Bachelor of science in forestry (BScF). Four years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation).

Diploma in forest technology (DipForTechnol). Two years.

Certificate in environmental forest technology. One year after forest diploma.

Certificate in logging technology. One year after forest diploma.

LIBRARY TECHNOLOGY

School of library technology

Diploma in library technology (DipLibTechnol). Two years.

NURSING

School of nursing

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). Three years (post-basic); 4 years (basic).

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

School of physical and health education

Bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE). Four years from honor high school graduation (or senior matriculation).

Bachelor of physical education in outdoor recreation resources studies. Three years from honors, HSGD.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Off-campus courses — undergraduate courses in arts for students proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications. Courses are presently being offered at Atikokan, Dryden, Fort Frances, Geraldton, Kenora, Manitouage, Marathon, Nipigon/Red Rock, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout, and Terrace Bay. Evening session — undergraduate courses in arts and science. Spring and summer sessions — courses offered in arts and science for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications by working towards degrees and diplomas in education. Also, a limited number of courses in physical education.

For no university credit

Adult education services — systematic courses in the humanities and other areas of proper concern to a university on a non-credit basis. Special short courses — professional refresher or maintenance courses.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Canadian studies; environmental planning; graduate diploma in economic development; humanistic studies; industrial relations; international studies; liberal science; Taiga studies; theatre arts.

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY OF SUDBURY*

Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French version follows

Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6

Telephone: 705-675-1151

Cable: Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario

Telex: 027-7569

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS President — E.J. Monahan, MA, LMS, PhD. Vice-president (administration) — T.L. Hennessy, BSc. Vice-president (academic) — to be appointed. Registrar — J.M. Porter, BBA, MEd. Chief librarian — A.H. Mrozewski, MA, BLS, MLS. Director, centre for continuing education — Gérard Lafrenière, BA, LPh. Public relations officer — Bernard Lalande, BA. Comptroller — Carl Nurmi, BCom, CA. Director of services — P. Menard, BSc. Director, computer services — L.J. Graham, BSc, MA. Admissions officer — Shirley Vincent, BA. Director of student affairs/awards — R. Wolosczuk, BA. Assistant registrar, statistics — Mirko Mehes, BA. Publications officer — Jean Baxter (Mrs), BA. Assistant registrar, records — R.T. Begley, BSc. Director,

university health services — A.G. Cecutti, MD. Secondary school liaison officer — D. St-Jules, BA. Director of counselling services — J. Dardick, BSc, MA. Director, cultural affairs — E. Woodward (acting). Director, instructional media centre — W.B. Hart. Administrative assistant to the president — Léonce Boudreau, BA, BEd, MA. Secretary, board of governors — D.A. Obonsawin, BA, MA. Assistant director, centre for continuing education — P. Blenkinsop, MA. Assistant director (television and correspondence), continuing education — Nancy Murphy, BA, MA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Humanities — G. Morcos, LèsL, DiplENSdeSaint-Cloud, DU. Science — D.H. Williamson, BSc, PhD. Social sciences — K.W. Schwager, DrsSoc. Professional schools — R.J.H. Liljelund, MA, MS, PhD, DBA, PEng.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTES Commerce and administration — J.D. Dewar (acting), BEd, MA, EdD. Education — S. Bordeleau, BA, BPh, LTh, MEd, PhD. Engineering — A.S. Tombalakian, BA, MASc, PhD, FCIC, PEng. Graduate studies — E. Wright, MA, PhD. Nursing — D.M. Pringle, BScN, MS. Physical and health education (chairman of school and director of division) — R. Wallingford, BS, BPE, MEd, EdD. Social work — B.A. Gélín, MA, MSW, DSW. Sports administration (chairman) — R.S. Wanzel, BPE, MA, PhD. Translators and interpreters — R.J.H. Liljelund (acting), PhD, DBA.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Astronomy — S. Demers, BSc, MA, PhD. Biology — J.R. Morris, BScAgr, MSc, PhD. Canadian studies (coordinator) — R.M. Bray, MA. Chemistry —

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

K. Westaway, BSc, PhD. Classical studies — G.I. Clarke, BA, MA, BD. Economics — W.R. Cook, MA. English — J.S. Lewis, BA, MA, PhD. Folklore — G. Lemieux, MA, PhD. French — G. Bélanger, LèsL, MA. Geography — J.R. Pitblado, MA, PhD. Geology — P. Copper, MA, PhD. History — A.D. Gilbert, MA, PhD. Mathematics — J.L. Davison, BSc, PhD. Modern languages — L. Kitching, MA, PhD. Native studies — J.W.E. Newbery, BA, BD, DD. Philosophy — A.W. Cragg, MA, DPhil. Physics — G.A. Rubin, BSc, DiplPhys, Drrernat. Political science — R. Dyck, BA, MA, PhD. Psychology — I. Miljkovitch, LèsL, DIPP, DoctPsychol. Religious studies — V.B. Matthews, CD, BA, STB, MA, PhD. Sociology and anthropology — J. Elliott, BSc, MSc, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Laurentian is a non-denominational, bilingual and co-educational institution.

BACKGROUND Laurentian University was established by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1960. Teaching began in 1960 and the first degrees were conferred in 1961. The provincial act provided for the federation of denominational universities or colleges with Laurentian University. In 1960, the University of Sudbury (Roman Catholic), founded in 1913, and Huntington University (United Church), incorporated in 1960, federated with Laurentian. Thorneloe University (Anglican) joined the federation in 1963.

By the acts of federation, the degree-granting powers of the federated universities are held in abeyance except in theology. Under the federating agreements, each of these church-related universities provides a college in the faculty of arts and science of Laurentian University. At present, the federated colleges limit their instruction to philosophy and religious studies; philosophy is also offered within the joint university department of philosophy. All students receive their degrees from Laurentian University.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors consists of 25 voting members (5 appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, 6 by the University of Sudbury, 6 by the United Church of Canada, 6 by the synod of the Anglican diocese of Algoma, one member-at-large appointed by the board, and the president [ex officio]) and 8 non-voting members (2 appointed by faculty, 2 by senate, 1 by the students' general association, 1 by the extension students' general association, 1 by the administrative staff association and 1 by the clerical association or maintenance association). The board of governors has all powers over, in respect of, or in relation to the government, financial management and control of the university and of its officers, employees and agents, its property, revenues, expenditures, business and affairs.

SENATE Senate, consisting of 38 voting and 10 non-voting members, and a speaker, is composed of university representatives of the faculty and administration, the federated and affiliated colleges, and University College, 2 representatives of the board of governors, 6 students (5 elected from the students' general association, 1 elected or appointed by the extension students' general association). The senate is responsible for the educational policy of the university, and, with the approval of the board insofar as the expenditure of funds and establishment of facilities are concerned, may create faculties, schools, institutes, departments, chairs, or courses of instruction within the university.

INCOME (Year ended April 30, 1975) Operating funds derive from Ontario government (64.66%), fees (16.3%), debenture interest grants (11.68%), gifts and grants (3.8%), miscellaneous (2.15%), interest earned (1.41%). Provincial assistance — operating \$9,116,559; capital assistance \$52,000;

grant for debenture repayment \$340,835. Total operating revenue, \$11,940,505.

PUBLICATIONS Calendar, continuing education intersession and summer session calendar, admissions brochure, folders on the professional schools, bi-monthly newsletter (Journal), internal monthly newsletter (Gazette), available from the publications officer. Student newspapers: Lambda, room G1, Student Street, campus; Le Calumet, room L219.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: a six-week day session from early July to mid-August and an evening intersession from mid-April to end of June.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located within the limits of the city of Sudbury (population, 96,500; region, 162,749), on an 800-acre campus, only a ten-minute drive from downtown Sudbury. The land rises in an arc of hills overlooking three lakes. The first two phases of Laurentian University's master plan have been completed. They include the H.J. Fraser science building with classrooms, laboratories, offices, shops, three auditoria which can be combined to form one large auditorium, a planetarium and an astrodome; a classroom building with amphitheatre; the arts and humanities building housing faculty offices, seminar rooms and four language laboratories; the dining assembly building; and finally the administration and library tower or Ralph D. Parker building containing the library (300,000 volumes) and the university's administrative offices. All these buildings are connected and allow passage under cover from end to end of the whole complex. The colleges also maintain libraries and reading rooms.

To the east and southeast of the main campus are the college residences and the Laurentian University residence complex (where approximately 15,000 square feet is designated as a campus centre for centralized social facilities). The Sudbury Teachers' College on campus was integrated with Laurentian University as a school of education on September 1, 1974. A short distance from the administration and library tower is a complex of sports facilities including the Benjamin F. Avery physical education centre with a 50-metre swimming pool, football and soccer fields, and Olympic-designed track, and tennis courts. Student services include: a health service, a placement office, counselling services, a director of student affairs/awards who also advises foreign students and maintains a list of off-campus housing.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Huntington, Thorneloe, and Sudbury Colleges have residence accommodation for 400 men and women in single and double rooms. The Laurentian University residence complex includes the University College residence accommodating 250 students, a single-student apartment building accommodating 396 students, and a married student high-rise tower with 129 apartments.

LIBRARIES The Ralph D. Parker building contains the library (300,000 volumes and 4,000 periodicals). The Science library in the Horace J. Fraser science building offers documentation in the pure and applied sciences. The colleges also maintain libraries and reading rooms. The physical education reading room is located in the Benjamin F. Avery Physical Education Centre. The library of the school of education is in the school's own building.

STUDENT LIFE Students are represented on the board of governors, the executive and other committees of the board, the senate and university standing committees. The Students' General Association through its cultural and social committees, provides a

calendar of events, and sponsors such activities as drama, publications, political clubs, faculty organizations and service clubs. Sports facilities, including the Benjamin F. Avery physical education centre with a 50-metre swimming pool, football and soccer fields, quarter-mile track, tennis courts, and a ski hill with a tow, are available through the division of physical and health education for intercollegiate and intramural programs, recreational clubs, and elective instructional classes.

MEDICAL SERVICES Service is broad in scope, encompassing preventive medicine, psychological disturbances, health education, and medical care, under the direction of a physician. Fee of \$6.75 is included in composite compulsory fees for students.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Counselling services include pre-university, personal, academic and vocational.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE Textbooks and other items are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with the university, maintains a full-time Canada Manpower Centre on campus on a year-round basis. The purpose is to assist graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer or part-time employment, and to assist employers wishing to recruit at Laurentian.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT The Students' General Association through its council and committees represents the students and is responsible for a large section of student functions. Fees of \$37 are included in composite compulsory fees. The individual colleges and professional schools also have student councils, and the residences have residence councils. Students are also represented on the university board of governors, senate, standing committees, and departmental committees.

GRADING SYSTEM The grading scale for courses in the faculties of arts and science is as follows: A — (75-100%); B — (66-74%); C — (60-65%); D — (50-59%); F — (0-49%), failure; I — incomplete; W — withdrawal with permission.

The grading systems in the professional schools vary, and the calendar should be consulted. Unless an incomplete course is completed within a month of the examination, the course will be graded "F". However, the dean of the faculty concerned may grant an extension of the prescribed period.

Distinction at graduation — students who graduate with an average of 75% on all courses taken at Laurentian University will be granted their degrees with high distinction.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Students are given consideration for a number of entrance scholarships which are awarded on academic merit. There are 40 tuition scholarships for full-time first year students with 80% or better out of high school. In-course scholarships and bursaries are awarded on academic merit or financial need where terms specify or both. The university is a participant in the Ontario student assistance program.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS The method of determining final marks is left to the individual instructor, after consultation with his class, subject to the approval of the department or school concerned. Where there is a final examination in a course, a supplemental must also be offered unless the final examination is being taken by a student merely to upgrade term marks. A supplemental is to have the same weight in determining the final

mark as the final examination had. Appeals with respect to course grades must be lodged within six months of the official publication of grades for the courses in question. Students may appeal to write a special examination under certain conditions.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the president at convocations held at the end of May and at the end of October.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year — full-time: (a) undergraduate tuition, \$590; miscellaneous compulsory fees, \$73; total \$663; (b) graduate tuition: degree fee — \$300; registration fee — \$100 per term up to \$900; continuation fee, \$50 per term. Part-time graduate students: fee per course \$225; thesis fee, after completion of formal course work, per term up to three terms — \$150; continuation fee, beyond a \$900 total — \$50 per term.

Residence fees for academic year — single room: \$750. Double room: \$600-\$645. Meals are available in the Great Hall and cafeterias on a cash basis or a meal card may be purchased. Married students apartments: \$134 a month for an apartment with one bedroom, living-room, bathroom, and kitchen with stove and refrigerator.

Extension fees — in Sudbury, each full course \$130 tuition, and \$8 compulsory fees; for off-campus studies, each full course \$135 tuition, and \$7 compulsory fees.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Certificates equivalent to Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) with three subjects — five courses or six credits, minimum overall average of 60%. Note: Ontario students who complete a three-year program at CAAT's with at least 66% overall average are admissible with possible advanced standing in a maximum of 5 courses. Quebec students with completion of the two-year CEGEP (Diplôme d'études collégiales) or the two-year collegial program (diploma of collegial standing) are admissible with possible advanced standing. British Columbia — graduation from grade 12 in the academic-technical program with C plus or better. New Brunswick — grade 12 in regular program with 1st class standing over grades 10, 11, and 12. Nova Scotia — grade 12 in university preparatory program with 1st class standing over grades 10, 11, and 12. Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan — grade 12. Newfoundland — 1st year of Memorial University. P.E.I. — 1st year of University of P.E.I. A limited number of superior grade 12 students will be admitted — such candidates must have obtained a minimum average of 80 percent in grade 12 (year 4, or equivalent) and have maintained an "A" average throughout secondary school. Also required are a personal biography, a positive recommendation by the guidance counsellor and/or principal, and an interview. Subject to certain conditions, year 5 or grade 13 students may take courses concurrently with their secondary school program, but credit will not be granted until the student has completed a normal basis of admission.

2. The university requires a complete academic report for the last three years of secondary school, and a recommendation by the secondary school last attended regarding fitness for university studies.

3. Specific requirements. Arts and general science — English or français (at least one credit). Science — chemistry; calculus; two of biology, physics, geology or mathematics not credited above (recommended subjects: two mathematics, chemistry, physics, one other science). Commerce — level V English or level V français (one or two credits); two level V (grade 13) mathematics*. Commerce (in sports administration) — level V

English or level V français (one or two credits), two level V mathematics*. Engineering — mathematics (calculus); mathematics (introductory analytical geometry and algebra)*; chemistry; physics. Nursing — English or français (one or two credits); chemistry; biology. Physical and health education — English or français (one or two credits). Social work — English or français (one or two credits). Science in language — English (at least one credit with 66% average); French or français (at least one credit with 66% average); a third language is recommended.

*Candidates without these requirements may be admitted on an individual basis.

Foreign students

Certificates evaluated for equivalence to normal requirements. Notarized English or French translations of certificates not in English or French are required. Applicants without English or French as a first language where applicable must pass the test of English as a foreign language. USA — first-year standing at an accredited college or university, minimum 30 semester hours in appropriate subjects. Applicants with a high standing in secondary schools, e.g., in advanced placement program, apply to office of admissions for specific consideration. UK, West Indies, East and West Africa, Hong Kong — GCE or University of Hong Kong matriculation certificate with either four subjects (at least three A-level) or five subjects (at least two A-level). Scottish leaving certificate accepted. Other school or high school certificates may be acceptable. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Candidates of mature age (21 years or older on October 1 of current year) who cannot meet the normal requirements may be admissible. For details write the mature applicant counsellor.

Graduate

Students seeking admission to a graduate program must hold an honors bachelor's degree or its equivalent with at least second-class standing (B) in an appropriate area of study.

Date for receipt of applications

Canadian students — applications for admission should be received by August 31 of the year in which admission is sought. Foreign students should apply before June 30.

COURSES AND DEGREES

Note: the university uses both French and English as languages of instruction. In all cases the number of years given is beyond senior matriculation.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, normally three years. Concentrations are offered in anthropology, Canadian studies, economics, English, français, French, geography, German, history, Italian, Latin, mathematics, native studies, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, Russian, sociology, and Spanish. Combined or double concentrations may be approved at the discretion of the dean. (b) Honors program, normally four years, commencing in the second year. The student is cautioned that some of the honors programs require the completion of specific courses in the first year. At the discretion of the dean, and with the approval of the department(s) concerned, specializations are offered in courses such as: economics, English,

English and French, English and history, English and philosophy, geography, history, history and philosophy, français, French, French and history, French and philosophy, mathematics, philosophy, psychology, political science, political science and economics, political science and français, political science and philosophy, sociology.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). English, history. Minimum one year full time from BA honors.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of general science (BGS). General program, normally three years. At least one general science course from each science department, and two three-course continuations (one of which must be in a science discipline) must be taken.

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General program, normally three years. Concentrations are offered in: biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics. Combined or double concentrations may be approved at the discretion of the dean. (b) Honors program, normally four years. The first year is the same as the general degree but students are cautioned that some of the honors programs require the completion of specific courses in the first year. Specializations are offered in: biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics, biology-chemistry, chemistry-physics, chemistry-geology, physics-geology.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Programs leading to a master's degree require a minimum of one academic year beyond the honors degree. Programs are offered in: biology, chemistry, geology, and physics.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

Each of the professional schools of Laurentian University offers a program requiring four years. Professional courses are taught by the schools and non-professional courses by the faculties of arts and science. The following programs are offered:

COMMERCE

Honors bachelor of commerce (BCom). Four years from senior matriculation; school of commerce and administration.

Honors bachelor of commerce in sports administration [BCom(sports administration)]. Four years from senior matriculation, offered jointly by school of commerce and administration, and school of physical and health education.

A graduate diploma in business administration is awarded at the successful completion of a one-year program open to those who have obtained an undergraduate degree in a discipline other than commerce or business administration.

EDUCATION

Sudbury Teachers' College on the campus was integrated with Laurentian on September 1, 1974. It awards a teaching certificate for teaching in French language schools. Admission requires six grade 13 credits, with a credit in français and a credit in English, and a general average of 60 percent.

Bachelor of education (BEd) is offered in the faculty of education at Nipissing College in North Bay. Admission requires proof of graduation with an approved degree from an accredited university.

ENGINEERING

The school of engineering offers a general first-year and a second-year specializing in chemical, civil, metallurgical, mining, or mechanical engineering.

LANGUAGE

Honors bachelor of science in language (BSL). Four years from senior matriculation; school of translators and interpreters.

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). Four years from senior matriculation; school of nursing.

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Honors bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE). Four years from senior matriculation; school of physical and health education.

SOCIAL WORK

Honors bachelor of social work (BSW). Four years from senior matriculation; school of social work.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS The Centre for continuing education directs a summer session and an evening intersession on the Sudbury campus and in other Northern Ontario centres, and offers part-time winter session courses in Sudbury, Blind River, Chapleau, Elliot Lake, Espanola, Kirkland Lake, Manitoulin Island, New Liskeard, Noelville, Parry Sound, Sturgeon Falls, Iron Bridge, Leveck-Onaping, North Bay, Timmins, Chelmsford, Huntsville, Capreol, Matheson, Bracebridge and St. Charles. Summer and intersession courses are offered in some of these areas. Some courses are offered by correspondence. Television and videotapes are also used for credit courses.

For university credit

Full BA program offered. During the regular session, part-time and full-time programs are integrated, with some courses offered on campus in the evening. Evening intersession — undergraduate courses in arts, certain courses in science and professional schools. Summer session — undergraduate courses in arts and certain science and professional school subjects for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional status. To receive a degree, a student must complete at least five full Laurentian courses (normally the last five).

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Special programs can be arranged to prepare students for entrance to professional faculties elsewhere. The following interdisciplinary programs are offered: native studies (BA); Canadian studies (BA); bachelor of commerce in sports administration. A certificate of bilingualism will be awarded to a student receiving a general or honors bachelor's degree on the successful completion of written and oral examinations.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES The Institute of Astronomy has a Spitz model, A-3-P planetarium, a 6" Maksutov telescope, and a 22" Newtonian telescope for visual, photographic, and photoelectric observations; and an 8" photographic telescope. Director: S. Demers, BSc, MA, PhD.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE University College, Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ont. P3E 2C6. Principal, dean of students and registrar: Rand Dyck, PhD. Co-educational. Non-denominational. Bilingual. Founded 1960. Constituent college within the university faculty of arts and science. Has residential accommodation.

FEDERATED UNIVERSITIES (Credits are transferable to Laurentian University of Sudbury).

Huntington University, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6. President: L.J. Winkel, BA, ThM, DTh. Registrar: Rev. D. Joblin, BA, BD. Co-educational. United Church. Established and federated with Laurentian University of Sudbury 1960. Offers undergraduate courses in religious studies. Residence.

Université de Sudbury/University of Sudbury, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6. Acting president: H. Bertrand, SJ, BA, LPh, LTh, HonDrèsSc. Registrar: G. Pion, BA, MA. Co-educational and bilingual. Roman Catholic (Jesuits). Established in 1913. Federated with Laurentian University of Sudbury on September 10, 1960. Offers courses in philosophy and religious studies. Residential accommodation.

Thorneloe University, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6. Vice-chancellor and provost: V.B. Matthews, CD, MA, STB, PhD. Registrar: H.R. Kreager, BA, MTh. Co-educational. Anglican. Established 1961. Offers undergraduate courses in religious studies. Residence.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES (Degrees are awarded by Laurentian University of Sudbury).

Algoma College, Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario P6A 2G4. Principal: D. Watkins, BEd, MA, PhD. Registrar: R. McCutcheon, BA, MA. Affiliated with Laurentian University of Sudbury on December 17, 1965. First-year students enrolled in September 1967. The college offers full-time 1st-year science, 1st and 2nd year commerce and social work, and three year general arts, leading to BA of Laurentian University.

Nipissing College, North Bay, Ontario P1B 8L7. Principal: G. Zytaruk, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Registrar: D.L. Lawrence, BMath, BEd. Established in 1967 and affiliated with Laurentian University of Sudbury. The college offers first-year-level courses in science and social work and first and second year level courses in commerce; three-year general arts leading to BA of Laurentian University; and bachelor of education (which requires one year after an approved degree). Residence

University College of Hearst, Hearst, Ontario P0L 1N0. Director of studies: Raymond Tremblay, BA, BSc. Registrar: Doric Germain, BA, MA. Founded in 1953. Affiliated with the University of Sudbury in 1957 and with Laurentian University in 1963. The University College of Hearst offers a program leading to the bachelor of arts degree to its full- and part-time students. Concentration subjects are English, français, history, philosophy, psychology and sociology. Non-denominational, bilingual and a co-educational institution.

UNIVERSITÉ LAURENTIENNE DE SUDBURY*

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Télex: 027-7569

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au secrétaire général

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RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX L'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury est une institution non confessionnelle, bilingue et mixte.

HISTORIQUE L'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury a été établie par acte de l'assemblée législative de l'Ontario en 1960, à titre d'institution non confessionnelle, bilingue et mixte. Elle a commencé son enseignement en 1960 et a conféré ses premiers grades en 1961. La loi provinciale prévoit la fédération d'universités ou collèges confessionnels avec l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. En 1960, l'Université de Sudbury (catholique), fondée en 1913, et l'Université Huntington (Église-Unie), ayant obtenu son incorporation en 1960, se sont fédérées à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. L'Université Thorneloe (anglicane) s'est jointe à la fédération en 1963.

Les accords de fédération autorisent chacune de ces universités confessionnelles à maintenir un collège à l'intérieur de la faculté des arts et des sciences de l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. Actuellement, les collèges fédérés limitent leur enseignement à la philosophie et aux sciences religieuses. La philosophie est également enseignée dans le cadre du département conjoint de philosophie. Tous les étudiants obtiennent leurs grades de l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury.

CONSEIL DES GOUVERNEURS Le Conseil des gouverneurs est composé de 25 membres à voix active (5 nommés par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil, 6 par l'Université de Sudbury, 6 par l'Église-Unie du Canada, 6 par le synode du diocèse anglican d'Algoma, 1 par le Conseil des gouverneurs, et le recteur) et de 8 membres sans voix active (2 nommé par les professeurs, 2 par le sénat, 1 par l'Association générale des étudiants, 1 par l'Association générale des étudiants de l'éducation permanente, 1 par l'Association du personnel administratif et 1 par l'Association du personnel de bureau). Le Conseil des gouverneurs possède autorité absolue en ce qui a trait au gouvernement, à l'administration financière et à la direction de l'université, aux administrateurs, employés et agents, aux propriétés, revenus, dépenses et aux affaires générales de l'université.

SÉNAT Le Sénat se compose de 38 membres à voix active, de 10 sans voix active, représentant les professeurs, les collèges fédérés, les collèges affiliés, et le Collège universitaire; font également partie du sénat 6 étudiants (5 élus par l'Association générale des étudiants, 1 élu ou nommé par l'Association générale des étudiants de l'extension), et 2 membres du Conseil des gouverneurs. Le sénat est responsable de l'aspect pédagogique de l'université, et il peut instituer des facultés, des écoles, des instituts, des départements, des chaires ou des cours à l'université, après avoir reçu l'approbation du conseil quant aux dépenses engagées et aux installations requises.

REVENUS (12 mois — du 1^{er} mai 1974 au 30 avril 1975) Les budgets des opérations proviennent du gouvernement de l'Ontario (64.66%), des droits (16.3%), des subventions spéciales pour les obligations (11.68%), des dons et des subventions

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

(3.8%), de sources diverses (2.15%), autres (1.41%). Aide provinciale — fonctionnement: \$9,116,559; \$52,000 investissements capitaux; aide financière, subvention pour remboursement d'obligations, \$340,835; revenus pour fonctionnement: \$11,940,505.

PUBLICATIONS On trouvera chez le responsable des publications, l'annuaire, l'annuaire des cours du Centre d'éducation permanente, le dépliant sur les admissions, les dépliants des écoles professionnelles, le bulletin bi-mensuel (Journal Laurentien) et la Gazette Laurentienne. Journal étudiant: Le Calumet, salle L219; Lambda, salle G1, La Rue.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session d'automne: de la mi-septembre au début de mai. Session d'été: une session de jour durant six semaines, du début de juillet à la mi-août, et une session de douze semaines durant la soirée, de la mi-avril au début de juillet.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS L'université est située dans les limites de la ville de Sudbury (qui a à peu près une population de 96,500 et dont le district a environ 162,749) sur un terrain de 800 acres, à dix minutes de voiture de la ville. Le terrain va s'élevant vers le sud jusqu'à une crête rocheuse formant croissant et donnant sur trois lacs.

Les travaux des deux premières phases de la construction de l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury sont terminés. Ils comprennent l'édifice des sciences H.J. Fraser, avec salles de cours, laboratoires, bureaux, boutiques, trois auditoriums que l'on peut transformer en une seule grande salle, un planétarium et un observatoire; un édifice des classes avec amphithéâtre; l'édifice des arts et des humanités qui loge des bureaux de professeurs, des salles de séminaires et deux laboratoires de langue; l'édifice de réception et de restauration; enfin l'édifice Ralph D. Parker, ou Tour de l'administration et de la bibliothèque, qui abrite la bibliothèque (300,000 volumes) et les bureaux administratifs de l'université. Tous ces édifices communiquent entre eux et l'accès de l'un à l'autre est possible sans sortir à l'extérieur. Les bibliothèques des collèges mettent aussi à la disposition des étudiants et des professeurs des volumes qui traitent des matières qu'enseignent leurs départements de sciences religieuses et de philosophie. On y trouve aussi des volumes de consultation générale et des périodiques choisis. La salle de lecture de l'Éducation physique est située dans le Centre d'éducation physique Benjamin F. Avery. La bibliothèque de l'école des sciences de l'éducation se trouve dans l'édifice de l'école.

À l'est et au sud-est de ces édifices se situent les maisons d'étudiants. Un centre universitaire, appelé La Rue, occupera le rez-de-chaussée de la nouvelle résidence étudiante. Cette rue comportera des magasins, des bureaux, des salons et des salles de jeux.

À quelque distance de l'immeuble de la bibliothèque se trouvent les installations sportives comprenant le Centre d'éducation physique Benjamin F. Avery avec une piscine de cinquante mètres, les terrains de football et de soccer, une piste de course répondant aux exigences olympiques et des courts de tennis.

Les services pour étudiants comprennent un service de santé, de placement, d'orientation et des étudiants étrangers.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Les maisons d'étudiants de Huntington, de Thorneloe et du Collège de l'Université de Sudbury peuvent accueillir un total de 400 étudiants. Les résidences de l'Université Laurentienne comprennent la résidence du Collège Universitaire qui peut loger 250 étudiants, un édifice-

appartement pour 396 étudiants célibataires, et une tour de 129 appartements pour étudiants mariés.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES La bibliothèque contient 300,000 volumes. Les bibliothèques des collèges mettent aussi à la disposition des étudiants et des professeurs des volumes qui traitent des matières qu'enseignent leurs départements de sciences religieuses et de philosophie. On y trouve aussi des volumes de consultation générale et des périodiques choisis.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE Les étudiants ont leurs représentants au Conseil des gouverneurs, à l'administration et aux autres comités du conseil, au sénat, et aux comités permanents de l'université. L'Association générale des étudiants, par l'entremise de ses comités des affaires culturelles et sociales, publie un annuaire des événements et commandite des activités telles que le théâtre, les publications, les clubs politiques, les organisations de professeurs, les clubs sociaux et des activités sportives. À l'intérieur de la Cité universitaire on trouve tout le nécessaire pour la participation aux sports par équipes, les jeux de loisir et l'enseignement.

SERVICES MÉDICAUX Les services comprennent la médecine préventive, les problèmes psychologiques, l'hygiène et les soins médicaux dispensés par un médecin. Les frais de \$6.75 sont compris dans les frais accessoires.

SERVICES DE CONSULTATION Les services de consultation comprennent l'aspect universitaire, personnel, les carrières et l'orientation pré-universitaire.

LIBRAIRIE On y trouve des livres et d'autres articles à des prix raisonnables.

EMPLOI DES ÉTUDIANTS Le ministère de la Main-d'œuvre et de l'Immigration, en collaboration avec l'université, possède un bureau permanent de placement à la disposition des étudiants. Le but de ce bureau est d'aider les gradués et autres étudiants à se trouver un emploi régulier, d'été, ou à temps partiel, et de faciliter le recrutement à l'université par les employeurs.

ORGANISATIONS ÉTUDIANTES L'Association générale des étudiants et l'Association des étudiants francophones par leur conseil et leurs comités, représente les étudiants et assume la responsabilité d'une grande partie des activités étudiantes. Les frais de \$37 sont compris dans les frais accessoires. Les différents collèges et écoles professionnelles ont aussi leurs associations d'étudiants, responsables de la vie récréative des étudiants inscrits dans leurs organisations. Les activités des étudiants dans les résidences sont organisées par les conseils de résidences. Les étudiants sont également représentés au sénat de l'université, au Conseil des gouverneurs et dans les comités permanents de l'université et les comités départementaux.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS L'éventail des cotes pour chaque cours (programme général et programme de spécialisation des facultés des arts et des sciences) est: A — (75-100%); B — (66-74%); C — (60-65%); D — (50-59%); F — (0-49%) (échec); I — incomplet; W — abandon avec permission. Consultez l'annuaire pour les écoles professionnelles. Un cours incomplet doit être parachevé durant le mois qui suit l'examen à défaut de quoi le cours portera la cote "F" au dossier. Le doyen de la faculté en question peut toutefois accorder un sursis.

Mentions d'honneur à la collation des grades — l'étudiant qui finit ses études avec une moyenne générale de 75 p. 100 ou plus dans toutes les matières étudiées à l'Université Laurentienne se voit décerner, à la discrétion du sénat de l'université, un baccalauréat "avec grande distinction".

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS L'université accorde son attention au mérite scolaire de tous les étudiants par l'attribution d'un certain nombre de bourses d'entrée. Les bourses valables durant les études sont attribuées selon le mérite scolaire ou les besoins financiers justifiés ou pour ces deux raisons à la fois. L'université participe au programme d'Aide financière aux étudiants de l'Ontario.

EXAMENS FINALS La manière de calculer la note finale est laissée au professeur, après consultation des étudiants et sous réserve de l'approbation du département ou de l'école concernés. S'il y a un examen final, le cours doit prévoir un examen de reprise, à moins que l'étudiant ne subisse l'examen final que dans le but d'augmenter sa note semestrielle. L'examen de reprise aura la même valeur que l'examen final. Les appels touchant les notes des cours devront être déposés dans les six mois qui suivent la publication officielle des notes du cours en question.

COLLATION DES GRADES Les grades sont conférés par le recteur lors des collations de mai et d'octobre.

DROITS D'INSCRIPTION Frais de scolarité annuels — étudiants à temps plein. (a) Niveau pré-grade, \$590; frais divers obligatoires, \$73; total: \$663. (b) Les frais de maîtrise: étudiants à plein temps — frais du diplôme — \$300; frais d'inscription — \$100 par semestre, jusqu'à \$900; ré-inscriptions subséquentes — \$50 par semestre. Étudiants à temps partiel — un cours — \$225, jusqu'à \$900; ré-inscriptions subséquentes \$50 par semestre.

Frais pour les étudiants à temps partiel à Sudbury — frais de scolarité, le cours complet, \$130; droits obligatoires, \$8. Étudiants à temps partiel des centres extérieurs — frais de scolarité, le cours complet, \$135; droits obligatoires, \$7.

Frais de résidence: chambre simple, 7 jours par semaine, \$750. Chambre double, 7 jours par semaine, \$600-\$645. Les repas sont offerts au Grand Salon et dans les cafétérias. Les étudiants peuvent, s'ils le désirent, obtenir une carte de repas. Étudiants mariés: appartements — \$134 par mois.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Étudiants canadiens — 1^{er} cycle

1. Les certificats équivalents au diplôme de fin d'études spécialisées de l'Ontario, 13^{ième} année, comportant un minimum de trois matières — cinq cours ou six crédits et une moyenne générale minimal de 60 p. 100. Nota — les élèves de l'Ontario qui terminent un programme de trois ans dans un collège d'arts appliqués et de technologie avec une moyenne générale d'au moins 66 p. 100 sont admissibles, parfois, à un niveau plus avancé. Les élèves du Québec qui terminent un programme pré-universitaire ou professionnel dans un CEGEP sont admissibles, parfois, à un niveau plus avancé. Sénat a adopté les directives relatives à l'admission des étudiants de la XII^e année à un programme universitaire à titre expérimental: que les très bons étudiants soient admis directement en première année d'université; que les candidats aient obtenu une moyenne d'au moins 80 p. 100 en XII^e année; que les candidats aient conservé une moyenne de "A" durant toutes leurs études et activités. Les étudiants de cinquième ou de la 13^e année peuvent suivre des cours de la Laurentienne en même temps que leurs études secondaires sous réserve des points certains. Les crédits universitaires ne seront accordés qu'après l'admission normale de l'étudiant à l'université.

2. L'université exige que les candidats soumettent un relevé complet de leur dossier scolaire des trois dernières années d'études

au niveau secondaire, et que la dernière école secondaire fréquentée par un candidat fournisse un rapport sur les aptitudes de l'étudiant aux études universitaires.

3. Conditions particulières. Arts et sciences générales — English ou français (un minimum d'un crédit). Science — calcul; chimie; deux de physique, biologie, géologie, ou mathématiques autre que ci-haut. Commerce — English de 5^e ou français de 5^e (un ou deux crédits), deux des mathématiques de 5^e (13^e année)*. Commerce (administration des sports) — English de 5^e ou français de 5^e (un ou deux crédits), deux des mathématiques de 5^e (13^e année)*. Génie — mathématiques (calcul); mathématiques (introduction à la géométrie) analytique et algèbre*); chimie; physique. Cours d'infirmière — English ou français (un ou deux crédits); chimie; biologie. Éducation physique et hygiène — English ou français (un ou deux crédits). BSW — English ou français (un ou deux crédits). BSL — English (un crédit, au moins 66 p. 100 de moyenne); French ou français (un crédit, au moins 66 p. 100 de moyenne); une troisième langue est recommandée.

*Les cas particuliers peuvent être soumis au bureau des admissions.

Étudiants étrangers

Certificats équivalents aux conditions ordinaires d'admission. Traduction anglaise ou française authentiquée des certificats. Les impétrants dont l'anglais ou le français n'est pas la première langue de communication doivent, dans certains cas, subir le test d'anglais langue étrangère. É.-U.-A. — première année faite à un collège ou à une université reconnus, minimum de 30 heures-semester, dans les matières voulues. Les impétrants qui ont obtenu une moyenne élevée à l'école secondaire, par ex. dans un programme avancé, sont priés d'écrire au bureau des admissions pour présenter leur cas particulier. R.-U., Indes occidentales, Afrique or. et occ., Hong Kong — certificat d'études générales (ou certificat d'immatriculation de l'Université de Hong Kong) en quatre matières (au moins trois de niveau A) ou cinq matières (au moins deux de niveau A). Le certificat de fin d'études écossais est accepté. Peuvent également être acceptés des certificats d'autres écoles. Les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles.

Étudiants adultes

Les adultes (21 ans ou plus le 1^{er} octobre de l'année courante) qui ne justifient pas des conditions ordinaires d'admission peuvent être admissibles. Pour de plus amples détails, écrire au conseiller des étudiants adultes.

Études supérieures

Les candidats à l'admission dans un programme d'études supérieures doivent présenter un baccalauréat spécialisé ou son équivalent et une note d'au moins "B" dans une matière appropriée.

Date limite des demandes d'admission

Les demandes d'admission doivent nous parvenir le 31 août de l'année en cours, pour les étudiants canadiens et le 30 juin pour les étudiants étrangers.

COURS ET GRADES À noter: l'université emploie le français et l'anglais comme langues d'enseignement. Le nombre d'années indiqué ci-dessous est la durée des études après l'immatriculation senior ou le diplôme d'études collégiales.

ARTS

Faculté des arts

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA). (a) Programme général, normalement trois ans. On offre les concentrations dans les matières suivantes: allemand, anglais, anthropologie, économie, espagnol, études canadiennes, études amérindiennes, français, géographie, histoire, italien, latin, mathématiques, philosophie, psychologie, russe, science politique, sciences religieuses et sociologie. Concentration en deux matières possible avec l'approbation du doyen. (b) Le programme spécialisé, normalement quatre ans. L'étudiant doit prendre note que certains programmes spécialisés exigent la réussite de cours particuliers en première année. Avec l'approbation du doyen et des départements concernés, l'étudiant peut prendre les spécialisations suivantes: anglais, anglais et français, anglais et histoire, anglais et philosophie, économie, français, français et histoire, français et philosophie, géographie, histoire, histoire et philosophie, mathématiques, philosophie, psychologie, science politique, science politique et économie, science politique et français, science politique et philosophie, sociologie.

École des études supérieures

Les programmes donnant droit à la maîtrise ès arts exigent un minimum d'une année d'études après l'obtention du baccalauréat spécialisé. On offre ces programmes en anglais, et en histoire.

SCIENCES

Faculté des sciences

Baccalauréat ès sciences générales (BGS). Programme général, normalement trois ans. Au moins un cours de science générales dans chacun des départements des sciences, et deux continuations de trois cours (dont au moins une dans une discipline scientifique).

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc). (a) Programme général, normalement trois ans. Concentrations en biologie, chimie, géologie, mathématiques et physique. (b) Programme spécialisé, normalement quatre ans. La première année du programme est la même que celle du grade général correspondant, mais les étudiants doivent remarquer que certains programmes spécialisés exigent la réussite de cours particuliers de la première année. On offre la spécialisation en biologie, chimie, géologie, mathématiques et physique, biologie-chimie, chimie-physique, chimie-géologie, physique-géologie.

École des études supérieures

Les programmes donnant droit à la maîtrise ès sciences exigent un minimum d'une année d'études après l'obtention du baccalauréat spécialisé. On offre ces programmes en biologie, chimie, géologie, et physique.

ÉCOLES D'ENSEIGNEMENT PROFESSIONNEL

Toutes les écoles d'enseignement professionnel de l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury offrent un programme d'études de quatre ans. Ces écoles donnent l'enseignement professionnel, tandis que l'enseignement non professionnel du programme est donné par les facultés des arts et des sciences. Les cours suivants sont offerts:

COMMERCE

Baccalauréat spécialisé en commerce (BCom). Quatre ans après l'immatriculation senior, École de commerce et d'administration.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en commerce, administration des sports. Quatre années après l'immatriculation senior, offert conjointement par l'École de commerce et d'administration et l'École d'éducation physique et d'hygiène.

Un diplôme supérieur en administration des affaires est offert aux étudiants qui, ayant déjà un premier grade dans une autre matière, suivent un programme d'études d'une année en commerce et en administration des affaires.

ÉDUCATION

L'intégration de l'École Normale avec l'Université a été approuvée en 1974. Elle est maintenant l'École d'éducation. Tout candidat qui voudra s'inscrire à l'école, en vue de l'obtention d'un brevet d'enseignement pour les écoles élémentaires françaises de l'Ontario, devra avoir six crédits de la 13^e année, dont un crédit en français et un crédit en anglais, avec une moyenne générale d'au moins 60 p. 100.

L'université a approuvé de décerner le baccalauréat en éducation aux étudiants admis au programme d'études du Collège Nipissing, un collège affilié à l'Université Laurentienne, qui ont satisfait aux exigences du programme.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE ET HYGIÈNE

Baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation physique et hygiène (BEPH). Quatre ans après l'immatriculation senior, École d'éducation physique et d'hygiène.

GÉNIE

L'école de génie offre une première année générale et une deuxième année de spécialisation en: génie chimique, génie civil, génie métallurgique, génie minier et génie mécanique.

SCIENCES DU LANGAGE

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences du langage (BSL). Quatre ans après l'immatriculation senior, École de traducteurs et d'interprètes.

SCIENCES INFIRMIÈRES

Baccalauréat en sciences infirmières (BScN). Quatre ans après l'immatriculation senior, École des sciences infirmières.

SERVICE SOCIAL

Baccalauréat spécialisé en service social (BSW). Quatre ans après l'immatriculation senior, École de service social.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Le Centre d'éducation permanente organise les cours d'été sur le campus et dans certains centres du Nord-Ontario, et offre des cours du soir durant l'année régulière à Sudbury, Blind River, Chappleau, Elliot Lake, North Bay, Espanola, Iron Bridge, Kirkland Lake, Manitoulin Island, New Liskeard, Noelville, Levack-Onaping, Parry Sound, Sturgeon Falls, Timmins, Capreol, Huntsville, Matheson et Chelmsford, Bracebridge, et St. Charles. Certaines de ces régions

offrent des cours d'été. Les cours de la session avril-juin s'offrent le soir, sur le campus et dans certains centres du Nord-Ontario.

Cours conduisant à un grade

Programme complet du BA. Cours du soir — matières du baccalauréat dans les arts, quelques-unes dans les sciences et les écoles professionnelles. Cours d'été — matières du baccalauréat dans les arts et quelques-unes des sciences et des écoles professionnelles à l'intention de ceux qui s'acheminent vers le baccalauréat, et des enseignants qui désirent améliorer leurs qualifications professionnelles. Des étudiants profitent des séries de cours télévisés et de cours par correspondance. D'autres étudiants suivent des cours crédités au moyen de bandes magnétoscopiques. L'étudiant doit suivre avec succès au moins cinq cours entiers, et ordinairement les cinq derniers cours de son programme avant de se porter candidat à un grade de la Laurentienne.

PROGRAMMES SPÉCIAUX Des programmes spéciaux peuvent être établis en vue de préparer les étudiants à l'admission aux écoles d'enseignement professionnel dans d'autres institutions d'enseignement. Les programmes interdisciplinaires déjà créés: études amérindiennes (BA), études canadiennes (BA), baccalauréat en commerce, administration des sports. L'université décerne un certificat de bilinguisme à l'étudiant qui reçoit son baccalauréat général ou spécialisé, et qui a réussi à un examen oral et éc

INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE L'Institut d'astronomie possède un planétarium Spitz, A-3-P, un télescope de 6" Maksutov, un télescope de 22" Newton, pour observations visuelles, photographiques et photoélectriques; et un télescope photographique de 8". Directeur: S. Demers, BSc, MA, PhD.

COLLÈGE CONSTITUANT Collège Universitaire, Chemin du Lac Ramsey, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 2C6. Directeur, doyen des étudiants et secrétaire général: Rand Dyck, PhD. Institution

mixte, non confessionnelle et bilingue, fondée en 1960. Collège constituant de la faculté universitaire des arts et des sciences. Résidences.

UNIVERSITÉS FÉDÉRÉES (Les crédits sont transférables à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury.)

Huntington University, Sudbury (Ont.) P3E 2C6. Président: L.J. Winckel, BA, ThM, DTh. Secrétaire général: D. Joblin, BA, BD. Mixte. Église-Unie. Fondée et fédérée avec l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury en 1960. Offre des cours au niveau d'études pré-grade en sciences religieuses. Résidence.

Université de Sudbury/University of Sudbury, Sudbury (Ont.) P3E 2C6. Recteur: H. Bertrand (intérimaire), BA, LPh, LTh, DrèsSc. Secrétaire général: G. Pion, BA, MA. Mixte et bilingue. Catholique (Jésuites). Fondée en 1913. Fédérée le 10 septembre 1960 avec l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. Offre des cours de sciences religieuses et de philosophie. Résidence.

Thorneloe University, Sudbury (Ont.) P3E 2C6. Principal et vice-chancelier: V.B. Matthews, MA, STB, PhD. Secrétaire général: H.R. Krcager, BA, MTh. Mixte, Anglicane. Fondée en 1961. Offre des cours au niveau d'études pré-grade en sciences religieuses. Résidence.

COLLÈGES AFFILIÉS (L'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury décerne les grades.)

Algoma College, Sault Ste-Marie (Ontario) P6A 2G4.

Nipissing College, North Bay (Ontario) P1B 8L7.

Collège Universitaire de Hearst, Hearst (Ontario) P0L 1N0. Directeur: Raymond Tremblay, BA, BSc. Secrétaire général: Doric Germain, BA, MA. Fondé en 1953, affilié à l'Université de Sudbury en 1957 et à l'Université Laurentienne en 1963. Le Collège Universitaire de Hearst offre, à ses étudiants à plein temps et à temps partiel, un programme d'étude menant au baccalauréat ès arts. Les sujets de concentration offerts sont English, français, histoire, philosophie, psychologie et sociologie. Institution non confessionnelle, bilingue et mixte.

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL*

Cité universitaire, Québec (Québec) G1K 7P4

Téléphone: 418-656-2131

Adresse télégraphique: REGUNLAVAL

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au bureau du registraire

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*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

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RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX L'Université Laval est un établissement de tradition chrétienne et d'expression française qui a pour objet l'enseignement supérieur et la recherche. À ce titre, elle accueille des étudiants de tous âges, de toutes religions et de l'un ou l'autre sexe. C'est une institution privée dont le budget de fonctionnement est alimenté, pour la plus grande partie, par les subventions de la direction générale de l'Enseignement supérieur du ministère provincial de l'Éducation, les sources secondaires étant les droits de scolarité que paient les étudiants, les dons et les legs ainsi que certaines subventions accordées à ses chercheurs par des organismes tant fédéraux que provinciaux ou privés. Les dépenses d'investissement sont entièrement assumées par le ministère provincial de l'Éducation et par le produit des souscriptions reçues à l'occasion des campagnes de 1948 et de 1966.

HISTORIQUE L'Université Laval doit sa naissance au Séminaire de Québec, fondé par Mgr de Laval en 1663. Le 8 décembre 1852, sa majesté la Reine Victoria signait à Londres la charte royale qui octroyait au Séminaire de Québec les droits et

privilèges d'université. Ce sont les dirigeants de ce Séminaire de Québec qui ont assumé la direction et l'administration de l'université depuis les débuts jusqu'à la fin de la deuxième guerre mondiale. L'Université Laval a décerné ses premiers diplômes en 1854. Le 8 décembre 1970, l'assemblée nationale du Québec accordait une nouvelle charte à l'Université Laval, charte qui fut promulguée en même temps que les premiers statuts de la nouvelle Université Laval, le 1^{er} septembre 1971.

CONSEIL EXÉCUTIF Le conseil exécutif exerce tous les pouvoirs de l'université, à l'exception de ceux que la charte ou les statuts attribuent exclusivement au conseil de l'université, à un organisme ou à un administrateur de l'université, et de ceux que le conseil de l'université, par simple résolution, se réserve ou réserve à d'autres organismes ou administrateurs. Le conseil exécutif a pour tâche principale de régler au jour le jour les problèmes que présente l'administration de l'université, mais en s'inspirant de la politique et des décisions formulées par le conseil de l'université. Le conseil exécutif est présidé par le vice-recteur exécutif. Sont membres de ce conseil: le recteur, les trois autres vice-recteurs, le secrétaire général et quatre membres du conseil de l'université choisis par celui-ci.

CONSEIL DE L'UNIVERSITÉ Selon la nouvelle charte et les nouveaux statuts, le conseil de l'université est l'autorité suprême de cette institution. À ce titre, il exerce médiatement ou immédiatement tous les droits et pouvoirs de l'université. Il est composé de 51 membres auxquels s'ajoutent cinq personnes qui ont voix consultative et qui ont le droit de faire des propositions mais non celui de voter. Vingt-six des 51 membres sont élus, soit, 15 professeurs élus par leurs pairs, quatre étudiants de 2^e et 3^e cycles et quatre étudiants du 1^{er} cycle, deux membres du personnel professionnel non enseignant et un du personnel de soutien. Les 25 autres sont membres du conseil de l'université soit d'office, soit en vertu d'une nomination. Ce sont le recteur, quatre vice-recteurs, le directeur de l'école des gradués, le secrétaire général, douze doyens, le président de la commission des études et celui de la commission de l'administration, deux diplômés de l'université nommés pour trois ans par l'Association des anciens de l'Université Laval et deux autres personnes nommées pour trois ans par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil. Le conseil de l'université est présidé par le recteur qui est la première autorité dans l'université et qui a la responsabilité générale de la marche et du progrès de l'université. Le recteur est élu pour cinq ans par le collège électoral. Son mandat est renouvelable de la même manière. Une même personne ne peut cependant être recteur pour plus de deux mandats consécutifs.

REVENUS Budget total de fonctionnement 1974-1975: \$95,318,866 (droits de scolarité: 9.4%; dotations: 1.3%; subventions de fonctionnement: 59%; subventions de recherche: 13.8%; autres sources: 16.5%).

PUBLICATIONS Rapport annuel; Répertoire des cours et des programmes (2^e et 3^e cycles); répertoire de cours et répertoire des programmes de cours (1^{er} cycle); renseignements généraux; livret à l'usage des étudiants étrangers et non québécois; ces publications sont à la disposition du public au bureau du registraire. Le journal "Au Fil des Événements" distribué par le service des relations publiques.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Trimestre d'automne: début septembre — fin décembre. Trimestre d'hiver: début janvier — fin avril. Trimestre d'été: début mai — fin août. Cours d'été — 1^{ère} session: début mai — fin juin (en majorité, cours donnés le soir et le samedi); 2^e session: début juillet — mi-août. La faculté des sciences de l'administration offre son enseignement durant toute l'année soit durant trois trimestres.

TERRAINS ET BÂTIMENTS Le campus principal de l'Université Laval est situé dans les territoires des cités de Sillery et de Ste-Foy à l'ouest de la cité de Québec, capitale de la province de Québec. En plus des terrains et bâtiments de la cité universitaire, l'Université Laval possède d'autres propriétés dans le Québec et à l'extérieur du Québec. L'université loue de plus des locaux aux fins de l'enseignement.

La cité universitaire couvre une superficie de 411.2 acres. L'université y a construit les pavillons d'enseignement suivants: foresterie et géodésie, 1950; sciences de l'administration, 1952; pavillon de l'Ouest, pavillon Vandry (faculté de médecine), 1957; pavillon Pouliot (sciences pures), pavillon Vachon (sciences appliquées), 1962; pavillon des services (agriculture), 1963; pavillon De Koninck (sciences humaines), 1964; pavillon Comtois (agriculture), 1966; sciences de l'éducation, bibliothèque générale, 1968; pavillon de l'éducation physique et des sports, 1970; pavillon des arts, 1972; arena, 1975; pavillon de médecine dentaire, 1975. À la maison Kelly, acquise au moment de l'achat du terrain, loge les Anciens de Laval. L'aire désignée pour les activités étudiantes comprend le pavillon Pollack (1957 et 1962) et les résidences d'étudiants. Les pavillons Biermans-Morau (1957), Lemieux (1962) et Parent (1965 et 1970) servent au logement des étudiants, le pavillon Lacerte (1965), et une aile du pavillon Parent, au logement des étudiantes. La centrale d'énergie (1954), où loge le service des terrains et bâtiments, dessert les édifices du campus, auxquels elle est reliée par un réseau souterrain. La première phase du réseau de stationnement souterrain a été réalisée en 1970 par la construction d'un parc-autos de 1,500 places adjacent au pavillon de l'éducation physique et des sports. Des passages souterrains relient tous les pavillons à l'exception du Grand Séminaire et du Lemieux. Le pavillon Comtois est relié aussi au pavillon des services par un tunnel passant sous la route du Vallon. De même, les résidences des étudiants, soit les pavillons Parent et Biermans-Morau, sont reliées entre elles et au pavillon Pollack. L'université a vendu des terrains de la cité au gouvernement fédéral pour la construction du laboratoire de recherches forestières (1955) et du laboratoire de recherches en agriculture (1970). Ces deux laboratoires sont reliés au réseau des services de l'université. Un couloir souterrain permet une communication facile entre le laboratoire de recherches en agriculture et le pavillon des services de la faculté des sciences de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation.

L'université possède des propriétés à l'extérieur de la cité universitaire: à St-Augustin de Portneuf, une station agronomique; à St-David de l'Auberivière, une ferme; dans le parc des Laurentides, un pavillon pour l'enseignement et la recherche en sciences forestières et à St-Elzéar de Beauce, un observatoire astronomique. L'université a acquis un terrain à Soloi dans l'Île de Chypre en 1968 et y a construit une résidence en 1969.

Propriétés et locaux loués. Le gouvernement du Québec, en 1963, a convenu de pourvoir l'Université Laval d'une forêt expérimentale d'environ 25 milles carrés, située dans le parc des Laurentides, afin de permettre aux professeurs de donner des cours pratiques et de s'adonner à des travaux de recherche. L'Université Laval occupe des locaux loués du Séminaire de Québec dans l'édifice du Grand Séminaire situé sur le terrain contigu à la cité universitaire. Le Centre d'études nordiques occupe quatre bâtisses louées du ministère des Richesses naturelles dans le territoire du Nouveau-Québec à Poste-à-la-Baleine.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Total: 2,350 chambres simples et 53 chambres doubles. Il y a trois résidences pour les hommes avec un total de 1,650 chambres simples et de 35 chambres doubles. Pour les filles, il y a deux résidences avec un

total de 695 chambres simples et 18 chambres doubles. Le loyer de la chambre est de \$55 par mois (à compter de septembre 1976) pour les étudiants réguliers à temps complet. Les étudiants des cours d'été paient \$18 par semaine. Une liste des appartements, des chambres et des pensions en dehors de la cité universitaire est préparée par le service de logement et distribuée dans les secrétariats des facultés, des écoles et des résidences de l'université dès le milieu du mois d'août.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES Réseau des bibliothèques de l'université: bibliothèque générale — contient les collections des sciences humaines — 916,423 volumes et 9,661 titres de périodique; bibliothèque scientifique — contient les collections des sciences fondamentales et appliquées — 254,371 volumes et 7,209 titres de périodique.

Les services spécialisés de la bibliothèque de l'université sont: le service des archives — collections de manuscrits, d'incunables, d'archives de l'université; l'audio-vidéothèque — collection de 3,093 films, de 85,942 diapositives sur l'histoire de l'art et l'ethnographie, 5,521 disques, etc.; la cartothèque — collection de 57,525 cartes géographiques, 1,146 cartes anciennes, de 1,349 atlas et de 108,904 photographies aériennes.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE Les services offerts aux étudiants, par la direction générale de la vie étudiante qui regroupe tous les services aux étudiants, sont les suivants: service des bourses et de l'aide financière; service d'orientation et de counseling; service de placement; service aux étudiants étrangers; service de santé; service de pastorale et groupements religieux; service des loisirs socio-culturels; service des activités sportives.

SERVICES MÉDICAUX Les services médicaux offerts aux étudiants sont les consultations médicales, la clinique psychiatrique et la clinique générale. Tous les services médicaux sont gratuits.

SERVICES D'ORIENTATION DES ÉTUDIANTS Service d'orientation et de counseling.

LIBRAIRIE UNIVERSITAIRE En plus de vendre les éditions des Presses de l'Université Laval, la librairie offre aux étudiants et aux professeurs les notes de cours, les manuels de langue française et anglaise ainsi que toute une gamme de livres généraux et spécialisés. De la papeterie, des instruments de dessin ainsi que des disques sont aussi disponibles. Aucun rabais n'est consenti.

EMPLOI DES ÉTUDIANTS Dans plusieurs départements des facultés, les étudiants de langue française peuvent obtenir un poste d'auxiliaire d'enseignement ou de recherche.

UNION DES ÉTUDIANTS Le "Regroupement des étudiants prégradués" (REP) est l'organisme officiel qui représente les étudiants du 1^{er} cycle. Le conseil exécutif du REP est chargé de défendre les intérêts des étudiants et de coordonner la participation étudiante dans les différents organismes décisionnels et consultatifs de l'université.

ASSOCIATION DES ÉTUDIANTS AU NIVEAU SUPÉRIEUR L'Union des gradués inscrits à Laval (UGIL) est reconnue officiellement par l'université. L'UGIL a pour but de promouvoir les intérêts du diplômé et assurer sa contribution au progrès de la communauté universitaire.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Le règlement du 1^{er} cycle précise que les diplômes sont tous donnés sans mention (distinction, grande distinction). Il n'y a aucun programme où

l'on accorde des mentions "reçu" ou "refusé". Quand un programme est terminé on accorde un diplôme ou on ne l'accorde pas.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Le gouvernement fédéral; le gouvernement provincial; de nombreuses compagnies; des fondations et sociétés; certains organismes internationaux.

EXAMENS FINALS Pour tout cours où il y a un examen final faisant suite à des examens partiels fréquents, le professeur peut laisser ses étudiants libres de se présenter à cet examen final. La note de cours tient compte de l'examen final si l'étudiant s'y présente et remet une copie d'examen. Il n'y a pas d'examen de reprise offert aux étudiants qui ont un échec dans un cours. Le département peut toutefois autoriser l'examen de reprise pour un cours où les conditions d'évaluation des études ne peuvent répondre à toutes les exigences de l'article III-6.2 concernant l'évaluation des études — caractéristiques. (Règlement du 1^{er} cycle, article III-6.7.)

COLLATION DES GRADES La collation des grades de 2^e et 3^e cycles a lieu chaque année à la fin de l'année universitaire, soit, à la fin du mois de mai ou au début du mois de juin. C'est habituellement le recteur qui préside cette cérémonie.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ Par trimestre — arts et lettres, \$260; sciences pures et appliquées, \$285; médecine et art dentaire, \$335; sciences de la santé, \$285; sciences humaines et sociales, \$260; sciences de l'administration, \$285.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

Étudiants québécois (études du 1^{er} cycle)

Le diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC) ou l'équivalent constitue une exigence minimale d'admission à tous les programmes du 1^{er} cycle. En plus de l'exigence générale, certains programmes de cours exigent que l'étudiant ait suivi des cours déterminés de niveau collégial. Pour connaître les exigences particulières à certains programmes de cours, on doit consulter la brochure "Renseignements généraux" que l'université publie annuellement.

Des examens d'admission, des entrevues sont aussi exigés pour l'admission à certains programmes. Le calendrier des examens d'admission est à la disposition des candidats au début de janvier de chaque année. Les entrevues se font sur rendez-vous. Les candidats admis à certains programmes doivent parfois se soumettre à des tests de classement qui ont lieu durant la période de l'inscription; ces tests ne déterminent en rien l'admission.

Étudiants étrangers (études du 1^{er} cycle)

Équivalences du DEC accordées à certains diplômes non québécois. États-Unis: le diplôme "Associate in arts" (AA) ou avoir réussi le "lower level" (freshman et sophomore). France: pour les programmes de sciences humaines: baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire; pour les programmes de sciences: baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire plus une année d'université en sciences. Angleterre: le "general certificate of education" (GCE de niveau A dans au moins trois disciplines). L'enseignement se donnant en français, une bonne connaissance de cette langue est nécessaire.

Études des 2^e et 3^e cycles (les maîtrises et les doctorats)

L'École des gradués a la responsabilité générale des études des 2^e et 3^e cycles. Pour être admis à poursuivre des études des 2^e et 3^e

cycles, le candidat doit posséder le diplôme préalable approprié de 1^{er} cycle (les candidats ayant un premier diplôme d'une autre université sont aussi admissibles). L'attestation d'admission est émise seulement sur recommandation du comité d'admission et de supervision du programme et du directeur de l'École des gradués. Les candidats ne sont pas admis automatiquement sur présentation de leur dossier; le comité compétent se réserve le droit de décider de leur admission en fonction de leurs aptitudes aux études supérieures et à la recherche et tenant compte des ressources humaines et matérielles du département ou de la faculté d'accueil. Si, par exception, le candidat détient un premier diplôme universitaire dans une autre discipline que celle où il désire poursuivre ses études avancées, ou si le comité le juge à propos, celui-ci peut imposer au candidat une année supplémentaire probatoire au niveau de 1^{er} cycle. L'étudiant de cette catégorie est admis à l'École des gradués si la récupération demande moins de 30 crédits au niveau de 1^{er} cycle; si celle-ci dépasse 30 crédits, l'étudiant doit demander son admission au niveau de 1^{er} cycle.

L'enseignement à l'Université Laval se fait en français et tous les étudiants doivent avoir une connaissance suffisante du français écrit et parlé, à la satisfaction du comité d'admission et de surveillance. Les étudiants non francophones peuvent se familiariser avec la langue française avant leur première inscription, en suivant, pendant l'été, une classe expérimentale de français organisée par la faculté des lettres. À l'occasion, des classes expérimentales de français peuvent aussi être organisées pendant les trimestres d'automne et d'hiver. Les études avancées doivent être poursuivies à l'université même (par exception, dans certaines circonstances, certains cours ou stages peuvent être pris à l'extérieur avec l'assentiment du comité de surveillance).

Date limite de réception des demandes d'admission

1^{er} cycle: trimestre d'automne — 1^{er} mars; trimestre d'hiver — 1^{er} novembre. 2^e et 3^e cycles: trimestre d'automne — 1^{er} mai; trimestre d'hiver — 1^{er} octobre. Cours d'été: voir l'annuaire des cours d'été.

COURS ET GRADES

Études du 1^{er} cycle

Baccalauréats spécialisés

ARCHITECTURE

Baccalauréat en architecture (BArch).

ARTS

Baccalauréat en arts visuels — arts plastiques, communication graphique (BArtsvis).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire de l'art (BA).

ÉDUCATION

Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement élémentaire (option: préscolaire, élémentaire, orthopédagogie).

Les baccalauréats en éducation pour l'enseignement secondaire sont tous formés d'une majeure dans une discipline enseignée au niveau secondaire, et d'une mineure en pédagogie et didactique. L'étudiant doit normalement compléter sa majeure avant d'entreprendre sa mineure.

Baccalauréat en éducation — enseignement secondaire (BES).
Mineure en pédagogie et didactique et majeures en arts plastiques; biologie; catéchèse; chimie; économie familiale; éducation physique; études allemandes, anglaises, françaises, grecques, hispaniques ou latines; géographie; histoire; mathématiques; musique; physique; sciences de l'administration.

LETTRES

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études allemandes (BA).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études anciennes — archéologie, études grecques, études latines (BA).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études anglaises — linguistique, littérature (BA).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études françaises — linguistique, littérature française, littérature canadienne (BA).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en français — pour non-francophones (BA).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études hispaniques (BA).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en linguistique française.

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en traduction (BA).

MUSIQUE

Baccalauréat en musique — sans concentration (BA).

Baccalauréat en musique — composition, éducation musicale, histoire et littérature musicales, interprétation (chant, flûte à bec, flûte traversière, guitare, orgue, piano, saxophone, violon, violoncelle et tout autre instrument au choix de l'étudiant), musique rythmique (BMus).

SCIENCES AGRONOMIQUES ET ALIMENTAIRES

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées — agro-économie, bio-agronomie, consommation, génie rural, vivres (BScA).

SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ

Secteur des sciences de la santé

Baccalauréat ès sciences de la santé — diététique, ergothérapie, médecine, médecine dentaire, pharmacie, physiothérapie, sciences infirmières (BScsanté).

SCIENCES FORESTIÈRES ET GÉODÉSIQUES

Secteur des sciences appliquées

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées — arpentage, génie forestier (BScA).

SCIENCES HUMAINES ET SOCIALES

Baccalauréat en catéchèse (BCat).

Baccalauréat en droit (LLB).

Baccalauréat en éducation — administration scolaire, orientation et technologie de l'enseignement (BEd).

Baccalauréat en philosophie (BPh).

Baccalauréat en psychologie (BPsy).

Baccalauréat en sciences de l'administration (BScadm).

Baccalauréat en service social (BServsoc).

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en géographie (BA).

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en histoire (BA).

Baccalauréat ès sciences sociales — anthropologie, économique, politique, relations industrielles, sociologie (BScsoc).

SCIENCES MATHÉMATIQUES

Baccalauréat ès sciences de l'actuariat (BScact).

Baccalauréat ès sciences — informatique de génie, informatique de gestion, informatique mathématique (BSc).

SCIENCES PHYSIQUES

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées — génie chimique, civil, électrique, géologique, mécanique, métallurgique, minier et physique (BScA).

SCIENCES PURES

Baccalauréat ès sciences — biochimie, biologie, chimie, géologie, mathématiques, microbiologie, physique (BSc).

BACCALAURÉATS AVEC MAJEURES ET MINEURES JUMELÉES PAR L'ÉTUDIANT

Composantes: a) Une majeure choisie dans la liste donnée ci-après; b) une mineure choisie dans la liste donnée ci-après, compte tenu des incompatibilités (certains jumelages sont impossibles, soit parce que le jumelage envisagé est déjà réalisé dans le cadre d'un baccalauréat spécialisé ou parce que la mineure est contenue dans la majeure ou parce que la majeure et la mineure se recoupent d'une façon trop notable). Pour les incompatibilités, voir la brochure "Renseignements généraux".

Liste des majeures

Majeure en allemand: études allemandes. Majeures en anglais: langue et linguistique; littérature d'expression anglaise. Majeure en anthropologie. Majeure en économie rurale. Majeure en économique. Majeure en espagnol: langue et linguistique. Majeure en arts et traditions populaires. Majeures en français: langue et linguistique; littérature d'expression française. Majeure en géographie. Majeure en grec: études grecques. Majeure en histoire. Majeure en histoire de l'art. Majeure en communication. Majeure en latin: études latines. Majeures en philosophie — profil I: disciplines; profil II: histoire et auteurs. Majeure en relations industrielles. Majeure en science politique. Majeure en sociologie. Majeure en théologie.

Liste des mineures

Mineure en allemand: langue allemande. Mineures en anglais: langue anglaise; littérature d'expression anglaise. Mineure en anthropologie. Mineure en archéologie classique. Mineure en civilisation ancienne. Mineure en économie. Mineures en espagnol: langue espagnole; linguistique espagnole; littérature espagnole. Mineure en arts et traditions populaires. Mineure en études africaines. Mineure en études cinématographiques. Mineures en français: langue française; littérature canadienne; littérature française. Mineure en géographie. Mineure en grec. Mineure en histoire. Mineure en histoire de l'art. Mineure en journalisme. Mineure en latin. Mineures en philosophie – profil I: disciplines; profil II: histoire et auteurs. Mineure en psychologie. Mineure en relations industrielles. Mineure en relations publiques. Mineure en russe. Mineures en science politique: sans concentration; concentration analyse politique; concentration administration publique; concentration relations internationales. Mineure en sciences de l'éducation. Mineure en sociologie. Mineure en théâtre. Mineure en théologie.

BACCALAURÉATS GÉNÉRAUX

Composantes: a) Formule I – 3 mineures choisies dans la liste donnée ci-après; b) formule II – 2 mineures choisies dans la liste donnée ci-après et un bloc complémentaire de cours pris en dehors des disciplines (ou champ d'études) dont traitent principalement les 2 mineures choisies. Ce bloc doit former un total de 30 crédits; on doit y compter au moins 12 crédits dans une 1^{ère} discipline et au moins 12 crédits dans une 2^e. Des incompatibilités existent pour certaines mineures (voir la brochure "Renseignements généraux").

Liste des mineures pour les programmes du baccalauréat général

Allemand (langue allemande); anglais (langue anglaise, littérature d'expression anglaise); anthropologie; archéologie classique; civilisation ancienne; économique; espagnol (langue espagnole, linguistique espagnole, littérature espagnole); arts et traditions populaires; études africaines; études cinématographiques; français (langue française, littérature canadienne, littérature française); géographie; grec; histoire; histoire de l'art; journalisme; latin; philosophie (disciplines, histoire et auteurs); psychologie; relations industrielles; relations publiques; russe; sciences de l'éducation; science politique (sans concentration, concentration analyse politique, concentration administration publique, concentration relations internationales); sociologie; théâtre; théologie.

DIPLÔMES

Programme à composante unique de 60 crédits. L'université décerne un diplôme à l'étudiant qui parcourt avec succès un programme de diplôme. Lorsque le programme de diplôme est aussi annoncé par l'université comme programme de majeure, l'étudiant qui obtient le diplôme et qui s'inscrit par la suite à un programme de baccalauréat avec majeure, peut faire compter son diplôme comme composante de l'un de ces programmes si le programme fait état de la majeure correspondant au diplôme obtenu.

Les programmes de majeure dont la liste suit constituent des programmes de diplômes. Allemand (études allemandes); anglais (langue et linguistique); anthropologie; arts et traditions populaires; communication; économique; espagnol (langue et linguistique); français (langue et linguistique, littérature d'expression française); géographie; histoire; histoire de l'art; philosophie (disciplines, histoire et auteurs); science politique; théologie.

CERTIFICATS

Programme à composante unique de 30 crédits. L'université décerne un certificat à l'étudiant qui parcourt avec succès un programme de certificat. Lorsque le programme du certificat est aussi annoncé par l'université comme programme de mineure, l'étudiant qui obtient le certificat et qui s'inscrit par la suite à un programme de baccalauréat avec majeure et mineure ou à un baccalauréat général, peut faire compter son certificat comme composante de l'un de ces programmes si le programme fait état de la mineure correspondant au certificat obtenu.

Certificat en animation; certificat d'aptitudes à l'enseignement de l'anglais langue seconde; certificat d'aptitudes à l'enseignement du français langue seconde; certificat d'aptitudes à l'enseignement spécialisé d'une langue seconde ou étrangère (CAESLS); certificat en écologie; certificat d'information professionnelle. Certificat pour l'enseignement élémentaire (CEE); certificat pour l'enseignement secondaire (CES); certificat pour l'enseignement collégial (CEC); certificat pour l'enseignement professionnel (CPEP); certificat pour l'enseignement secondaire professionnel (CESP); certificat pour l'enseignement collégial professionnel (CECP).

Les programmes de mineure dont la liste suit constituent des programmes de certificat. Anglais (langue); anthropologie; espagnol (linguistique); arts et traditions populaires; études africaines; études cinématographiques; français (langue, littérature canadienne, littérature française); géographie; histoire; histoire de l'art; journalisme; philosophie (disciplines, histoire et auteurs); psychologie; russe; sciences de l'éducation; science politique; service social; théologie.

Études postérieures à celles du 1^{er} cycle, non considérées comme faisant partie des 2^e et 3^e cycles. Licence en sciences comptables (LScCompt): 15 crédits après le BScAdm. Baccalauréat en pharmacie (BPharm): 2 trimestres après le BScsanté en pharmacie. Diplôme en administration (Dipladm): 36 crédits après un premier grade. Diplôme en droit notarial: 2 trimestres après la LLB. Doctorat en médecine (MD): 3 trimestres après le BScsanté en médecine. Doctorat en médecine dentaire: 3 trimestres après le BScsanté en médecine dentaire.

Études de 2^e cycle – les maîtrises

Section I (humanités, sciences sociales et religieuses)

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Au moins une année depuis le BA; cours et thèse dans une des disciplines suivantes: archéologie, arts et traditions populaires, études anciennes, études françaises, géographie, histoire, histoire de l'art, langues et littératures anciennes, linguistique, littérature allemande, littératures d'expression anglaise, littérature espagnole, littérature française, littérature québécoise, théologie.

Maîtrise en sciences sociales (MScSoc). Une année depuis le BScSoc; cours et thèse en anthropologie, économique, relations industrielles, sciences politiques, sociologie.

Maîtrise en sciences de l'éducation (MScEd). Minimum d'un an depuis le BEd; cours et thèse en activités physiques, administration scolaire, enseignement, orientation.

Maîtrise en droit (LLM), maîtrise en architecture (MArch), maîtrise en philosophie (MPh), maîtrise en psychologie (MPsy), maîtrise en service social (MServSoc) et maîtrise en théologie (MTh). Minimum d'un an depuis le diplôme de 1^{er} cycle; cours et thèse.

Maîtrise en musique (MMus). Deux années depuis le BMus; cours et thèse.

Maîtrise en administration (MBA). Deux années depuis le 1^{er} cycle. Deux plans sont offerts: plan A, pour les titulaires d'un premier diplôme universitaire; plan B pour ceux qui ont un premier diplôme en administration.

Section II (mathématiques, sciences physiques, biologiques et appliquées)

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). Minimum d'une année à plein temps depuis le diplôme de 1^{er} cycle (BSc, BScA, BScSanté, BPharm, MD); cours supérieurs, thèse et minimum de résidence dans une des disciplines suivantes: aménagement forestier, anatomie, biochimie, biologie, biologie végétale, cartographie, chimie, diététique, écologie, économie rurale, exploitation forestière, géodésie, géologie, génies (chimique, civil, électrique, mécanique, minier, rural et métallurgie), mathématiques, médecine expérimentale, microbiologie, neurobiologie, pathologie, pédologie, pharmacie, pharmacologie, photogrammétrie, physiologie, physique, sciences du bois, sols, sylviculture, vivres, zootechnie.

Section III (maîtrise interdisciplinaire)

Maîtrise avec mention (aménagement du territoire et développement régional). Minimum de scolarité de 2 ans, dont une partie se prend dans le département d'attache, et une partie, au programme interdisciplinaire; cours et thèse.

Études de 3^e cycle – les doctorats

Section I – doctorat en droit (LLD), doctorat en musique (DMus), doctorat en philosophie (DPh), doctorat en psychologie (DPsy), doctorat en sciences de l'administration (DScAdm), doctorat en sciences sociales (DScSoc), doctorat en théologie (DTh). Mêmes options que citées plus haut: Doctorat en sciences de l'éducation (DScEd), mêmes options que citées plus haut sauf pour activités physiques. Doctorat ès lettres (DèSL), mêmes options que citées plus haut sauf pour études françaises, histoire de l'art, langue et littératures anciennes, littérature allemande. Pour tous ces programmes: minimum d'une année après la maîtrise et de deux années sans la maîtrise.

Section II – doctorat ès sciences (DSc), mêmes options que pour les maîtrises sauf cartographie, diététique, économie rurale, exploitation forestière. Pour ces programmes: minimum de deux ans après la maîtrise et de trois ans sans la maîtrise.

Études libres aux niveaux des 2^e et 3^e cycles – les étudiants qui désirent suivre un ou plusieurs cours de niveau de 2^e cycle ou de 3^e cycle sans postuler un diplôme peuvent s'inscrire dans la catégorie "étudiant libre" à l'École des gradués. Ils doivent faire la preuve qu'ils ont un diplôme du 1^{er} cycle ou son équivalent.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Le Service de l'éducation permanente avise particulièrement aux voies et moyens de faciliter l'accès des adultes à l'enseignement universitaire. Ainsi les personnes âgées d'au moins vingt-trois ans et ayant complété des études secondaires peuvent soumettre leur candidature au Service de l'admission de l'Université Laval qui, dans les cas justifiés, déférera la demande au Service de l'éducation permanente en vue d'une admission à un programme de l'enseignement régulier. En règle générale, compte tenu de leur scolarité, les candidats adultes doivent, avant leur admission définitive, suivre avec succès un certain nombre de cours préalables.

Cours d'été, du soir et du samedi – le service de l'Éducation permanente assume également l'administration des cours d'été et des cours du soir et du samedi, donnés tant sur le campus que hors campus, qui constituent pour les adultes un autre moyen de poursuivre des études du 1^{er}, 2^e ou 3^e cycle de l'enseignement supérieur.

Extension de l'enseignement universitaire. Par l'intermédiaire de l'Extension de l'enseignement universitaire, le service s'applique en outre à répondre aux désirs de perfectionnement ou de spécialisation exprimés par différents milieux de la société et à mettre l'enseignement universitaire à la portée du plus grand nombre possible de personnes. Organisés en collaboration avec les facultés ou écoles, les cours qu'offre l'Extension de l'enseignement portent sur des matières qui se rattachent à l'une ou l'autre des disciplines enseignées à l'université: agriculture, arts, droit, foresterie et géodésie, lettres, médecine, musique, psychologie, sciences, sciences de l'administration, sciences de l'éducation, sciences infirmières, sciences sociales, théologie et autres.

Les différents programmes de cours s'adressent à deux catégories de personnes: a) les diplômés de l'université qui peuvent maintenir le niveau de leur compétence professionnelle en participant aux sessions d'études spécialement organisées à leur intention ou en suivant certains cours récemment ajoutés aux programmes de l'enseignement régulier; b) les adultes qui ne sont pas déjà admis à l'université à titre d'étudiants réguliers ou d'auditeurs: ces personnes trouveront à l'Extension l'occasion d'enrichir leur culture personnelle ou d'obtenir un certificat attestant d'une formation de type professionnel en langues modernes, traduction, pédagogie, sciences comptables, théologie et autres.

Les candidats qui désirent poursuivre des études dans le cadre de l'extension de l'enseignement universitaire doivent s'inscrire selon le mode propre à cet organisme. Les cours offerts par l'extension de l'enseignement universitaire font l'objet d'un annuaire spécial qui est publié au début de chaque trimestre.

PROGRAMMES SPÉCIAUX L'université n'offre pas de programmes coopératifs. Au niveau des 2^e et 3^e cycles, certains programmes de cours et surtout de recherche sont interdisciplinaires, notamment en ce qui concerne l'aménagement du territoire et la mise en valeur de la région.

INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE Centre de recherches de l'état solide. Ce centre a pour objet la science des matériaux qui comprend surtout les métaux et les céramiques. Les principales études en cours se rapportent aux propriétés électriques et magnétiques de ces composés et à la migration des atomes au cours des transformations. Directeur: Fernand Claisse, DSc.

Centre de recherches en aménagement et en développement. L'activité de recherche du C.R.A.D. est orientée vers le diptyque contenant-contenu des activités humaines. C'est sous l'aspect de la planification que ces deux objets de recherche sont reliés et le centre, essentiellement interdisciplinaire, poursuit aussi bien des recherches en aménagement des territoires urbains et régionaux, et de leurs ressources, qu'en développement socio-économique des populations. Le centre s'est donné un double défi, celui d'innover en intégrant ces deux aspects de la planification, à la fois au niveau de la recherche fondamentale et au niveau de la recherche applicable. Directeur: Pierre Guertin, BArch, DURb.

Centre de recherches en bionique. Ce centre est ouvert aux chercheurs de l'université et d'organismes externes dont les travaux appartiennent à la bionique ou font appel à ses méthodes. Au nombre des sujets d'études, citons l'analyse des signaux et le

codage de l'information dans le système nerveux, l'électrocardiogramme, le système de commande neuromusculaire, la régulation endocrinienne, la psychométrie. Directeur: Jean-Marie Langlois, DSc.

Centre de recherches en nutrition. L'objet propre de ce centre est l'acquisition par la recherche scientifique de connaissances nouvelles dans le domaine des sciences de la nutrition, la diffusion de ces connaissances et leur application à la sauvegarde de la santé et du bien-être de l'homme. Directeur: Germain Brisson, BScAgr, MSc, PhD.

Centre de recherches en sociologie religieuse. Ce centre a pour objectif l'étude faite à l'aide de méthodes scientifiques rigoureuses et permettant une connaissance plus systématique du contexte socio-religieux au Québec et au Canada; il veut contribuer à l'élaboration de la sociologie du phénomène religieux québécois et canadien, apporter son concours à un enseignement plus éclairé de la théologie surtout morale et pastorale et fournir des indications aux responsables de la pastorale dans le milieu. Directeur: Jean-Paul Rouleau, BTh, LPh, DScSoc.

Centre de recherches sur l'eau. Ce centre a pour objet l'étude des problèmes qui se rapportent à l'eau: hydrologie, géographie, biologie, hydraulique, glaces, pollution, aspects socio-économiques et légaux. Le fleuve St-Laurent et la région nordique du Keewatin sont l'objet de projets immédiats. Directeur: Jose Llamas, PhD.

Centre de recherches sur les atomes et les molécules. Le centre groupe les chercheurs des divers départements de l'université et des scientifiques du Centre canadien de recherche à Valcartier qui

s'intéressent à la physique et à la chimie des molécules et des atomes simples. Directeur: Jean-Denis Carette, BScA, DSc.

Centre d'études nordiques. Ce centre a pour but d'aider les chercheurs de toutes disciplines qui effectuent des travaux de portée universelle à l'intérieur des "territoires nordiques" notamment la péninsule du Québec-Labrador. Il organise et soutient des expéditions. Directeur: Roger Lejeune, MSc.

Centre international de recherches sur le bilinguisme. Le centre poursuit un double but: a) recueillir une documentation internationale et interdisciplinaire touchant le bilinguisme; b) poursuivre des recherches fondamentales sur le bilinguisme, le biculturalisme et tous les phénomènes qui s'y rattachent. Directeur: Jean-Guy Savard, LèsL, LPéd, DES.

Institut supérieur des sciences humaines. Cet institut a pour but de favoriser la recherche interdisciplinaire. Il comprend deux sections de recherches et d'enseignement: la première section est consacrée aux sciences de la culture et à l'épistémologie; la seconde est consacrée aux problèmes de développement économique et social. Directeur: Guy Godin, LTh, DPh.

COLLÈGES CONSTITUANTS Par suite de la réforme des structures du système scolaire de la province de Québec, l'Université Laval n'a plus de collèges constituants. Certains des collèges qui lui étaient affiliés sont devenus des collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP), tandis que d'autres, après s'être amputés de leurs deux ou trois dernières années, sont devenus des établissements d'enseignement secondaire relevant du ministère de l'Éducation.

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DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science — J.A. Long, BA, MA, PhD. Education — R.N. Anderson, BA, BEd, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Anthropology — K.W.J. Parry, BA, MA, PhD. Art — C.L. Crane, BA, MA. Biological sciences — J. Kuijt, BA, MA, PhD. Chemistry — L.G. Hepler, BS, PhD. Continuing education (colloquium) — D.W. Mueller, MA, PhD.

Dramatic arts — T. Theodore, BA, MA, PhD. Economics — B.M. Bilgin, BAdmSc, MA, PhD. Educational field experiences — J.M. Thorlacius, BA, BEd, MEd, PhD. Educational foundations — C.J. Schott, BA, MA, PhD. Education curriculum and instruction — J.B. Percevault, BEd, MEd. English — L.R. Ricou, BA, MA, PhD. Geography — E.E. Miller, BA, MA, PhD. History — W.M. Baker, BA, MA, PhD. Management arts — L.G. Hoye (acting), BSc, MSc. Mathematical sciences — L.G. Hoye, BSc, MSc. Modern languages — M.G. Hesse, BA, MA, PhD. Music — D.G. Blair, MB, MM. Native American studies — L. Little Bear, BA, LLB. Philosophy — R.M. Yoshida, BA, MA, PhD. Physical education — G.W. Bowie, BSc, MSc, PhD. Physics — E.R.V. Milton, BSc, MSc, PhD. Political science — A. Ichikawa, BA, MA, PhD. Psychology — R.H. Barnsley, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology — M. Boldt, BA, MPhil, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university is a co-educational, non-denominational, provincial university financed primarily from government funds. A considerable number of scholarship monies and some capital works funds are provided from private donations and endowments.

BACKGROUND The University of Lethbridge was established January 1, 1967, within the Universities Act of the province of Alberta. The first regular academic operation undertaken by the university was the 1967 summer session which began in July with an enrolment of 135 students. In the fall of 1967 the university inaugurated undergraduate degree programs in the faculty of arts and science and in the faculty of education. The enrolment in the fall semester was 638, an enrolment that has

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

increased to 1,200 full-time students in the 1975 spring semester with in excess of 500 part-time students registered on campus and at numerous centres off campus in southern Alberta. The first degrees were awarded in the spring of 1968 numbering 34, and at the spring convocation in 1975, 234 degrees were conferred.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board of governors consists of 14 members as follows: the chairman of the board appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council of the province of Alberta; the chancellor of the university; the president of the university; 11 other persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, two of whom are members of the alumni association, nominated by the association, one of whom is a member of the senate, nominated by the senate from its non-staff members, two of whom are members of the academic staff of the university, nominated by the general faculties council. The board has the management and control of the university and of the property, business and affairs thereof.

GENERAL FACULTIES COUNCIL The general faculties council consists of 21 members at the present time as follows: the president, who is chairman; the vice-president (academic); the deans of the faculties; the chief librarian; the registrar; the administrative officer in charge of continuing education; 3 elected members of the faculty of education; 11 elected members of the faculty of arts and science; 2 students nominated by the council of the Students' Union; such appointed members as may be deemed necessary by the ex-officio and elected membership. Subject to the authority of the board of governors, the general faculties council is responsible for the academic affairs of the university.

SENATE The senate consists of: the chancellor, who is chairman; the president; the vice-president (academic); the chief academic officer for student affairs; the administrative officer in charge of extension; the president and the vice-president of the alumni association; 2 deans appointed by the deans' council; 2 members of the board of governors appointed by the board; 3 members of GFC appointed by the general faculties council; 2 members of the alumni association appointed by the association; 5 members of the public appointed by the universities commission; 4 students appointed by the students' council; 30 representative members representing affiliated colleges or institutions, geographical areas, and groups and organizations with an interest in the university.

INCOME (1974-75) Operating revenue — \$6,448,911. Government grant, 88%; tuition fees, 10%; other, 2%.

PUBLICATIONS The principal official document of the university is the academic calendar itself. Additional brochures covering various aspects of the university are available from the awards office, library and the academic departments. A student newspaper is available from the Students' Council.

ACADEMIC YEAR Summer session: early May to mid-August. Fall semester: early September to late December. Spring semester: mid-January to late April.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University of Lethbridge was founded January 1, 1967, and as such is Canada's centennial university, located in a city of 44,000 persons, in the southern part of the province of Alberta. The university occupies a new campus consisting of 450 acres bordering the Oldman River in west Lethbridge. Development of the campus commenced in 1969 and construction of the first academic building began in 1970. The academic and residence building and the physical education and fine arts building were completed in 1971 and provide library, classroom/laboratory facilities, a 400-seat

cafeteria and dining centre, a 13,000-square-foot gymnasium, and residence accommodation for 390 students. These facilities represent Phase I of development of the new University of Lethbridge campus. The faculty of education and the faculty of arts and science as such have initiated research activity in a number of areas and have subsequently been able to acquire excellent "special" research facilities necessary to their operations.

In the academic and residence complex referred to above, the lower four levels provide space for the university residences, while the upper four levels include all academic, research, student affairs, food services, library, and general use space. The physical education and fine arts building is located west of the academic and residence building on a plateau at the end of the valley occupied by the main building.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The University of Lethbridge has accommodation for 390 students. The residence provides accommodation in suite arrangements with combinations of two single and two double rooms located around a lounge area and washroom. Rooms are available for either men or women. Room charges are: single occupancy — \$230 per semester; double occupancy — \$184 per semester.

The food services operate seven days per week with a cafeteria and snack-bar operation and excellent meals are provided at reasonable rates.

LIBRARY The university library consists of the curriculum laboratory section, media distribution section, reader services division and technical services division. The library is designed to accommodate, in its first phase, a collection of approximately 200,000 volumes and study space for over 400 students. At the beginning of the fall semester 1975, the main collection exceeded 142,000 volumes. In addition there is also a collection of microforms exceeding 150,000 items, a government documents collection of some 15,000 titles and a developing curriculum laboratory containing 27,000 items. Approximately 2,100 current serials are received on subscriptions. The collections are being assembled with the requirements of the present curriculum in mind. Research needs are additionally catered for through the operation of an interlibrary loan service.

STUDENT LIFE Since the beginning of academic operations in 1967 every effort has been made to ensure student involvement in all decision-making processes at The University of Lethbridge. Students sit as full voting members on all governmental and administrative committees and councils within the internal structure of the university. Their contribution to the development of the academic and capital programs of the university has been of great significance and is reflected in the importance placed on the various student services available. The university offers a wide range of student affairs personnel to deal with counselling, health services, placement, awards and financial assistance, intercollegiate athletics, intramural recreational activities, other extracurricular activities, and the Students' Society Council. The latter is elected from the student body to administer student fees, to organize activities, and to act in the interests of the students. Students are also invited to participate in other activities such as the numerous departmental, sports or general interest clubs sponsored by the SSC, and the publication of the student newspaper.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university maintains a health services clinic, staffed by a registered nurse and visiting physicians, which is concerned with the general health of all students. The university does not assume responsibility for the costs of medical treatment.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES A professional staff is available to offer a variety of services to prospective and enrolled students. Personal, vocational and academic counselling is offered on either an individual or group basis. Legal aid and other personal services are co-ordinated through the centre.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore is essentially a non-profit service to students and faculty and attempts to provide all merchandise at competitive prices, on all requests. The stock is comprised of the required and recommended texts as ordered by the faculty for the various courses. The bookstore also stocks personal items, paperback novels, magazines and general reading, popular records, tapes and cassettes, as well as a supply of university-credited articles. The bookstore assumes responsibility for special-order books for persons on or off campus and serves as the distribution agent for convocation gowns and mortar boards.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT All students seeking permanent employment through the placement service are encouraged to register as early as possible during the fall semester, as industry and government agencies begin recruiting in October. A limited number of part-time and summer jobs are available through the placement service. The placement of teachers is handled by the faculty of education.

STUDENT UNION The Students' Union exists by authority of the Alberta Universities Act and all full-time students belong to the Students' Union. The purpose of the union is to provide for the administration of the affairs of the students of the university including the development and management of student institutions, development and enforcement of a system of student law and the promotion of the general welfare of students consistent with the purposes of the university. The Students' Council is elected from the Students' Union for the purpose of managing the business and affairs of the union. The Students' Council is the official medium of communication between the students of the university and the board and general faculties council.

GRADING SYSTEM The university employs a letter and point system of grading as follows: A (excellent) 4; B (superior) 3; C (average) 2; D (poor) 1; F (failure) 0; *Cr (credit) no grade points; NC (no credit) 0. *Credit/non-credit courses are offered by The University of Lethbridge to encourage students to expand their academic interests by enrolling in courses outside their fields of major interest and receiving either credit (Cr) or non-credit (NC) for the course in place of the usual letter grade. A student may enrol in a maximum of two credit/non-credit courses per semester but may not enrol in, and complete successfully or otherwise, more than a total of eight for credit toward a degree.

Successful completion of class requirements results in "Cr" (credit) for the courses recorded on the student's transcript; an "NC" (no credit) is recorded if class requirements are not fulfilled. The credit/non-credit courses are not considered in computing the student's grade-point average.

Substitution of "credit" by a normal letter grade is permitted until 30 days after grades have been mailed, if requested by the student. In such cases, the letter grade is included in the student's grade-point average computation. Replacing a "credit" with a letter grade in any credit/non-credit course does not enable the student to enrol in, and complete successfully or otherwise, any more than a maximum of eight such courses.

A student may not enrol in credit/non-credit courses in his/her major, nor in required courses in education (i.e., required foundation courses, professional semester courses, three introductory behavioral sciences).

STUDENT AWARDS AND ASSISTANCE A number of scholarships and awards are tenable at The University of Lethbridge as well as financial aid through the Queen Elizabeth scholarship fund and the Canada student loans plan.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Within the policies of the respective faculty councils, the instructor has the responsibility for the evaluation of the academic performance of his/her students. If a final examination is prescribed, it is administered during the examination period indicated in the calendar of the university. No regular supplemental examinations are given in the case of illness or other extenuating circumstances beyond the control of a student which make it impossible to complete the required work by the conclusion of the semester; an "I" (incomplete) designation may be awarded upon application to, and with the approval of both the instructor and the dean, by the student or his/her agent. Such application will not be entertained until the last two weeks of classes. The "I" designation may be converted by the instructor to a regular letter grade within one year after it has been awarded, providing the student completes the required work or writes the missed examination.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university on the authority of the general faculties council based on the recommendation of the respective faculty councils. Degrees are conferred only at convocation usually scheduled during the month of May. All students who expect to graduate must complete an application for graduation for degree no later than registration day of the spring semester preceding convocation.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time student tuition fees per semester — \$200; students' union fees per semester — \$20; part-time student tuition fees — \$65 per course. Students' union fees — \$6 for part-time students.

Residence costs are assessed on a semester basis as follows: single room — \$230 per semester; shared room — \$184 per semester. In addition there is a daily student rate of \$3 per day and a conference rate of \$5.50 — these fees cover the costs of room only. Meals are available from the food services cafeteria, the costs varying with the food preferences.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Alberta high school diploma; four 30-level subjects including English 30, minimum average of 60% with no subject less than 50%; a fifth subject (30-level or 5-credit grade 12), with a minimum of 50%. Certificates of equivalent standing are required from other provinces.

2. Qualification equivalent to Alberta as described above.

3. Specific requirements. All freshmen students are admitted first to the faculty of arts and science. After specific criterion has been met in the faculty of arts and science, admission is considered for other faculties and programs. Refer to calendar for details.

\$5 fee for evaluation of North America outside Alberta education certificates; \$10 fee for evaluation of educational certificates issued outside North America. Subject classification: English and four other grade 12 subjects (refer to calendar for details).

Foreign students

UK — GCE with at least two appropriate subjects at A-level and at least three other subjects at O-level; other Commonwealth — admission requirement as for home universities with GCE as for UK, or CEEB as for USA; USA — academic high school graduation with satisfactory SAT and three CEEB achievement test scores related to desired major; Europe — requirements as for admission to a European university and satisfactory evidence of proficiency in English; Middle East, Asia, West Indies, South America — bachelor's degree in division one or CEEB or GCE as above and satisfactory evidence of proficiency in English. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Students of mature age (at least 19 years) who do not meet the normal requirements should write to the registrar for details of special admission requirements.

Date for receipt of applications

Applications for admission must be received by August 1 of the year in which admission is sought for the fall semester, and December 1 of the preceding year for the spring semester. Foreign students should apply about two months in advance of these dates.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS AND SCIENCE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts and science (BA). Four years beyond matriculation. Available in anthropology, art, biological sciences, chemistry, dramatic arts, economics, English, French, geography, history, mathematics, music, philosophy, physical education, physics, political science, psychology and sociology.

Multidisciplinary majors in such subjects as dramatic arts, earth sciences, English, urban and regional studies, psychobiology and in other fields by arrangement.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years past senior matriculation. Specialization in art, biological sciences, English, mathematics, modern languages, music, physical education and social studies.

In addition to all subject majors in the faculty of education, it is possible for students to plan their programs such that they will include a concentration of courses in one area of professional education, such as library, media, special education, administration, counselling, curriculum, early childhood education, education foundations, native teacher training, reading, research and subject areas.

Combined BA/BEd program. Five-year program leading to BA and BEd degrees.

Diploma program (PDE). One year past BEd degree. Concentration in curriculum studies, library media, special education or school program development.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years beyond matriculation. Major in art.

MANAGEMENT ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of management arts (BMA). Four years beyond matriculation. Major in management arts.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years beyond matriculation. Major in music.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening session — undergraduate courses in arts, science and education. Summer session — undergraduate courses in arts, science and education.

For no university credit

A variety of non-credit courses as well as a number of workshops and teach-ins are offered every semester.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Native American studies — faculty of arts and science. Program of courses and support services to study and research language, history, culture and development of native communities, fostering cross-cultural understanding.

Student-oriented curricula — the university has removed from its curricula the concept of “compulsory subjects”. Both faculties are pledged to meet the individual needs of each student; curricula and faculty advisors exemplify the continuing effort being made to preserve each student's individuality. Degree programs are based on general guidelines, designed to ensure adequate “major” and breadth requirements.

Student-initiated courses — provision is made for students to initiate courses. Through this mechanism credit courses may be designed which are relevant to contemporary issues and unusual or pertinent topics which otherwise might not be part of the structured curriculum.

Independent study — independent study courses carry full degree credit, and may take a variety of forms, such as field study, laboratory research projects, library research and study at other universities, in close association with members of the faculty.

Multidisciplinary major — multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary majors allow students to concentrate on more than one subject area in meeting their degree requirements. Such alternatives allow the student to generalize or specialize as he/she sees fit.

Colloquium study — a person registered in the colloquium develops his/her studies in consultation with an advisor and appropriate resource persons from the faculty or elsewhere. An experimenting project, colloquium study is an integral part of the faculty of arts and science program intended to foster self-directed learning in a multidisciplinary colloquium of students and instructors.

Co-operative studies — an experimental program incorporating the world of work and the formal study aspects of student education.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA*

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Telex: 07-587721

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — The Honorable R.S. Bowles, QC, BA, LLB, LLD, DCL. President and vice-chancellor — Ralph Campbell, BA, BA, MA, DFC. Executive assistant to the president — R.A. Lebrun, BA, MA, PhD. Vice-president (health and special assignments) — T.W. Fyles, MD, MSc, FRCP(C), FACP. Vice-president (research, graduate studies, and special assignments) — J.C. Gilson, BSA, MSc, PhD. Vice-president (administration) — D.O. Wells, BSc, MSc, PhD. Assistant to the vice-president (administration) — C.T. Haynes, BA, MSc. Comptroller — T.G. Falconer, CA. Dean of students — Mary Kinnear (Mrs), BA, DipEd, MA, PhD. Secretary of senate — R.C. Armatage, BA. Director, information systems — W.R. Wall, BScEE, MSc, PhD. Director, employee relations — G. Boucher. Treasurer — R. Syme, RIA, DipCom. Director, campus planning office — G.A. Stewart, BArch. Director of counselling — R.I. Hudson, BA, MA, EdD. Director of student awards — C.E. Henry, BA, BEd. Director of

student health services — J.W. Whiteford, MD. Overseas student advisor — P.C. Benson, BA. Director of libraries — W.R. Butler, BA, MLS, MA. Director of instructional media services — Q. Brown, BA, MA. Director, computer services — M.S. Doyle, BSc, MMath, PhD. Director, operations and maintenance — R.R. Robbins, BSc. Director of residences — M.A. Kains. Manager, university book store — Helen Garlicki (Mrs). Director, university centre — R. Holloway, BA. Executive director, alumni association — L. Rankin, BA, BCom. Public relations officer and secretary, board of governors — R.M. Raeburn, BSc. Director, ancillary services — K.M. Galston.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Administrative studies — J.D. Mundie, BComm, MBA, PhD. Agriculture — L.H. Shebeski, BSA, MSc, LLD, FAIC, FRSC. Architecture — J.M. Anderson, DipArch, FRIBA, FRIAS, MSIA. Arts — D.J. McCarthy, BA, MA, PhD. Continuing education — D.J. Lawless, BA, MA, PhD. Dentistry — J.W. Neilson, BA, DDS, MSc, FICD, FACD, FRCD(C). Education — E.D. MacPherson, BA, MA, PhD. Engineering — L.M. Wedepohl, BSc, PhD, FIEEE. Graduate studies — S. Standil, BSc, MSc, PhD. Home economics — L.D. Lloyd, BSc, MSc, PhD. Law — C.H.C. Edwards, LLB. Medicine — A. Naimark, BSc, MD, MSc, FRCP(C). Pharmacy — J.R. Murray, BSc(Pharm), MSc, PhD. Science — R.D. Connor, PhD, AInstP.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Agriculture — P.B. Stelmaschuk, BSc, ME. Art — A. Hammer, BFA, MFA. Dental hygiene — Margery Forgay, BA, RDH. Medical rehabilitation — J.F.R. Bowie, MB, ChB, FRCP(C). Music — C.F. Haenselman, BMus, MMus, PhD. Nursing — Helen Glass (Mrs), BSc, MA,

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

EdD. Physical education — J. MacDiarmid, BPE, MA. Social work — J.C. Ryant, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF CENTRES AND INSTITUTES Agassiz Center for Water Studies — to be appointed. Agriculture Canada, Research Station — W.C. McDonald, BSA, MSc, PhD. Aquatic Biology Research Unit — H.E. Welch (chairman), BA, MA, PhD. Centre for Settlement Studies — A.M. Lansdown, BScCE, PhD. Center for Transportation Studies — R.F. Harris (chairman), BCom, MA. Glenlea Research Station — J.D. Truscott, BSA, MSc, PhD. Legal Research Institute — J. Hershfield, BSc, LLB, LL.M. Limnological Station (West Blue Lake) — F.J. Ward, BA, MA, PhD. Manitoba Institute of Cell Biology — G.J. Goldenberg, MD, PhD. Medieval and Renaissance Guild — J.T. Wortley (chairman), BA, MA, PhD. Natural Resource Institute — P.E. Nickel, AB, MA, PhD. Northern Studies Committee — R.E. Longton (chairman), BSc, PhD. Office of Industrial Research — R.E. Chant, BEng, MEng, FEIC, MCSME, PEng. University Field Station (Delta Marsh) — Jennifer Shay, BSc, MSc, PhD. University Field Station (Star Lake) — W.C. Brisbin, BSc, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Accounting and finance — N.S. Elias (acting), BCom, MS, PhD. Actuarial and business mathematics — H.J. Boom (acting), Doctorandus, FCIA, ASA. Agricultural economics and farm management — A.W. Wood, BA, BSA, MSc, PhD. Agricultural engineering — G.E. Laliberté, BE, MSc, PhD. Anaesthesia — J.G. Wade, BS, MD, FRCP(C). Anatomy — K.L. Moore, BA, MSc, PhD, FAIC. Animal science — M.E. Seale, BSc, MS, PhD. Anthropology — W.D. Wade, BA, MA, PhD. Applied mathematics — F.M. Arscott, BS, DipEd, MSc, PhD. Architecture — K.C. Lye, BArch, MFA(Arch), MRAIC, ASIA. Biochemistry — M.C. Blanchaer, BA, MD, CM. Botany — E.R. Waygood, BSc, MSc, PhD, FCIC. Business administration — J.D. Gray (acting), BS, MSc, PhD. Chemistry — G.E. Dunn, BSc, MA, PhD. City planning — K. Gerecke, BA, MA, PhD. Civil engineering — G.A. Morris, BSc, MSc, PhD. Classics — E.G. Berry, BA, MA, PhD. Clothing and textiles — Margaret Morton, BSc(HEC), MA. Computer science — R.G. Stanton, BA, MA, PhD. Continuing medical education — D.P. Snidal, MD, MSc, FRCP. Curriculum: humanities and social sciences — M.A. Bonneau, BA, BEd, MA. Curriculum: mathematics and natural sciences — A.M. McPherson, BSc, MEd. Earth sciences — W.C. Brisbin, BSc, PhD. Economics — A.M.C. Waterman, MA, BTh, PhD. Educational administration — A. Riffel, BA, MEd, PhD. Educational foundations — K. Wilson, BA, MA, MEd, PhD. Education psychology — Eila Lamb (Mrs), BA, MEd. Electrical engineering — R.A. Johnson, MSc, PEng. English — J.J. Teunissen, BA, MA, PhD. Entomology — A.J. Thorsteinson, BSA, PhD. Environmental studies — C.R. Nelson Jr., BArch, MArch, MRAIC. Family studies — Lola Jackson, BHE, MSc, PhD. Food science — R.A. Gallop, MSc, PhD. Foods and nutrition — Shirley Weber, CD, BSc(HEC), MS, PhD. French and Spanish — C.A.E. Jensen, BA, MA, PhD. Geography — W.J. Brown, BA, MA, PhD. German — C. Lappe (acting), CandPhil, PhD. History — G.A. Schultz, BA, BD, MA, PhD. Icelandic — H. Bessason, CandPhil, CandMag. Immunology — A. Sehon, BSc, MSc, PhD, DSc. Interior design — Joan Harland, BArch, MA, ATCM, MIDIM. Landscape architecture — A.E. Rattray, BArch, MLandArch, ASLA, CSLA. Mathematics and astronomy — N.S. Mendelsohn, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC. Mechanical engineering — J.R. Cahoon, BSc, MSc, PhD. Medical microbiology — J.C. Wilt, MD, MSc, FACP. Medicine — R.M. Cherniak, MD, FRCP(C), FRCP. Microbiology — I. Suzuki, BSc, PhD.

Native studies — R. McKay, BEd, MA. Near Eastern and Judaic studies — Z.M. Schachter, MHL, MA, DHL. Obstetrics and gynaecology — T.M. Roulston, MB, BCh, BAO, FRCOG. Occupational therapy — Shirley Leach, BSc(HEC), DipOT.

Ophthalmology — G.M. Krolman, BSc, MD, FRSC(EdinandCan). Otolaryngology — D.W. McCullough, MB, BCh, BAO, FRCS. Paediatrics — V. Chernick, MD, FRCP(C). Pathology — D.H. Bowden (acting), MB, ChB, MD. Pharmacology and therapeutics — I.R. Innes, MB, ChB, MD. Philosophy — R.H. Vincent, BA, MA. Physical therapy — Marjorie Spence, ARRC, BA, DipPT. Physics — A.H. Morrish, BSc, MA, PhD, FRSC. Physiology — H.G. Friesen, BSc, MD, FRCP. Plant science — S.B. Helgason, BSA, MS, PhD. Political studies — P.G. Thomas, BA, MA. Psychiatry — G.S. Sisler, MD, FRCP(C), FAPA. Psychology — J.G. Adair, MSc, PhD. Public policy — J.D. Wahn (acting), MSc, MA. Radiology — D.W. MacEwan, BSc, MD, CM, FRCP(C). Religion — W. Klassen, BA, BD, ThD. Slavic studies — J.B. Rudnykyj, BA, MA, PhD. Social and preventive medicine — D.G. Fish, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology — G.A. Kristjanson (acting), BSc, MSc, PhD. Soil science — R.A. Hedlin, BSA, MSc, PhD. Statistics — B.K. Kale, BA, MA, PhD. Surgery — A.R. Downs, MD, FRCS(C), FACS. Zoology — H.E. Welch, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Manitoba is a provincial university. It is non-denominational and co-educational.

BACKGROUND The University of Manitoba was established by an act of the legislative assembly of Manitoba in 1877. Prior to the university's establishment, three church colleges were offering higher education, but did not have power to confer degrees. The new institution was conceived in the model of the University of London as an examining and degree-conferring body, with instruction being offered in affiliated colleges. The first degrees were awarded by the university in 1880. An amendment to the University Act in 1900 gave the university power to offer instruction which began in 1904 with the establishment of six professorships. Present authority is that given by the University Act of 1968 providing for government by a board of governors and a senate.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board of governors consists of the chancellor, the president, 12 members appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council; three members elected by the graduates of the university, and six members elected by the senate from among their members.

SENATE The senate, as the academic body of the university, has general charge of all matters of an academic character. It is comprised of the president as chairman, the chancellor, vice-presidents, deans and directors of faculties and schools, director of libraries, director of student affairs, heads of each constituent, affiliated, and member college, two persons appointed by the board, twenty-eight persons elected by the students, the president of the students' union, two members of the alumni association, elected members from faculty and schools councils and the deputy minister of education.

INCOME (1974-75) Total operating income — \$74,412,758 (after elimination of ancillary enterprises), (government grants, 69%; fees, 10%; services and other sources, 21%).

PUBLICATIONS The "general calendar", the "president's report", the "awards bulletin, information for prospective graduate students", and various other academic informational brochures are funded through and published by the publications office, which also acts as a consultative office to all university departments, centres, and offices, providing editorial, design, production, and informational services. The office also answers outside inquiries concerning all University of Manitoba publications.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Summer evening session: early May to end of July.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated in the suburb community of Fort Garry about seven miles from the centre of the city of Winnipeg (population 548,573). The Red River forms the eastern boundary of the Fort Garry campus which consists of approximately 685 acres. There are 35 teaching buildings and, as well, the facilities of two member colleges, St. John's and St. Paul's, one constituent college, University College, and an associated college, St. Andrew's, located on that site. The university also operates its own agricultural experimental station of 1,100 acres at Glenlea, 16 miles south of the Fort Garry campus. The faculties of medicine and dentistry, the school of medical rehabilitation and the school of dental hygiene are situated in close proximity to the Winnipeg Health Sciences Centre in Winnipeg. On the Fort Garry campus there are the Agriculture Canada Research Laboratory, the Agricultural Services Building, the federal Experimental Swine-testing Station, the provincial Fur Farm, and the Freshwater Institute.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There is residence accommodation for 650 men and 350 women. In addition, St. John's College provides residence facilities for 51 men and 43 women and St. Andrew's College accommodates 65 men and 35 women.

LIBRARIES The university libraries contain a holding which approaches 1,000,000 volumes. Daffoe library: this library serves primarily the needs of scholarship in the broad field of the humanities and social sciences. Science and technology libraries: special subject collections are located in the Engineering library, the Science library in the north-east multi-purpose building, the Agriculture reading room in the Agriculture building and the Dr. McDougall Memorial library in the Pharmacy building. Architecture and fine arts library offers special services for the faculty of architecture, interior design and the school of art. Education library: the major components of this large library are the professional collections in the field of education as well as an instructional materials centre consisting of textbooks, audio-visual and project materials. Medical and dental libraries provide specialized service in their respective fields located in their faculty buildings in downtown Winnipeg. Law library: located in Robson hall, serves students primarily but also acts as a reference library for legal research in Manitoba. College libraries — the libraries in St. John's College and St. Paul's College serve to support the teaching of courses given in these colleges.

STUDENT LIFE There is a wide variety of campus activities available for student participation housed mainly in the student building. Under the auspices of the student union, students organize debating, drama, choral and music groups; a student newspaper and yearbook; a film society; an annual week-long "festival of life and learning"; campus radio; professor-course evaluation; and "speakeasy" (an open forum held frequently in the student lounge). There are twenty-eight student members on the university senate. The president of the student union is an ex-officio member of senate. Innumerable sports activities are offered intramurally or extramurally. Facilities on campus include two gymnasiums with seating for 1,800, two recreation halls, a curling rink, an ice rink, a swimming pool, rifle and archery ranges, outdoor tennis courts, playing fields, a track-and-field stadium and a new university athletic centre building housing handball and squash courts, a gymnastics gymnasium, two multi-purpose gymnasiums, a wrestling and judo room, an exercise and weight-training room, a golf driving-range, and an indoor jogging and running track.

MEDICAL SERVICES The Student Health Centre includes doctor's offices for the ambulant and an infirmary for the bed care of others. This centre is maintained at no charge to the student. The full-time medical staff includes a general practitioner, a psychiatric consultant, a general surgeon, and a nursing staff, on duty 24 hours a day during the regular session.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Counselling services are designed to: (a) assist students in overcoming academic, vocational, or emotional problems which may interfere with the pursuit of their educational goals; and (b) to promote the total growth and development of students, with particular emphasis on self-understanding and inter-personal relationships. Services available include individual counselling, personal development groups, individual and group instruction in study skills and psychiatric consultation.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore is located on the first floor of the university centre. Merchandise offered includes: textbooks, reference books, paperbacks, stationery, art supplies and sundries. The bookstore does not offer any special discounts to students on books. It does, however, operate with a non-profit (break-even) attitude and therefore charges the lowest possible prices for the books.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Throughout the academic year, Canada Manpower operates a student placement service on campus to assist students, at all levels of their academic careers, in obtaining permanent, part-time, or summer employment. Facilities are also provided for employers to conduct interviews during their recruiting visits. Notices of job opportunities and employer recruitment are posted on bulletin boards in all faculties in order to keep students fully informed of the activities of the Canada Manpower Centre.

STUDENT UNION The University of Manitoba Students' Union as defined by its constitution exists to administer student affairs and to promote the interests of students. All students registered at the university are members of UMSU. Each student pays a compulsory student fee. This varies depending on the faculty and course load. Most students pay \$32.50; \$18 of this is used by UMSU for its administration and programs. The governing body of UMSU is the UMSU Council. It consists of at least one representative from each faculty. Large faculties may have two or three. The council has ultimate authority over all aspects of UMSU. There also exists a seven-person executive. Included are the president and 6 commissioners. The executive, aside from the president, is elected by the council and is responsible to that body. All of the executive members are full-time and are paid a salary. It is the responsibility of the executive to act upon the decisions of the council and to administer the affairs of UMSU between council meetings. UMSU is at present involved in many programs. These include academic areas such as research and course evaluations; student service areas such as a used bookstore, steno referral service; and programming such as concerts, art shows, "festival of life and learning", etc.

GRADUATE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION The Graduate Students' Association represents all students at The University of Manitoba who are registered in the faculty of graduate studies. The governing body is the Graduate Students' Association Council comprised of an executive and representatives from five functional areas within the faculty. The association fees are included in the general University of Manitoba Students' Union fees, and membership is compulsory. The objectives are: (1) to promote and support activities that are of interest to graduate students; (2) to provide a liaison between the university and the graduate student; (3) to represent grievances on behalf of the

graduate students at the university; (4) to work with the Graduate Students' Association of other universities.

GRADING SYSTEM The grading system consists of six passing grades: A+, A, B+, B, C+, C, and D. "A+" denotes exceptional accomplishment; "A", excellent; "B+", very superior; "B", superior; "C+", better than average; "C", average and "D", marginal. In a number of faculties and schools, special requirements in respect of averages and standing in professional subjects must be met. The faculty of medicine has recently introduced pass/fail grading in the MD program.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The major bursary funds are provided by the Manitoba Department of Colleges and Universities Affairs and are available to students in the province. In addition, industries, organizations, and various private donors place bursary funds under the administration of the university awards office. Besides participating in the Canada student loans plan, the university has loan funds in trust; loans made from these sources are interest-free until the date set for repayment, but in each case a guarantor who is a Manitoba resident over 21 years of age and fully employed is required. There are a number of prestige awards given for academic standing in various areas of instruction. These awards vary in value from very small prizes to \$1,000 maximum.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are held in each course in December, for courses terminating in December; April/May for both full courses and half-courses terminating in April; and in August, for courses terminating at the conclusion of the summer session. Supplemental examinations are not offered in most faculties and schools.

GRADUATION Convocation is held annually in May and October. The degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university during the special ceremony.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time tuition fees per year — (a) for first degree: administrative studies, agriculture, arts, education, home economics, law, music, nursing, physical education, science, social work, \$425; interior design, \$440; fine arts, \$445; pharmacy, \$475; engineering, \$525; environmental studies, \$540; dentistry, \$550; medicine, \$625; (b) for master's degree, \$375; (c) doctor's degree, \$375; thesis and degree, \$80; (d) diploma courses: agriculture, \$375; art, \$345; dental hygiene, occupational therapy, physical therapy, \$450. Student organization fees per year, \$26 to \$47.50.

Residence rates, board and room, per academic year, \$829.40 to \$1,007. (The university reserves the right to modify fees at any time.)

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Manitoba high school graduation — 20 credits with 5 credits at the 3rd-year level including 3 subjects at the 300 level.

2. Equivalent certificates. Alberta (grade XII — overall average of 60%). British Columbia (grade XII — overall average C or equivalent). New Brunswick (grade XII — overall average 60%). Newfoundland (first-year university standing). Nova Scotia (grade XII — overall average of 60%). Ontario (grade XIII — overall average of 60% on six credits). Prince Edward Island (first-year standing at the University of Prince Edward Island). Quebec (CEGEP I — overall average of C or equivalent). Saskatchewan (grade XII — overall average of 65%).

3. Specific requirements for Manitoba students. (Minimum standards for out-of-province applicants may be slightly higher). Administrative studies — English and mathematics with a minimum overall average of at least 63%. Agriculture — English, mathematics and chemistry. Arts — at least two of English, French, Ukrainian, German, Latin and mathematics. Dentistry — one year of pre-dentistry required; high school students should include mathematics, chemistry and physics. Dental hygiene — chemistry. Education — must meet general admission requirements. Engineering — mathematics, physics and chemistry; minimum overall average of at least 60%. Environmental studies (pre-architecture) — a minimum overall average of at least 60% and at least 60% in each of three specific requirements, English, mathematics and physics. Fine arts — English and either a second language or mathematics. Home economics — mathematics, chemistry and English. Interior design — English and mathematics. Law — a minimum of two years of university-level study. Medical rehabilitation — English, chemistry and one of physics or biology; students must have standing in physics at least the next to final high school year. Medicine — a minimum of two years of pre-medical study; students should include English, mathematics, chemistry and physics in their high school program. Music — successful in the music entrance examination. Preference given to candidates who, in addition to completing the exam hold standing in English, history, and a second language. Nursing — English, mathematics and chemistry. Pharmacy — a minimum of one year pre-pharmacy study; high school students should include mathematics, chemistry, physics and English. Physical education — English is specified (mathematics and biology are recommended). Science — mathematics plus one of chemistry, physics or biology. Social work — must complete the equivalent of one year of studies in any degree course.

Foreign students

Certificates equivalent to the standing required for Canadian students. United Kingdom and Commonwealth — GCE with two subjects at the A-level and three at the O-level or three subjects at the A-level and one at the O-level. Students whose mother tongue is not English must pass an English-language proficiency test to be eligible for admission. U.S.A. — senior matriculation (grade XII) with an overall average of 60% or C. CEEB scores must be submitted. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

a) One who does not hold the Manitoba grade XII or the equivalent; b) one who is endeavoring to achieve regular student status in order to proceed to meet the requirements for a degree; c) is 21 years of age; d) Canadian citizen or landed immigrant; e) is a resident of the province of Manitoba at the time of application; f) has never been required to withdraw from another university or college. Last date for receipt of applications for regular session — June 1.

Graduate studies

In order to enter graduate studies, students must have a first degree (honors or equivalent) with appropriate standing in the area in which they wish to do their graduate work.

Closing date for receipt of applications

June 1 — last date for receipt of applications to administrative studies, agriculture, arts, education, engineering, environmental studies, fine arts, home economics, interior design, medical rehabilitation, music, nursing, physical, education and science.

January 5 — last date for receipt of applications to medicine.
 February 20 — last date for receipt of applications to social work.
 February 15 — last date for receipt of applications to dentistry.
 May 1 — last date for receipt of applications to law. May 14 — last date for receipt of applications to pharmacy.

For closing dates for receipt of applications to graduate studies contact the faculty direct.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

Faculty of administrative studies

Bachelor of commerce [BComm(Hons)]. Honors course, four years from senior matriculation or 2 years from a prior degree. Specialization available in accounting and finance, actuarial and business mathematics, business administration and public policy.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of business administration (MBA). At least one year from BComm(Hons) degree and two years from degrees in other disciplines. Specialization available in accounting and finance, actuarial and business mathematics, business administration and public policy.

AGRICULTURE

Faculty of agriculture

Diploma in agriculture. Two years from grade 12 or equivalent. Applications are considered by a committee of selection.

Diploma in dairying. One year. No stated academic requirements for admission. Applications are considered by a committee of selection. This program is offered every two years or when demand is sufficient.

Bachelor of science in agriculture (BSA). General course, four years from senior matriculation. Sequences offered in agricultural economics and farm management, agricultural engineering, animal science, entomology, food science, plant science, and soil science.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from a BSA degree in agriculture. Specialization offered in agricultural economics and farm management, animal science, entomology, food science, plant science and soil science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in agricultural economics, animal science, entomology, plant science, and soil science.

ARCHITECTURE

Faculty of architecture

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES). Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of interior design (BID). Four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of architecture (MArch). Three years from bachelor of environmental studies or equivalent.

Master of city planning (MCP). At least two years from first degree in arts, engineering, or architecture.

Master of landscape architecture (MLandArch). Three years from bachelor of environmental studies.

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts [BA or BA(Hons)]. (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. Major and/or minor subjects: anthropology, classics (classical studies, Latin, and Greek), cross-disciplinary studies (Asian studies, Canadian studies, medieval and Renaissance studies), economics, English, French and Spanish, geography, German, history, Icelandic, Near Eastern and Judaic studies, music, native studies, philosophy, political studies, psychology, religion, Slavic studies (Russian, Polish, Ukrainian), and sociology. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, actuarial and business mathematics, Canadian studies, classics (Latin and Greek), economics, English, French, geography, German, history, Icelandic, philosophy, political studies, psychology, religion, Slavic studies (Russian and Ukrainian), sociology, and Soviet and East European studies.

Bachelier ès arts (BA). Three years at Saint-Boniface College.

Bachelier ès arts [BA(LPh)]. Latin philosophy. Three years at Saint-Boniface College.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from general BA, or at least one year from honors BA. Available in anthropology, classics (Latin and Greek), economics, English, French, geography, German, history, philosophy, political studies, psychology, Slavic studies, (Russian and Ukrainian) and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Available in economics, English, French, geography, history, and psychology.

DENTISTRY

Faculty of dentistry

Diploma in dental hygiene. Two years from senior matriculation.

Doctor of dental medicine (DMD). Four years beyond one year in arts or science.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from DMD degree. Available in dental science and oral biology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc degree. Available in oral biology.

Diploma in periodontics. Superimposed on MSc program in oral biology. Minimum of three years.

Diploma in orthodontics (28 months).

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (elementary or secondary) (BEd). Four years from senior matriculation.

Certificate in education (early childhood and elementary). Two years following completion of senior matriculation.

Certificate in education (secondary). One year following completion of a first degree.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of education (MEd). At least one year from BEd degree; available in curriculum, humanities and social sciences, curriculum (mathematics and natural sciences), educational administration, educational foundations and educational psychology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from a master's degree; available in educational administration.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of science in engineering (BSc followed by appropriate affix; e.g., AE, CE, EE, GE, ME). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in agricultural, civil, electrical, geological, and mechanical engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from BSc degree. Available in agricultural, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

Diploma in engineering. Normally longer than one year from a BSc degree in engineering. Available in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc degree. Available in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

FINE ARTS

School of art

Diploma in art. Four years. No stated academic requirements for admission. Applications are considered by a committee of selection.

Bachelor of fine arts [BFA or BFA(Hons)]. (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in ceramics, drawing, graphic design, painting, print-making and sculpture.

HOME ECONOMICS

Faculty of home economics

Bachelor of home economics (BHEc). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in clothing and textiles, family studies, foods and nutrition, and general studies.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from BHEc.

Specialization offered in clothing and textiles, family studies, and foods and nutrition.

INTERDISCIPLINARY

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of natural resources management (MNRM). A minimum of two years from the bachelor's degree.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years, full time, beyond satisfactory completion of at least two years of any university course of studies. Applications are considered by a committee of selection. Law school admission test must be written.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of laws (LLM). One year from LLB degree.

MEDICAL REHABILITATION

School of medical rehabilitation

Diploma in occupational therapy. Three years from senior matriculation.

Diploma in physical therapy. Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of occupational therapy (BOT). One year following completion of diploma course.

Bachelor of physical therapy (BPT). One year following completion of diploma course.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Doctor of medicine (MD). Four years beyond the second year in arts or science.

Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)]. At least one year from the second year in medicine.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from the MD degree. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, immunology, medical microbiology, medicine, paediatrics, pathology, pharmacology and therapeutics, physiology, psychiatry, and surgery.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc degree. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, medical microbiology, pharmacology and physiology.

Certificate. Issued for satisfactory completion of internship and residency programs. Available in: obstetrics and gynaecology, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, paediatrics, pathology, psychiatry, radiology, surgery, medicine-general. (Medicine-general designates rotating, mixed and family practice residency programs.)

MUSIC

School of music

Associate in music (AMus Western Board).

Licentiate in music (LMus Western Board).

Bachelor of music [BMus or BMus(Perf)]. Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in music history, composition, performance and general studies.

NURSING

School of nursing

Bachelor of nursing (BN). Four years from senior matriculation. A program designed for applicants holding a degree in a field other than nursing and for registered nurses is offered.

PHARMACY

Faculty of pharmacy

Bachelor of science in pharmacy [BSc(Pharm)]. Three-year program following a one-year pre-pharmacy prerequisite.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from honors bachelor's degree in pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmaceutical microbiology, pharmacognosy, and pharmacokinetics.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

School of physical education

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Three years from senior matriculation. Applications are considered by a committee of selection.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science [BSc or BSc(Hons)]. (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. Major subjects: applied mathematics, botany, chemistry, computer science, earth sciences, mathematics, microbiology, physics, statistics, and zoology. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in actuarial and business mathematics, botany, chemistry, computer science, earth sciences, mathematics, microbiology, physics, statistics, and zoology.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from the general degree in science or at least one year from the honors bachelor's degree in science. Available in actuarial and business mathematics, botany, chemistry, computer science, earth sciences, mathematics, microbiology, physics, statistics, and zoology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in botany, chemistry, earth sciences, mathematics, microbiology, physics, and zoology.

SOCIAL WORK

School of social work

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Three-year program following one-year university in any faculty.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of social work (MSW). One-year or 12-month program from BSW degree.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Correspondence courses — courses offered in a limited number of arts and science subjects. Evening session — undergraduate and graduate courses in administrative studies, arts, education, fine arts, music, and science. Summer session — undergraduate and graduate courses offered in administrative studies, arts, education, fine arts, home economics, music, and science for students proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications.

For no university credit

Extension services, extension division — systematic courses in the humanities and other areas of proper concern to a university on a non-credit basis. Special short courses — professional refresher or maintenance courses; intellectual refreshment of alumni as distinct from professional courses.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Agassiz Centre for Water Studies. This centre is an interdisciplinary environmental research centre concentrating on developing methodologies to help resolve the inherent allocative conflicts in water resource management. Twenty-one university departments co-operate in the research.

Aquatic Biology Research Unit. This group comprises participants from the Freshwater Institute of the Fisheries Research Board, the Manitoba government, and from university departments. Areas of interest include fish physiology, ichthyology, limnology, and microbiology.

Agriculture Canada, Research Station. The research station is located on campus with an experimental plot 14 miles south of the campus. The major areas of research are cereal breeding and genetics, control of cereal diseases by plant resistance, protection of grain and cereal products from pests during storage, and control of insects of field crops by the integration of biological, cultural and chemical means. Scientists at the laboratory co-operate freely with university departments, particularly those of botany, entomology, microbiology and plant science. Some members of the scientific staff at the laboratory hold the position of honorary research professor at the university.

Centre for Settlement Studies. The purpose of the current research program is to acquire a better understanding of the factors that help or hinder the development of an adequate quality of living for inhabitants of resource frontier communities. Participants include representatives of anthropology, city planning, economics, education, geography, home economics, law, medicine, political science, psychology, social work, and sociology.

Centre for Transportation Studies. Studies broad problems of Canadian transportation system such as railway transportation and economic development, Canadian public policy toward commercial aviation, inter-modal competition in movement of agricultural products, simulation of terminal grain facilities, transportation system analysis and design, and industrial relations in air transportation; 12 university departments co-operating in research.

Delta Waterfowl Research Station, Delta, Manitoba. The Delta Waterfowl Research Station is located at the south end of Lake Manitoba, at which site scientists and students are investigating the biology of waterfowl. The station is administered by the trustees of the North American Wildlife Federation.

Glenlea Research Station. The 1,300-acre station provides facilities for: (a) fundamental and applied agricultural research of an interdisciplinary nature and (b) application of laboratory research results on a field-scale basis.

Legal Research Institute. The institute was created to undertake substantial studies for government or other interested organizations; to provide assistance to other university projects requiring legal advice; and to launch significant studies at the institute's own initiative involving restatement, codification, and reform of the law.

Limnological Station, West Blue Lake. The university field station at West Blue Lake is located in Duck Lake Provincial Park and provides facilities for graduate students interested in aquatic ecology. This field station is supported by the province of Manitoba, the National Research Council, and the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

Manitoba Institute of Cell Biology. The purpose of the institute is to carry out a program of research and training in the basic and clinical sciences with the object of gaining a better understanding of the nature of cancer and other diseases, by studying the underlying cellular processes.

Medieval and Renaissance Guild. The purpose is to aid and stimulate students and faculty in medieval and Renaissance studies by the institution of programs of studies, special research projects, conferences, symposia, lectures, and publications. Members include representatives from the departments of classics, English, French, German, history, Icelandic, Judaic studies, music, philosophy, political science, and Slavic studies.

Natural Resource Institute. The institute is an interdisciplinary degree-granting academic unit with a three-fold purpose, namely: (a) to seek, test and develop theories and principles of natural resource management; (b) to use interdisciplinary teams to teach the knowledge and skills necessary for problem definition and administration; and (c) to teach both the research capability and the resource management and administrative skills necessary in government or business. The degree of master of natural resource management is offered, covering the areas of economics, resources-management and socio-political administration and analysis.

Northern Studies Committee. The objective of the research program is to encourage the study of man and environment in the North.

University Field Station (Delta Marsh). The objectives are: (a) to provide an area for research in such fields as archeology and earth sciences; botany, microbiology, and zoology; and (b) to provide facilities for teaching and for encouraging field-directed courses.

University Field Station (Star Lake). The station provides a base of operation for (a) earth sciences field courses and field research

in geology and geophysics; (b) earth sciences student field trips; (c) public education concerning earth sciences; and (d) field conferences and meetings.

MEMBER COLLEGES St. John's College, 400 Dysart Rd., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M5. Warden: Rev. Canon J.R. Brown, MA, DD. Established 1849. Co-educational. An Anglican college within the university, offering instruction in arts and science. All courses are for The University of Manitoba credit. Provides residence accommodation, dining and recreation facilities. (See separate entry.)

St. Paul's College, 430 Dysart Rd., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M6. Rector: Rev. V.J. Jensen, SJ, BA, MA, STL. Established 1926. Co-educational. A Roman Catholic college within the university, offering instruction in arts and science. All courses are for The University of Manitoba credit. Provides dining and recreational facilities. (See separate entry.)

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE University College, 500 Dysart Rd., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M8. Provost: M.S. Donnelly, BA, PhD. Co-educational. A constituent college within the faculties of arts and science. Provides residence accommodation for 150 men and 100 women with a dining-room accommodating approximately 300 people.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE Collège de Saint-Boniface, 200 Cathedral Ave., Saint-Boniface, Manitoba R2H 0H7. Recteur (ad intérim): G.L. Damphousse, BA, BTh. Fondé en 1818. Cours préparatoire et BA, BSc, ou BEd. L'enseignement est donné en langue française.

ASSOCIATED COLLEGE St. Andrew's College, 475 Dysart Rd., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M7. Principal: J.R. Solomon, LLB. Established 1946. Associated 1962. A college for the training of the ministry in the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada and the United States of America. St. Andrew's College offers a limited number of courses which can be used for credit at The University of Manitoba.

APPROVED TEACHING CENTRES Canadian Mennonite Bible College, 600 Shaftesbury Blvd., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0M4. President: Dr. Henry Poettker, ThD. Established 1947. Recognized by The University of Manitoba as an approved teaching centre in 1963. Co-educational. Offers courses in music and theology leading to a bachelor of theology and a bachelor of sacred music awarded by the college. The university authorizes the Canadian Mennonite Bible College to offer certain of its courses each year with a student taking a maximum of seven courses at the first-year level and a maximum of three courses at the higher level, the latter to be confined to religion and music. Residential accommodation for 116 students and 15 families.

Canadian Nazarene College, 1301 Lee Boulevard, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2P7. Dean: R.F. Gray, BA, MA, BEd. Established 1920. Recognized as an approved teaching centre in 1973. Co-educational. Offers its own degree in theology and courses for university credit to a maximum of ten courses. Residential accommodation for 55 men and 50 women.

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Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Chancellor — C.F. Harrington, CD, BA, BCL, CStJ. Chairman of the board of governors — W.R. Eakin, BA, BCL. Principal and vice-chancellor — Robert Bell, CC, MA, PhD, DSc, LL.D., FRS, FRSC. Vice-president (academic) — Eigil Pedersen, BA, EdD, MA. Vice-principal (administration) — Leo Yaffe, MSc, PhD, FCIC, FAPS, FRSC. Vice-principal, Macdonald College and dean, agriculture — A.C. Blackwood, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Vice-principal (finance) — Allan McColl, DFC, BCom, CA. Vice-principal (research) — W.F. Hirschfeld, BAsC, PhD, FRMetS. Secretary-general — Colin McDougall, DSO, BA. Registrar — J.P. Schuller, BA. University treasurer — N.D. Johnston, BCom. Comptroller — John Armour, AACCA. Chief accountant — R.G. Kuranoff. Director, university libraries — Marianne Scott, BA, BLS. Director, admissions office — Peggy Sheppard, BEd, BA. Director, athletics, physical education and recreation — H.E. Griffiths, BCom, MA. Registrar, Macdonald College — J. David, LSA, PhD. Secretary and coordinator of administrative services, Macdonald College — W.C.

Shipley, BSc(Agr), MA. Director, management systems — John Bates, BSc, BCom. Director, personnel services — P.M. Matthews, BA, MSc. Director, development and communication — R. David Bourke, BArch, MArch, FRAIC, RCA. Director, public relations and information office — Andrew Allen. Director, McGill-Queen's University Press — Donald Sutherland, BA. Director, research for planning and development office — E.K. DesRosiers, BA, MA. Director, university health service — J.G. Lohrenz, MD, DipPsychiat. Director, business operations — Charles Noel, BCom, CA. Director, physical resources office — G.S. Kingdon, BAsC. Director, physical plant — A.D. Elliott, MM, BEng.

DEANS OF FACULTIES

Agriculture — A.C. Blackwood, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Arts — Robert Vogel, BA, MA, PhD. Dentistry — Ernest Ambrose, DDS, FACD, FICD. Education — George Flower, BA, MA, EdD. Engineering — G.W. Farnell, BAsC, SM, PhD. Graduate studies and research — W.F. Hirschfeld, BAsC, PhD, FRMetS. Law — J.E.C. Brierley, BA, BCL, DU. Management — Stanley Shapiro, AB, MBA, PhD. Medicine — R.F.P. Cronin, MDCM, MSc, FRCP(L), FRCP(C). Music — Paul Pedersen, BA, MM, PhD. Religious studies — Joseph McLelland, BA, MA, BD, PhD, DD. Science — E.J. Stansbury, MA, PhD. Students — Saeed Mirza, MEng, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS

Architecture — Derek Drummond (acting), BArch. Computer science — G. Marsaglia, BSc, PhD. Food science — E.S. Idziak, MSc, DSc. Graduate nurses — Joan Gilchrist, BN, MSc(Appl), RN. Library science —

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Effie Astbury, BA, BLS, MLS. Physical and occupational therapy – Helen Gault, DipEdPT, BSc(PandOT). Social work – David Woodsworth, MA, PhD. Director, centre for continuing education – J.A. Duff, MA, CA.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Agricultural chemistry – B.E. Baker, BSc, DSc. Agricultural economics – G. MacEachran, BSc(Agr), MSc, PhD. Agricultural engineering – J.R. Ogilvie, BSc(Agr), MSA, PhD. Agricultural physics – R.H. Douglas, BSc, MA, PhD. Agronomy – H.A. Steppeler, BSA, MSc, PhD. Anaesthesia – P.R. Bromage, MB, BS, FFARCS. Anatomy and histology – Y. Clermont, BSc, PhD, FRCSC. Animal science – S.P. Touchburn, MSA, PhD. Anthropology – F. Ikawa-Smith, BS, MA, PhD. Art history – W.O. Judkins, MA, PhD. Biochemistry – A.F. Graham, BSc, MSc, PhD, DSc. Biology – F. Rigler, MA, PhD. Chemical engineering – W.J.M. Douglas, BSc, MSE, PhD. Chemistry – L.E. St. Pierre, BSc, PhD, FCIC. Civil engineering and applied mechanics – R.G. Redwood, BSc, MAsc, PhD. Classics – G.L. Snider, AB, AM, PhD. Economics – A.T. Asimakopulos, MA, PhD. Educational administration – G.B. Isherwood, BS, MEd, EdD. Catholic studies in education – T. Francoeur, BA, MA, DEd, DipPastTheol. Education psychology and sociology – H.A. Stutt, BA, BEd, MEd. Education, counsellor – F.R. Dumont, AB, MS, EdD. Education, elementary – J.G. Whitton, BA, BEd, MSc. Education, graduate division and educational research – R.P. Magnuson, MA, PhD. Education in art – E. Jacques. Education in English – J.M. O'Hara, BA, BEd, MA. Education in mathematics and the sciences – W.E. Searles, BSc, MSc. Education in music – Lois McDonald, BMus, MA. Physical education – R.E. Wilkinson, BSc(PE), MA, DPE. Education in second languages – Magdelhayne Buteau, BEd, MA, PhD. Education in social studies – M. Bain, BA, MEd. Education, social foundations of – J.K. Jobling, BA, MA, PhD. Electrical engineering – P. Silvester, MAsc, PhD. English – P.H. Ohlin, MA, PhD. Entomology – R.K. Stewart, BSc, PhD. Epidemiology and health – R. Oseasohn, BS, MD, FACP. Family medicine – W. Palmer, BSc, MDCM, FRCPC, FACP. French language and literature – D.W. Steedman (acting), BA, PhD. Geography – B.J. Garnier, BA, MA. Geological sciences – R. Doig, MSc, PhD. German – H.J. Maitre (acting), MA, PhD. Hispanic studies – S. Lipp, BA, MS, PhD.

History – S.J. Randall, MA, PhD. History of medicine – D.G. Bates, BA, MD. Horticulture – C.D. Taper, BSA, MSA, PhD. Italian – A. d'Andrea, DottFil. Linguistics – C.D. Ellis, BA, MA, PhD. Mathematics – E.M. Rosenthal, MSc, PhD. Mechanical engineering – J.W. Stachiewicz, MEng. Medicine, clinical and experimental – D.G. Cameron, MC, BSc, MDCM, MRCP. Meteorology – S. Orvig, BSc, MSc, PhD. Microbiology (Macdonald College) – R.A. MacLeod, MA, PhD. Microbiology and immunology – S. Vas, MD, PhD. Mining and metallurgical engineering and applied geophysics – W.M. Williams, MSc, PhD. Music performance – R. Lawton, BMus, MMus. Music school – Donald Mackey, MusB. Music, theoretical – Bruce Minorgan, BMus, MA. Neurology and neurosurgery – W.H. Feindel, BA, MSc, MDCM, DPhil, DSc, FRCS(C), FACS, FRSC. Obstetrics and gynaecology – F. Naftolin, BA, MD, PhD. Ophthalmology – S.B. Murphy, SB, MDCM, FRCSC. Otolaryngology – J.D. Baxter, MSc, MDCM, FRCS(C). Paediatrics – K. Drummond, BA, MDCM, FRCP. Pathology – R.H. More, MSc, MD, FRCP(C). Pharmacology and therapeutics – N. Nickerson, AB, ScM, PhD, MD. Philosophy – A.T. McKinnon, MA, BD, PhD. Physics – J.M. Robson, MA, ScD, FRSC. Physiology – Joseph Milic-Emili, MD. Plant pathology – R.H. Estey, BSc(Agr), BEd, MS, DIC, PhD. Political science – F.A. Kunz, MA, PhD. Psychiatry – M. Dongier, MD. Psychology – D. Bindra, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC. Radiology, diagnostic – R.G. Fraser, MD, DipRad, FRCP. Radiology, therapeutic – J.H. Webster, MD. Renewable resources

– A.F. MacKenzie, BSA, MSc, PhD. Russian and Slavic studies – J.G. Nicholson, MA, PhD. Sociology – William Westley, MA, PhD. Surgery – A.G. Thompson, MDCM, FRCS(C).

GENERAL INFORMATION McGill is non-denominational and co-educational, with financing from its provincial government.

BACKGROUND In 1813, the Hon. James McGill, a leading merchant and prominent citizen of Montreal, died, and in his will left 46 acres of land and 10,000 pounds to the already existing "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning", for the purpose of founding a college or university. As a result, a royal charter was granted in 1821 and the University of McGill College was opened in 1829 with teaching in the faculties of medicine and arts. The first degree was awarded in 1833.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS A general supervisory power in the university is retained by the crown and is exercised through the governor-general as visitor. The members of the board of governors constitute "The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning", a self-governing corporation existing under the laws of the province of Quebec. In them is vested the management of finances, appointment of professors (in consultation with senate), and other important duties; 5 of the governors are elected by the members of the graduates' society, 5 by senate from amongst its members, 3 by students from amongst the student body, 25 by the board from amongst those nominated by the nominating committee and 3 from amongst the non-academic staff. The board elects the chancellor of the university and, also from among its members, a chairman to preside at its meetings, who may also be the chancellor. The chairman is president of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning. The chancellor is presiding officer of convocation and of joint sessions of the board of governors and senate. The principal, academic head and chief administrative officer, is appointed by the board of governors, after consultation with senate. He/she also holds the office of vice-chancellor of the university and is ex officio a member of the board – of governors and chairman of senate.

SENATE Senate consists of 84 voting members: the chancellor, the principal, the chairman of the board of governors, vice-principals, deans of faculties, the president of the students' society, the dean of students, the director of libraries, the director of continuing education, all ex officio; four governors elected by the board and the chairman of the board; 41 professors elected by the various faculties; 14 students elected by the students and two librarians elected by librarians performing the function of librarian in the university's library system. The principal is chairman of senate, which is the highest academic authority of the university and has control over admission, courses of study, discipline, and degrees. The carrying out of the regulations of senate along with primary responsibility for the conduct of the educational work of the university is entrusted to the several faculties and schools.

INCOME (1973-74) Total income \$74,339,000 (excluding ancillary enterprises) [student fees, 13.8%; gifts for operating purposes (other than research), .07%; endowments and investment income, 2%; provincial grants, 55.4%; gifts, grants, and endowments for research, 23.3% (including federal and provincial grants); other sources, 4.8%].

PUBLICATIONS Each spring the university publishes a complete calendar comprising the following announcements which are individually available from the registrar's office: general announcement; [faculty announcements: agriculture (including food science), arts and science (combined), dentistry, education,

engineering (including architecture and computer science), law, management, medicine, music, nursing, physical and occupational therapy, religious studies, social work, graduate studies and research (general, agricultural and allied sciences, biological sciences, humanities, medical and allied sciences, physical sciences and engineering, social sciences, professional studies, library science, master of business administration], as well as undergraduate scholarships and awards and postgraduate fellowships, summer session, and French summer school. In addition "Reseignements généraux" is available for French-speaking students. The Centre for Continuing Education publishes its own announcement (community services, education, engineering, languages, arts-general, management-graduate and professional development, management-undergraduate). The university's information office publishes the McGill Reporter weekly through May (subscription \$4). The Students' Society publishes the McGill Daily during most of the academic year. Both are directed to the campus population. Guidance counsellor's handbook (information on admissions and degree programs for counsellors in colleges and high schools).

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May (June, for medicine and dentistry and some professional schools). Summer sessions, parts I and II: in various subjects, mid-May to mid-August. Admission to certain programs in January is also possible.

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND LIBRARIES Eleven of the faculties of McGill are situated in Montreal (population approximately 2,720,400), where the university campus lies on the lower slopes of Mount Royal. Macdonald College at Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, about 25 miles from Montreal, is an incorporated college of the university, and houses the faculty of agriculture and the school of food science.

The Montreal campus has an area of 75 acres and contains approximately 75 buildings, including teaching buildings, administration buildings, students' centre, gymnasium, swimming pools, winter stadium, concert hall, and co-ed and women's residences. The university library includes the McLennan library and various faculty and departmental libraries in other buildings. The Osler library of the history of medicine contains about 31,000 items and has, as a nucleus, the 8,000 volumes bequeathed to McGill by one of its most famous pupils and teachers, Sir William Osler. The several libraries of the university now contain more than 3,000,000 items, and receive 16,000 serial titles. Special collections include the Blackader-Lauterman library of architecture and art, the Blacker-Wood library of zoology and ornithology, the Lande collection of Canadiana, and the Islamic studies library. The McCord museum houses the university's extensive collection of Canadiana. The Redpath museum of natural history is used for reference and research. In addition there are specialized collections such as the Rutherford collection of experimental physics and the anatomical, medical, pathological, and biological museums.

Macdonald College consists of approximately 1,600 acres with 30 buildings including residences, students' centre, indoor skating rink, gymnasiums, swimming pools, and other sports facilities. The campus proper consists of 200 acres and contains the orchard, horticulture plots, and poultry ranges. In addition there are the stock farm, the agronomy and the college farms. The Morgan Arboretum, established in 1947, has 700 acres of woodland devoted to the study of woodlot management and the place of the woodlot in the eastern Canadian farm economy. The Lyman entomological museum contains the largest insect collection in Canadian universities. The Brace Research Institute devoted to

the study of the engineering aspects of arid land development and the Institute of Parasitology are also housed on the Macdonald campus.

In 1958, on the death of Brigadier A. Hamilton Gault, McGill inherited Mont St-Hilaire, a property consisting of 2,285 acres, which is used for research in meteorology, geography, geology, horticulture, entomology, biology, and for other academic purposes and recreational activities as well as a nature centre and bird sanctuary.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There are four co-educational halls of residence, Douglas hall, McConnell hall, Molson hall, and Gardner hall which together house 816 students. The Royal Victoria College houses 257 women students. The university maintains a limited number of apartments for married students in several nearby locations. The dean of students provides a service for students seeking housing outside of the university.

STUDENT LIFE There are over 250 activities and clubs which students may join, including international clubs, religious groups, political clubs, theatrical and musical societies, Radio McGill, and the student newspaper, the McGill Daily. Sport facilities, physical education programs, and numerous intramural and recreational sports clubs provide opportunities for students to participate in sports. All students are members of the Students' Society and student members sit on almost all university committees as well as on the university senate and the board of governors.

There is a student-sponsored legal aid service operated by the students with the assistance of students in the faculty of law. A day-care centre for very young children of students and staff is available. The RSOS (reception service for overseas students) is a program established to provide, on a personal basis, all the necessary services and information needed by newly arriving overseas students, such as orientation, lodging, etc. The RSOS is a combined venture of the International Students' Association, Canadian and overseas members of the McGill community, as well as interested families of Montreal. Throughout the academic year, the I.S.A. continues providing programs and activities to all foreign students.

MEDICAL SERVICES A full range of medical service is provided by the McGill University Health Service. Medical clinics operate five days of the week. A physician is always on call at night and on weekends. This service is available to all full-time students, undergraduate and postgraduate. Part of the health service consists of a "mental health service" which makes available to students psychiatric and psychological help. All non-Canadian students must take out a compulsory health insurance policy which is available on a group basis. A premium of \$85 for single and \$150 for married students is chargeable for the coverage.

STUDENT SERVICES The dean of students works with student officers and organizations to provide liaison between students and other sectors of the university. Both the dean and the associate dean are available for consultation with individual students who may wish to discuss problems not already provided for by one of the existing services.

Prospective students who are undecided as to a choice of program or orientation may consult an adviser in the student affairs office. Incoming students are asked to contact the office as early as the month of March. Students who have decided on their program of studies, and who wish to proceed directly to an academic adviser for completion of a study plan form may do so. The advisers in the

student affairs office are available to undergraduates for consultation throughout the academic year.

The freshman orientation service is available to all students entering the first year of the university in the faculties of arts, education, management, science, and the school of physical and occupational therapy. Events for the one-day session include group meetings, campus tours, and a social hour.

An academic counselling service is available through the associate dean (student affairs), faculty of engineering, for students in the faculty of engineering (including the school of architecture). The other smaller faculties have arrangements for providing advice and guidance to their own students through the office of the deans.

The arts and science undergraduate society, with the co-operation of the faculties, sponsors an extensive tutorials program; its services are available to students during the fall and spring terms. Students may be tutored by senior honors and graduate students specializing in the majority of fields within the faculties. Sessions are approximately one hour in length and normally two to four students are tutored at each session. The cost to the student is minimal and depends on the number of students in the group; the society and the university by joint agreement finance the difference between the nominal fees and the tutors' honorarium.

The Student Counselling Service provides a place where students of all faculties may discuss any problem confidentially. Among the services offered are individual counselling, human awareness groups, psychological assessment, vocational testing, effective reading courses, career planning and the Career Information Library. The services are free for members of the university and are also available to the public on payment of necessary fees.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The McGill University bookstore provides a comprehensive stock of current textbooks, reference material and academic supplies as well as items of general interest.

STUDENT AID AND FOREIGN STUDENT ADVISER OFFICE This office handles matters relating to financial assistance and those which may affect non-Canadian students.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Canada Manpower Centre provides a comprehensive placement service in the areas of part-time, summer, and permanent employment.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT All students registered in the university are members of the Students' Society except for students governed by the constitution of the Macdonald College Students' Society and those students registered in the faculty of graduate studies and research who are non-resident students or full-time members of the teaching staff. The executive and legislative authority of the society is vested in the executive committee and students' council respectively. The council, as the governing body, is responsible for the proper functioning of all activities of the society. All undergraduate societies, major activities, clubs, societies, publications, and other campus organizations of the students' society are under its jurisdiction. It is the only recognized medium, apart from the students' athletics council, for communication between the student body and the university authorities. The council is responsible to the students through open meetings and referendums of the students' society, and operates according to the constitution of the students' society. Fees are collected by the university with the regular tuition fees.

The university centre houses offices for the students' society and all the major extracurricular activities at McGill. Meeting rooms are available to students as well as a cafeteria, lounges, and ballroom.

The Post-Graduate Students' Society operates David Thomson house as a meeting place for all resident full-time students registered in the graduate faculty. There are frequent organized social and cultural activities.

GRADING SYSTEM Arts, science: all courses carry a credit rating. Generally a three-hour one-term course carries 3 credits. The earned grade point for each course is the product of the credit rating of the course and the grade rating attained. Courses are graded either by letter grades or in per cent, with the following correspondences: A — (80-100%), 4; B — (65-79%), 3; C — (55-64%), 2; D — (45-54%), 1; F — (0-44%), 0. Certain courses have been approved for pass/fail (P/F) grading. A, B, C are termed satisfactory passes, D a conditional pass and F a failure. Standing is determined on the basis of a grade point average (GPA) computed by dividing the sum of the grade points earned for the year by the course credits attempted.

The cumulative grade point average (CGPA) will be the grade point average calculated using the student's entire record in the program. Grades of D or F will continue to be used in the calculation of the CGPA even after the course is repeated and passed, or if a supplemental examination is taken.

Engineering: each course is assigned a credit rating. The earned grade point average is defined by the ratio: sum of the products (course credit) X grade points divided by the sum of the course credits. A — very good, 4; B — good, 3; C — satisfactory, 2; D — conditional pass, 1; F — failed, 0. Medicine: S — satisfactory, 60-100%; U — unsatisfactory, under 60%. Dentistry: A — 80-100%; B — 71-79%; C — 61-70%; D — 60%; F — 0-59%. Graduate studies and research: pass mark 65%.

College equivalent programs: A — 80-100%; B — 65-79%; C — 55-64%; D — 45-54%; failure — under 45%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Fellowships and assistantships are available in the faculty of graduate studies and research. Application through the dean of the faculty. In the undergraduate faculties, entrance scholarships are available only to students at Canadian schools and colleges. Applications should be made through the admissions office. A wide variety of bursaries and loans is available through the student aid office. Further details may be obtained from the registrar's office. Provincial and federal aid: address inquiries to student aid, c/o department of education in the appropriate provincial capital. Quebec students are not eligible to apply for federal aid but should apply for provincial aid to: student aid office, 3465 Peel Street, Montreal, Quebec.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations in one-term courses are held at the end of the term in which the courses are given. Final examinations in courses continuing in both terms are held at the end of the session; i.e., April-May. A number of courses do not require a final examination. A student may receive permission to write supplemental examinations which are normally held in August. Deferred examinations may also be written in August with special permission. The normal language of instruction is English. Students may write term papers and examinations in French, but reasonable competence in English is essential to succeed.

GRADUATION Convocation ceremonies are held twice a year, in the spring and in the fall. All degrees approved by senate are conferred at these convocations by the chancellor and the vice-chancellor of the university. Honorary degrees are also conferred at these ceremonies.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees are based on a per credit charge of \$19 per credit and this fee includes all the regular charges of the university for registration, tuition, laboratories and libraries. In addition, student services fees of \$60 and students' societies fees of from \$25-\$49 are separately assessed for all students taking 24 or more credits and must be paid at the same time as the tuition fees. A normal academic load of 30 credits would be \$570 in tuition fees (\$19 x 30) plus fees for student services and students' societies. Exceptions to this are the following faculties not presently on the credit system: medicine, \$719 plus student services fees of \$60 and students' societies fees of \$25; dentistry, \$570 plus student services fees of \$60 and students' societies fees of \$26.50 plus rental of clinical equipment; graduate studies, first year master's and first to third year doctorate, \$570 plus student services fees of \$60 and students' societies fees of \$29.50 (except MSW with students' societies fees of \$31.50), second year master's, \$285 plus student services fees of \$30 and students' societies fees of \$29.50 (except MSW with students' societies fees of \$31.50), beyond second year master's and beyond third year doctorate, \$40 plus student services fees of \$30 and students' societies fees of \$29.50 (except MSW beyond second year master's with students' societies fees of \$31.50).

Board and residence — co-educational and women: \$1,535 to \$2,245. (All fees are subject to possible changes.)

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Quebec — holders of the diploma of collegial studies, or its equivalent, are considered for admission to the first year of the three-year university program.

2. Provinces other than Quebec — Ontario grade 13 students may be admitted directly to a 90-credit university program if they have completed five subjects. English should be included in the student's program; the four elective courses should be appropriate to the program which the student wishes to enter at McGill. Students wishing to enter the faculty of management must include functions, relations and calculus as part of their grade 13 program. Students having only four subjects will be required to make up an additional six credits at McGill. Students from provinces of Canada other than Quebec, Ontario*, and Newfoundland who have completed grade 12 in appropriate subjects are considered for admission to a program in arts or management requiring the completion of 120 credits.

*Exceptions are sometimes made in the case of grade 12 students with an average of over 80% in appropriate subjects. Such students may be considered for admission to a program requiring the completion of 120 credits. This exception does not apply in the faculty of engineering where all Ontario students seeking entry must have completed grade 13.

3. Specific requirements. Engineering — normally one or two years of study in appropriate courses at the university level are required for admission to the three-year university program. Admission to a four-year program will also be considered. Applicants should contact the admissions office for admission requirements.

Science, nursing, and physical and occupational therapy — the programs in the faculty of science have been designed on the assumption that the student has a background in science equivalent to that provided by the Quebec "diploma of collegial studies" in science; that is, that he/she has completed, or will complete at McGill, the equivalent of introductory college-level courses in biology, chemistry, physics, and calculus. These courses are referred to as prerequisite courses, 6 credits being assigned to each full-year course. Ontario mathematics courses each count as 3 prerequisite credits. A maximum of 6 credits will be allowed for non-science academic courses.

Ontario grade 13 graduates are considered for admission to a university program requiring the completion of the difference between 120 credits and the number of prerequisite credits they have earned. Thus, a student who has completed biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, and one additional non-science academic course enters a university program requiring the completion of 90 credits (usually three years are required to complete the program).

Students from provinces of Canada other than Quebec, Ontario* (see above), and Newfoundland who have completed grade 12 with adequate standing in appropriate subjects are considered for admission to a university program requiring the completion of 120 credits.

Non-Canadian applicants

Arts, education and management — high school graduates from the United States may be admitted to an undergraduate program requiring the completion of 120 credits. One year of study in arts or science is necessary before seeking entrance to the faculty of education (90 credit program). All applicants should have followed academic programs designed for university entrance. Applicants to the bachelor of commerce program should present a strong background in mathematics. Students who have successfully passed advanced placement examinations in appropriate subjects with a grade of "3" or better will be granted some advanced standing. (In the faculty of arts, students with two or three suitable advanced placements may be admitted to a program requiring the completion of 90 credits.)

Students from the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries may be admitted directly into a university program requiring the completion of 90 credits (three years) in the faculties of arts and management with five general certificate of education papers, at least two of which must be at the advanced level or with four GCE papers, at least three of which must be at the advanced level. No subject may be written at both levels; an average grade of "C" or better is expected. Applicants to the faculty of management must have advanced level results in mathematics. Applicants to the faculty of education must present results in three advanced level papers. Students with very good grades in five appropriate ordinary level papers, normally including English language, plus one full year of formal schooling beyond ordinary level will be considered for entrance to an undergraduate program requiring the completion of 120 credits.

Engineering — graduates from grade 12 in the United States may apply for admission to a four-year program under certain conditions. Applicants should contact the admissions office for further information. Students from the United Kingdom and Commonwealth may apply for admission to the university programs in engineering and architecture if they have passes in five appropriate GCE ordinary level papers, two years of studies in sixth form and advanced level papers in mathematics and physics, with a grade of "C" or better in mathematics and a grade

of “D” or better in physics. A pass in chemistry at advanced level is desirable but chemistry at sixth form with good grades may be acceptable. Form six program of study must have included one full year of English literature and composition and an acceptable course in the humanities or social sciences.

Science, nursing, and physical and occupational therapy — the programs in the faculty of science have been designed on the assumption that the student has completed, or will complete at McGill, the equivalent of introductory college-level courses in biology, chemistry, physics, and mathematics. These courses are referred to as prerequisite courses. Graduates from grade 12 in the United States are considered for admission to a university program requiring the completion of the difference between 120 credits and the number of prerequisite credits they have earned. An advanced placement science course is considered the equivalent of 6 prerequisite credits; a grade of “3” or better is required for advanced placement credit to be granted. A strong background in mathematics, chemistry and physics is required. Biology is also desirable for admission to one of the biological or health science programs.

Students from the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries are normally required to have completed examinations in five different GCE subjects including English, chemistry, physics, and mathematics, at least two of which must be at the advanced level. An average grade of “C” or better, with no more than one subject having a grade of “D” is also required. Such students are considered for admission to a university program requiring the completion of the difference between 120 credits and the number of prerequisite credits they have earned. Each GCE advanced level paper in science with a grade of “C” or better is considered the equivalent of ten prerequisite credits. Students with very good grades in five appropriate ordinary level papers plus one full year of formal schooling beyond ordinary level will be considered for entrance to an undergraduate program requiring the completion of 120 credits. The five ordinary levels should include English, a second language, mathematics, and one of biology, chemistry, or physics.

CEEB scores are required from US applicants. Overseas applicants are advised to write CEEB aptitude and achievement tests. TOEFL is also required from students whose mother tongue is not English. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

The deadline for submission of applications for admission in September is March 1 of the year in which the student wishes to enter and November 1 for admission in January.

Mature student admission

Residents of Canada who will be 23 years of age or older by September 1 (for admission to the fall session) or January 1 (for admission to the winter session) and who lack the academic background normally required for admission may apply for entrance as mature students. The admissions policy for mature candidates is in effect in the faculties of arts, management, and science. Individuals interested in being considered for entrance under this policy should contact the admissions office for further information.

Graduate

For admission to graduate study a student must have completed the equivalent of an honors degree at McGill with specified grades in appropriate subjects. Application for admission to most

departments in the faculty of graduate studies and research should be made to the dean by July 2.

COURSES AND DEGREES [N.B. CEGEP represents the initials for “Collège d’enseignement général et professionnel” (college of general and vocational education).]

AGRICULTURE (see also food science) Faculty of agriculture

Bachelor of science in agriculture [BSc(Agr)]. Three years post CEGEP or equivalent. Major areas of study: agricultural science (agricultural economics, animal science, general agricultural science, plant science, soil science); biological sciences (botanical sciences, zoological sciences, environmental biology, microbiology); renewable resources development (wildlife resources, environmental conservation, agricultural land planning and development, community resource development, resource economics and planning).

Bachelor of science in agricultural engineering [BSc(AgrEng)]. Three years post CEGEP or equivalent.

Diploma in agriculture. Two years after graduation from high school. Mature students also considered. Training in modern agricultural practice.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from a BSc(Agr) or BSc(AgrEng). Offered in agricultural chemistry, agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal science (animal genetics, animal pathology, animal physiology and nutrition), biochemistry, entomology, horticulture, microbiology, parasitology, plant pathology, renewable resources, soil science and wildlife biology.

Master of arts (MA). At least one year after BSc, offered in agricultural economics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Offered in agricultural chemistry, agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal science (animal genetics, animal pathology, animal physiology and nutrition), biochemistry, entomology, microbiology, parasitology, plant pathology, renewable resources, and soil science.

ARCHITECTURE

School of architecture, faculty of engineering

Bachelor of science (architecture) [BSc(Arch)]. Three years post CEGEP or equivalent.

Bachelor of architecture (BArch). Four years post CEGEP or equivalent or a minimum of one year after BSc(Arch).

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of architecture (MArch). At least one year from BArch. Offered in architectural design and housing.

Master of urban planning (MUP). Two years from bachelor’s degree. Research project. No thesis required.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). Three years post CEGEP or equivalent in honors, major, and faculty courses in descending degree of specialization. Honors in anthropology, art history, classics, East Asian studies, economics, English, French, geography, German, Hispanic languages and literatures, history, history and philosophy of science, Italian, Jewish studies, linguistics, mathematics, Middle Eastern studies, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, Russian, Slavic, sociology, and certain paired combinations of these subjects.

Majors in anthropology, art history, classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, Hispanic languages and literatures, history, Italian, Jewish studies, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, Russian or sociology.

Interdisciplinary majors in African studies, Canadian studies, classics and linguistics, French-Canada studies, East Asian studies, history and philosophy of science, humanistic studies, industrial relations, Latin American studies, Middle East studies, modern languages, modern literature, North American studies. Faculty programs in mathematics and philosophy, psychology and mathematics, psychology general.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from BA. In most departments an honors BA is required. Offered in anthropology, art history, classics, communications, economics, education, English, French, geography, German, Hispanic studies, history, Islamic studies, Italian, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, Russian or sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree. Offered in anthropology, art history, classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, Islamic studies, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, Russian, and sociology.

Business, see management

DENTISTRY

Faculty of dentistry

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS). Four years post CEGEP or equivalent or two full years in a four-year program leading to the BSc or BA degree or equivalent.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science in prosthodontics and restorative dentistry (MSc). Two additional years after the DDS degree.

Master of science in oral surgery (MSc). Three additional years after the DDS.

Divinity, see religious studies

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Three years post CEGEP or equivalent. Graduates qualify for the interim teaching permit from the Quebec Department of Education. Available in pre-school, early childhood, later childhood, secondary school teaching subjects, and special areas [art, French, physical education, religious studies (Protestant, Catholic or Jewish), and home economics]. Also available in elementary education through evening and summer courses to those who hold a teaching certificate valid in Quebec or its equivalent and have a Quebec diploma of collegial studies or its equivalent.

McGill diploma in education. One year after university degree. Graduates qualify for the interim teaching permit from the Quebec Department of Education for elementary or secondary schools and for technical-vocational and business education subjects in secondary schools.

Specialized diploma programs. Programs designed for certified teachers in special education, reading instruction, kindergarten, educational media, and educational administration.

One-year certificate in education. One year post CEGEP or equivalent or work experience equivalent. Graduates qualify for the interim teaching permit from the Quebec Department of Education for elementary schools in French as a second language or for technical-vocational and business education subjects in the secondary schools.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts in education (MA). After undergraduate degree of minimum of second-class standing plus McGill diploma in education or equivalent, or BEd degree or equivalent. Not less than two years of full-time study or the equivalent in summer school and part-time work. Thesis is required. Offered in comparative education, counsellor education, educational administration, educational psychology, history of education, philosophy of education, and physical education.

Master of education (MEd). After undergraduate degree of minimum of second-class standing plus McGill diploma in education or equivalent, or BEd degree or equivalent. Not less than two years of full-time study or the equivalent in summer school and part-time work. Internship or other practical experience required. Offered in counsellor education, educational administration, special education, teaching of reading, and teaching subjects. Non-thesis degree – professionally orientated.

Doctor of education (DEd). After MEd (counsellor education) or equivalent degree: minimum of two years of full-time study, plus summer school between the two academic years. Offered in counsellor education. Thesis required.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Three years post CEGEP or equivalent. Specialization in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining and metallurgical engineering and applied geophysics. Special honors courses in electrical and mechanical engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Diploma in engineering aspects of arid land development. One year from undergraduate degree.

Master of engineering (MEng). At least one year from BEng. Offered in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical. Thesis optional. In mining and metallurgical engineering and applied geophysics thesis is required.

Master of engineering (mining) [MEng(Mining)]. At least one year after the graduate diploma or at least two years from BEng. Dissertation required.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from bachelor's degree. Offered in computer science, electrical communications, fluid mechanics, mining and metallurgical engineering and applied geophysics.

Master of science (applied) [MSc(Appl)]. Two years after BEng or BSc degree. Available in computer science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from bachelor's or two years from master's degree. Offered in chemical, civil and applied mechanics, computer science, electrical, mechanical, mining and metallurgical engineering and applied geophysics.

FOOD SCIENCE

School of food science, faculty of agriculture

Bachelor of science in food science [BSc(FSc)]. Three years post CEGEP or equivalent leading to the professional qualifications necessary for dietetics or food science, as well as the following regions in the food and consumer sciences area: consumer education, nutrition, food biochemistry, food administration and home economics.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of civil law (BCL). Three years after completion of BA degree or after CEGEP or equivalent; or one year after LLB degree.

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years after completion of BA degree or one year after BCL degree.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Diploma in air and space law. One session after completion of BCL degree or equivalent professional standing. No thesis required.

Master of civil law (MCL). At least one year after completion of BCL degree.

Master of laws (LLM). One full-time session resident study and one subsequent session, not necessarily in residence, after completion of first degree in law. Offered in air and space law and comparative law.

Doctor of civil law (DCL). Three years after first degree in law.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Graduate school of library science, faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of library science (MLS). Two years after completion of BA degree.

MANAGEMENT

Faculty of management

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). Three years post CEGEP or equivalent. General, including food services administration option; honors courses in economics, and economics and accounting; major courses in economics, economics and political science, industrial relations, mathematics or psychology.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of business administration (MBA). At least two years after BA, BSc, BEng, BCom, etc.

Master of commerce (MCom). Two years from BCom. One year of full-time study and one year in a chartered accountant's office.

Centre for continuing education

Diploma in management. Two to seven years after recognized university degree. Evening classes.

Diploma in management (tourism). Two to seven years after recognized university degree. Evening classes.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Doctor of medicine and master of surgery (MD, CM). Five years post CEGEP or equivalent. The first of the five is a preparatory year with further studies in physical and biological sciences and humanities. Four year program requires satisfactory completion of three full years of study at a recognized college or university after the completion of secondary school.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from MD. Offered in anatomy, biochemistry, epidemiology and health, experimental medicine, experimental surgery, human communication disorders, microbiology and immunology, neurology and neurosurgery, otolaryngology, pathology, pharmacology and therapeutics, physiology, psychiatry, and diagnostic and therapeutic radiology.

Master of science (applied) [MSc(Appl)]. At least two years from BA, BSc, or BN degree. Available in human communication disorders.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from MD or two from master's degree. Offered in anatomy, biochemistry, epidemiology and health, experimental medicine, experimental surgery, human communication disorders, microbiology and immunology, neurology and neurosurgery, pathology, pharmacology and therapeutics, and physiology.

Graduate diploma in medicine. Four years following MD degree and one year's internship. Offered in anesthesia and psychiatry.

Graduate diploma in epidemiology, one year from medical or dental degree.

MUSIC

Faculty of music

Licentiate in music (LMus). Three years after high school leaving for instrumentalists and singers who are able to pass a special audition at advanced level and who wish to concentrate on the

practical subject of their choice while limiting their theoretical studies to basic areas in history of music, theory, and ear training.

Concert diploma. Two-year post-licentiate or equivalent course for specially gifted instrumentalists and singers who have the proven talent and capacity for a professional career as performers. Offered in cello, clarinet, flute, harpsichord, organ, piano, saxophone, viola, violin, and voice.

Bachelor of music (BMus). Three years post CEGEP with a concentration in music, or equivalent. Major fields of concentration: composition, history of music, performance, school music, and theory. Demonstrated piano proficiency and an entrance audition is required.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of musical arts (MMA). Two years from BMus. Offered in either composition, musicology, or theory.

Doctor of music (DMus). Two years resident study after the MMA degree or its equivalent and high degree of accomplishment as a composer. Available in composition.

NURSING

School for graduate nurses, faculty of medicine

Bachelor of science in nursing [BSc(N)]. Three years post CEGEP or equivalent. Combines general and professional education.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (applied) [MSc(Appl)]. Two years from baccalaureate degree and experience in nursing. Designed to prepare the specialist in nursing.

Master of nursing (teaching) [MN(Teaching)]. One calendar year from BSc(N). Open to highly qualified graduates of the basic nursing university program. Prepares teachers of nursing.

PHYSICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

School of physical and occupational therapy, faculty of medicine

Bachelor of science in occupational therapy [BSc(OccTher)]. Three years post CEGEP or equivalent.

Bachelor of science in physical therapy [BSc(PhysTher)]. Three years post CEGEP or equivalent.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (applied) [MSc(Appl)]. Two years after BSc(PhysTher). Available in physical therapy.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Faculty of religious studies

Bachelor of theology (BTh). Three years post BA or post CEGEP or equivalent.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts (MA). One year post BA or BTh. Areas of study: comparative study, religion and culture, biblical, Christian theology.

Master of sacred theology (STM). Two years post BA or BTh. No thesis required. Areas of study: biblical historical, religion and culture and comparative study. No thesis required.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years after BTh or two years after MA or STM. Specialization in church history, New Testament, Old Testament, philosophy of religion, Christian theology, theological ethics, and comparative study.

Science, applied, see engineering

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Three years post CEGEP or equivalent in honors, major, and faculty courses in descending degree of specialization. Honors in anatomical sciences, biochemistry, biology (animal behavior, cell biology, ecology, human genetics, marine biology, neurobiology and comparative physiology, and plant science), chemistry, crystallography, geography, geological sciences, mathematics, meteorology, microbiology and immunology, physics, psychology, and solid earth geophysics. Majors in anatomical sciences, biochemistry, biology (animal behavior, cell biology, ecology, human genetics, marine biology, neurobiology and comparative physiology and plant science), chemistry, crystallography, geography, geological sciences, mathematics, meteorology, microbiology and immunology, physics, physiology and physics, psychology and solid earth geophysics.

Faculty programs in anatomical sciences, biochemistry (biological orientation), biochemistry (chemical orientation), biogeography, biology (general), chemistry (bioanalytical or geoanalytical), chemistry and biological sciences, chemistry (inorganic/analytical), chemistry (radioanalytical), climatology, dynamics of the oceans and atmosphere, earth physics, geomorphology, hydrology, marine geology, mathematics and biology, mathematics and chemistry, mathematics, chemistry and physics, mathematics and physics, mathematics and psychology, microbiology and immunology, paleobiology, psychology and quaternary studies.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Diploma in geological sciences. One year from bachelor's degree.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from bachelor's degree; in most departments an honors BSc is required. Offered in anatomy, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computer science, crystallography, geography, geological sciences, geophysics, glaciology, marine sciences, mathematics, meteorology, microbiology and immunology, pharmacology, physics and psychology.

Master of science (applied) [MSc(Appl)]. At least two years from bachelor's degree. Offered in geological sciences (mineral exploration) and psychology. No thesis required.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree. Offered in anatomy, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computer science, geography, geological sciences, marine sciences, mathematics, meteorology, microbiology and immunology, pharmacology, physics and psychology.

SOCIAL WORK

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Three years post CEGEP or equivalent.

School of social work, faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of social work (MSW). At least one year after BSW.

Diploma in advanced social work practice. One year after MSW.

Academic credit transfer agreement. Regular full-time undergraduate students (first cycle; i.e., bachelor's degrees in agriculture, architecture, arts, commerce, education, engineering, food science, law, music, nursing, occupational and physical therapy, science, and theology) and regular graduate students (second and third cycles) registered at McGill may, with the written permission of the dean of their faculty, register for up to 40% of a full course load in each academic year at any university in the province of Quebec. These courses, weighted, graded, and successfully completed according to the standards of the university giving the courses, will be fully recognized by McGill for the purpose of the degree for which the student is registered. Students wishing to take advantage of this agreement should consult their dean for details and are informed that this agreement is subject to the following conditions: i) that the other universities concerned may, at their discretion, refuse the registration of a student for any of its courses or programs; ii) that the obligation of the student to follow the curriculum laid down by McGill is not affected; iii) that the student is responsible for ensuring that his/her timetable at McGill permits him/her to take courses at any of the other universities concerned; iv) that the universities concerned are not responsible for special arrangements in cases of examination timetable conflicts.

Students may take advantage of this agreement on completing the transfer credit form available from the registrar's office. This form permits the student to collect the required academic authorizations and that of the director of finance; ensures automatic fee transferral from the home university to the host university; and ensures the automatic reporting of marks and credits to the home university.

CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening classes — graduate level. A series of courses in management and tourism is available leading in two to seven years to a diploma in management. Candidates must be graduates with BA, BSc, BEng, or BCL. Computer science courses in engineering. Individual courses in social work.

Undergraduate level — a program of evening combined with summer courses leading to the BEd degree in elementary education is also offered and diploma courses in special education, reading, and teachers' certification program as well as courses leading to the bachelor of commerce degree.

Summer session — the six-week summer session curriculum includes a wide range of undergraduate courses in arts, education, engineering, management and science, as well as a number of courses at the graduate level particularly in education and religious studies.

Courses at the university level — courses in engineering subjects (computer science, hydraulics, mathematics, mechanics, strength of materials, and occasionally others at a higher level). Accountancy courses in preparation for the CA, CGA, and RIA examinations. Courses for certificates in management

(administration, banking, business communication, appraisal of real estate, insurance brokerage, marketing, systems design and transportation). Courses for the ACIS and FCIS (Chartered Institute of Secretaries). A certificate for pathologists trained in cytology and a certificate for technicians in diagnostic cytology are also offered.

For no university credit

Diploma and certificate courses not requiring matriculation — English-French, French-English translation courses leading in three years (minimum) to a diploma. Courses leading to the certificate of proficiency in English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish are also offered.

Miscellaneous courses — a number of general courses in the liberal arts and community services are offered (e.g., appreciation of art and of music, Canadian studies, communication arts, introduction to English literature, occupational preparation, philosophy, psychology, sociology, etc.) for which no academic prerequisite is specified. Also a number of technical and semi-technical courses are offered for the benefit of particular groups as a community service.

Summer courses — evening course in accountancy, English, French, and management. Day seminars in executive and staff development and industrial relations.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS African studies program, Canadian studies program, French Canada studies program, North American studies program, urban studies program, environmental studies program, northern studies, MA and PhD programs in communications. Other programs are also available through research institutes (see below).

RESEARCH INSTITUTES, CENTRES AND PROGRAMS The institutes and similar groups listed below carry out research and teaching in a number of specialized fields. In most of them facilities are available for qualified students who wish to take higher degrees.

Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry. A psychiatric institute for teaching, research and treatment. McGill University undertakes responsibility for the training and teaching facilities and the Royal Victoria Hospital for the clinical work. Research facilities are provided for clinical and laboratory studies of clinical conditions and biochemical, physiological and psychological study of various aspects of behavioral disorders in animal and man. Director — Dr. M. Dongier.

Anaesthesia Research Department. Electrophysiological and neurochemical studies on synaptic transmission in the brain: the aim is to identify the naturally occurring chemical transmitter and receptor substances and to analyze their modes of action and how these are influenced by general anaesthetics and other drugs acting on the central nervous system. Director — Professor K. Krnjevic.

Anthropology of Development Program. The program coordinates and furthers research and teaching on the process of socio-economic development as it affects small communities in the Canadian North and in low-income countries. Director — Professor R.F. Salisbury.

Aviation Medical Research Unit. The unit deals with physiology of spatial orientation, vision and postural control. Director — Professor G. Melvill Jones.

Bellairs Research Institute. At this institute, located in Barbados, research is conducted in terrestrial and marine biology, geology, geography, tropical climatology and chemical and physical oceanography for researchers with academic interests in the tropical environments of Barbados. Director — Professor Finn Sander.

Biomedical Engineering Unit. The unit is involved in research, teaching and consultation in the applications of engineering methods in medicine and biology. Current research is concerned with neuromuscular control, sensory mechanisms, auditory and vestibular systems, neural communication, signal analysis, sensory aids, diagnostic evaluation of vestibular and cardiac systems, and hospital information systems. Acting director — Prof. J.S. Outerbridge.

Brace Research Institute. The institute is concerned with the utilization of solar and wind energy as a means of improving the living conditions of peoples in arid areas. Director, field operations — T.A. Lawand.

Centre for Continuing Medical Education. The centre was established in 1973 to promote and integrate programs in continuing medical education (for interns, residents, and physicians in practice) at the McGill teaching hospitals. Programs are also run by the centre itself. Director — Dr. K.G. Dawson.

Centre for Developing Area Studies. The centre attempts to co-ordinate research and graduate study on development topics in both the social sciences and the applied sciences. Director — Professor R. Salisbury.

Centre for East Asian Studies. The centre coordinates an interdisciplinary program of courses on China and Japan with emphasis on the modern period. Director — Professor P.T.K. Lin.

Centre for Learning and Development. The Centre for Learning and Development helps to improve the learning environment, teaching practices and learning methods at all levels of education. At present its activities focus on university education and include dissemination of relevant information, consultation, workshops and research. Director — George Geis.

Computing Centre. The centre provides computer service for instructional, research and administrative purposes. Current equipment includes two large IBM systems, a 360 Model 75 and a 370 Model 158. The latter is dedicated to timesharing, permitting direct access from any location on campus equipped with a terminal. Facilities for card input and high volume printed output are available at several locations on the main campus and at Macdonald College. Director — Professor W.D. Thorpe.

Dairy Herd Analysis Service — (livestock population genetics). Research in the dynamics of domesticated livestock populations with particular emphasis on the physiological and environmental factors that affect the estimation of the relative genetic merit of individual and groups of animals. Director — Professor J.E. Moxley.

Foster Radiation Laboratory. The laboratory houses the experimental nuclear physics group and its research program is centred around a 100 MeV proton synchrotron. The main theme of the current research activities is focused on the study of the nuclei lying far from the beta stability line. The level structure, B-decay, electromagnetic transition, delayed proton and alpha decay properties of these nuclei are investigated using very high speed pneumatic target transport systems, recoil gas jet sweeping system, an on-line mass spectrometer and a superconducting beta

ray spectrometer. The laboratory is also equipped with excellent facilities for conventional B-T spectroscopy studies and subnanosecond lifetime measurements. Director — Professor S.K. Mark.

French Canada Studies Program. This program is engaged in the study of French Canada at the undergraduate and graduate levels, by research and extension and public education programs. Director — Professor Max Dorsinville.

Gault Estate (Mont St-Hilaire). The estate consists of 2,200 acres of forested mountain, 20 miles east of Montreal, including Lac Hertel and its complete drainage basin. The entire property is protected as a Federal Bird Sanctuary. The twelve-hundred-acre western sector is open daily throughout the year. One thousand acres on the eastern shore of the lake form a biological reserve, to which access is restricted by permit for approved field research in the natural sciences. Comfortable dormitory facilities are available for up to 32 persons for classes and for individuals involved in ecological studies. A "day-conference centre" is provided at Manoir Gault on Lac Hertel for groups of up to 50 persons. The estate is also headquarters for the Mont St. Hilaire Nature Conservation Centre which conducts a year-round bilingual nature interpretation program for all ages. Warden and director of the nature centre — Alice Johannsen.

School of Human Communication Disorders. The school offers both professional and research training in speech and hearing disorders at the graduate level. Emphasis is placed upon understanding of fundamental principles and critical evaluation of current methods rather than upon the teaching of specific techniques for diagnosis and therapy. Director — Professor K.K. Charan.

Industrial Relations Centre. The centre provides information, evening seminars, research on industrial relations; publishes newsletters surveying developments in industrial relations in Canada, as well as research reports; maintains a computerized analysis of more than 1,800 Canadian collective agreements. Membership includes crown corporations and government agencies, industrial firms, hospitals and labor unions. Director — Professor Frances Bairstow.

Institute for Mineral Industry Research. Research at this institute is concerned with all aspects of working environments which affect health and safety. This includes studies of dusts, ventilation, noise, chemical hazards and underground illumination. Director — Dr. G.W. Gibbs.

Institute of Air and Space Law. The institute provides for advanced study and research in air and space law and related problems of international law. Director — Professor N.M. Matte.

Institute of Comparative Law. The institute provides facilities for graduate work, advanced studies, and field research in private and public law. In private law the main emphasis is placed upon the concepts of the civil law systems of continental Europe and Quebec and of the Anglo-American-Canadian common law. In public law special attention is given to comparative constitutional law. Director — Prof. P.A. Cr  peau.

Institute of Islamic Studies. The institute is concerned with the disciplined study of Islamic civilization throughout the scope of its history and its geographical spread. It gives attention to the origins of Islam, to the rise of the civilization in which Islamic faith was the vivifying factor, to the forces which shaped the civilization and the changes it has undergone. It is also concerned with the contemporary dynamics of the Islamic world as Muslims

seek to relate their heritage from the past to the radical situation of modernity. Director — Professor C.J. Adams.

Institute of Parasitology. A co-operative venture of the National Research Council and the university for the study of parasitology in man and animals. It also co-operates with public authorities in diagnosis and the practical applications of parasitology and is the National Reference Centre for Parasitology. The institute is housed at Macdonald College. Director — Professor Neil Croll.

Management Institute. The Management Institute, an ancillary operation of the faculty of management, implements the faculty's policies on continuing education for business. In collaboration with the Executive Development Institute, it offers courses and seminars designed to help middle and senior management people keep abreast of current developments in analytical and decision-making techniques, and to provide executives with a better appreciation of the integrative problems of general management. Director — Professor R.N. Morrison.

Marine Sciences Centre. The centre is interdepartmental in scope, emphasizing the interdisciplinary nature of the science of oceanography. Excellent laboratory and library facilities are available, and opportunities for field work exist in the Arctic, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Canadian eastern seaboard, and at the Bellairs Research Institute in Barbados. Special research interests include the physics of sea ice, the energy exchange between atmosphere and hydrosphere, marine climatology, the dynamics of sea water, marine bacteria, growth and life cycles of marine organisms, marine productivity, marine biogeography and sedimentation. Director — Professor M.J. Dunbar.

McGill Cancer Research Unit. McGill University Cancer Research Unit is supported by the National Cancer Research Institute of Canada. Principal field of research is tumor-immunology. Director — Dr. Martin Lewis.

McGill Centre for Northern Studies and Research. The centre encourages, promotes, undertakes and co-ordinates McGill's research and training programs relating to the north. In particular it is developing the interdisciplinary aspects of research. The function of the centre is to assist the interchange of information among those engaged in northern studies and research, to maintain records of all pertinent projects in the university, to provide information on the university's capacity to undertake northern research, to prepare and assist others in the preparation of research proposals and the assembling of teams, and to serve as a liaison with other research and teaching organizations, industry and government. The centre encourages students to develop a continuing interest in the north and to follow careers relating to it. It co-ordinates lectures, seminars and academic courses on northern topics. Director — Professor. Trevor Lloyd.

McGill Magnet Laboratory (Longueuil, Que.). This laboratory contains facilities for the production of intense magnetic fields, both continuous and pulsed, for the use of research workers whose scientific programs can benefit from their use. Director — Professor D.R. Stevenson.

McGill-Montreal Children's Hospital Learning Centre. The learning centre has developed a comprehensive program to help and treat children with specific learning disabilities. Research into cognitive defects is continuous and the programs in the centre are constantly reviewed. Director — Dr. Sam Rabinovitch.

McGill Sub-Arctic Research Laboratory, Schefferville, Quebec. This laboratory at Schefferville in the centre of Labrador-Ungava

provides facilities for research in most aspects of the environment. Director — Professor F.H. Nicholson.

McGill University Project for Deaf Children. This research project, begun in 1966, is concerned with the identification and management of deafness in early infancy. Both basic and clinical research is undertaken. The work includes study of prosthetic devices, evaluation of training procedures and the development of testing techniques. Director — Professor Daniel Ling.

Montreal Neurological Institute and Hospital. The Montreal Neurological Institute and Montreal Neurological Hospital are concerned with undergraduate and graduate teaching in neurology, neurosurgery and the neuro-sciences, research in basic and clinical sciences related to the nervous system, and clinical care for patients with disorders of the brain and nerves. Director — Professor William Feindel.

Morgan Arboretum. Established at Macdonald College in 1947, the arboretum has 600 acres of woodland devoted to the study of woodlot management and the place of private forestry in the eastern Canadian economy; the study of forest values and their conservation; teaching, research, demonstration, and conservation education. About 100 acres have been planted in reforestation projects involving many coniferous and broad-leaved species. In addition, the arboretum has an excellent collection of specimens of Canadian and foreign trees and shrubs. Curator — Professor J.D. MacArthur.

Phonetics Research Laboratory. Research in acoustic phonetics and speech perception. Spectrographic analysis of speech, production of synthesized speech by means of an electronic vocal analog. Languages investigated include English, French, Cree, Mohawk, Czech, and Hungarian. Director — Professor André Rigault.

Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada. Separately incorporated, non-profit, research organization affiliated with McGill University and also with the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and the Canadian Department of the Environment but with its own board of control. Principal field of research: pulp and paper technology, including logging research, mechanical and chemical pulping, paper making, process control, product quality and environmental pollution. Also provides facilities to graduate students working in various departments of McGill University on research projects of interest to the pulp and paper industry. Director — Dr. Pierre Gendron.

Social Sciences Statistics Laboratory. The laboratory is intended to promote quantitative teaching and research in the social sciences. The laboratory's facilities include a terminal and electronic calculators. Director — Professor J.D. Khazoom.

Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute. McGill University is a founding member of the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, a cooperative, voluntary organization, incorporated in Ottawa, whose members are the National Library and Canadian colleges and universities with an interest in Indian studies. Its objectives are to enhance the mutual understanding between India and Canada by supporting and promoting development of Indian studies at Canadian institutions of higher learning. This is presently being done mainly by the provision of fellowships for persons residing in Canada to conduct scholarly research in the humanities and social sciences, by the acquisition of Indian publications for scholarly use in Canada and by summer programs to introduce undergraduates and school teachers to the field. Executive director — Professor R.W. Stevenson.

Soil Mechanics Research Laboratory. Research interests include fundamental soil mechanics, soil-water interaction, frozen soils, soil freezing and frost heave, thermal soil properties and mechanics, soil dynamics and soil-structure interaction, soil stability and constitutive behavior, ground water recharge mobility and trafficability, and other related problems in soil engineering. Director — Professor Raymond Yong.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES Macdonald College, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Que., (postal address: Macdonald College, Que. H0A 1C0). Vice-principal: A.C. Blackwood, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Founded in 1907 by Sir William Macdonald. Residential college composed of faculty of agriculture and school of food science. Institute of parasitology, attached to faculty of graduate studies and research, also at Macdonald College.

Royal Victoria College, 3425 University St., Montreal, Que. H3A 2A8. Warden: Donna Runnalls, BA, BD, PhD. Opened in 1899 under terms of endowment created by the Rt. Hon. Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal for the education of women at McGill. Now accommodates the faculty of music and the women's residence. West wing and Roscoe wing accommodate 257 women students. Not a teaching college.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES The Montreal Diocesan Theological College, 3473 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8. Principal: Rev. H. St. C. Hilchey, MA, BD, DD. Anglican. For men only but women may be ordained as deaconesses of the Anglican Church. Founded in 1873. Residential accommodation for 34 men students. There are also 13 apartments for married students. Offers courses in theology leading to a certificate for ordination granted by the college, and courses leading to the degree of bachelor of theology (BTh), which is awarded by the university.

The Presbyterian College, Montreal, 3495 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8. Principal: Rev. D.N. MacMillan, MA, BD, PhD. Presbyterian. Co-educational. Established in 1865. Offers courses in theology leading to the diploma of the college and a professional-year certificate. The degree of bachelor of theology (BTh) is awarded by McGill University. Residential accommodation for 35 single students.

The United Theological College of Montreal, 3473 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8. Principal: J.A. Boorman, BA, MA, PhD. United Church. Co-educational. Founded in 1926. Offers courses in theology leading to a certificate for ordination granted by the college, and courses leading to the degree of bachelor of theology (BTh), which is awarded by the university.

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PEng. Graduate studies — L.J. King, BA, MA, PhD. Health sciences — J.F. Mustard, MD, PhD, FRCPCan. Humanities — A. Berland, MA, MLitt. Science — D.W.L. Sprung, BA, PhD. Social sciences — S.J. Frankel, BA, MA, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS, CENTRES, AND INSTITUTES Centre for Applied Research and Engineering Design — to be appointed. Data processing and computing centre — G.L. Keech, BSc, MSc, PhD. Institute for Materials Research — J.A. Morrison, MSc, PhD. Nursing — Dorothy Kergin, BSc, MPH, PhD. Physical education — F.J. Hayden, BA, MS, PhD. Research Unit in Biochemistry, Biophysics, and Molecular Biology — K.B. Freeman, BSc, PhD. Social work — Jean McE. Jones, BA, MSW.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Anatomy — W.A. Pallie, MB, BS, DPhil, FRCS. Anesthesia — D.V. Catton, MD, FRCP(C). Anthropology — E.V. Glanville, BA, PhD. Applied mathematics — M.A. Preston, CD, MA, PhD, FRSC. Art and art history — P.H. Walton, BA, AM, PhD. Biochemistry — K.B. Freeman, BA, PhD. Biology — D. Davidson, BSc, DPhil. Chemical engineering — A.E. Hamielec, MSc, PhD. Chemistry — D.B. MacLean, BSc, PhD, FCIC. Civil engineering — A.C. Heidebrecht, BSc, MS, PhD. Classics — G.M. Paul, MA, PhD. Clinical epidemiology and biostatistics — M. Gent, BSc, MSc. Commerce — R.C. Joyner, BA, MA, PhD. Economics — D.M. Winch, BSc, PhD. Electrical engineering — E. Della Torre, BEE, MS, DEngSc. Engineering physics — B.K. Garside, BA, DPhil. English — D.J. McK. Duncan, BA, PhD. Family medicine — C.A. Moore, BA, MD. Geography

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

— D.C. Ford, BA, DPhil. Geology — P.M. Clifford, BSc, PhD. German — F.T. Widmaier, BA, MA, PhD. History — E. Cappadocia, MA, PhD. Mathematics — C.R. Riehm, BA, PhD. Mechanical engineering — J.N. Siddall, BE, SM, PEng. Medicine — J.C. Laidlaw, BA, MD, MA, PhD, FRCS(C). Metallurgy and materials science — J.D. Embury, BSc, PhD. Music — A. Walker, BMus, DMus, ARCM. Neurosciences (neurobiology) — J. Diamond, BSN, PhD, MB, BS. Nursing education — Dorothy Kergin, BSc, MPH, PhD. Obstetrics and gynecology — G.H. Flight, MD, CM, FRCS(C), FRCOG. Pathology — S. Moore, MB, BCh, BAO. Pediatrics — A. MacMillan, MD, CM, FRCPCan. Philosophy — S.M. Najm, BA, MA, PhD. Physical education — Rose Hill, BPHE, MA. Physics — M.W. Johns, HonDSc, MA, PhD, FRSC. Political science — A. Bromke, MA, PhD(Econ), PhD(Slavic). Psychiatry — J.M. Cleghorn, BA, MD, CM. Psychology — J.R. Platt, BA, PhD. Radiology — W.P. Cockshott, MD, MB, ChB, MRCP, DMRD. Religion — B.F. Meyer, BA, MA, MST, PhD, SSL, STD, STL. Romance languages — C. Rouben, MA, PhD. Russian — S.D. Cioran, BA, PhD. Social work — J. McE. Jones, BA, MSW. Sociology — P. Sheriff, MA, PhD. Surgery — J.F. Lind, MD, CM, FRCS(Can), FACS.

GENERAL INFORMATION McMaster University is non-denominational, co-educational and governed by a board of governors and a senate.

BACKGROUND Named after Senator William McMaster, who bequeathed substantial funds to endow a Christian school of learning, McMaster University was established by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1887. From then until 1957, it was governed by the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec. Teaching began in Toronto in 1890, and the first degrees were conferred in 1894. The university moved to Hamilton in 1930. In 1948, it was reorganized into three colleges: Divinity College; University College (arts); and Hamilton College (science) which was non-denominational and operated under its own board of governors as an affiliated college. In 1957, the Baptist Convention withdrew from legal control of the university, and the university and Hamilton College became one, non-denominational corporation. McMaster Divinity College was at the same time incorporated as an affiliated theological college.

In 1967, the constituent colleges were dissolved and replaced by a divisional structure composed of the divisions of arts, science and engineering, and health sciences. The division of arts was divided into three faculties: business, humanities, and social sciences. The division of science and engineering was composed of two faculties: science and engineering; and the division of health sciences consisted of the faculty of medicine. These revisions were implemented during the academic year 1967-68.

As of July 1, 1974, the divisional structure of the university was dissolved. The three divisional vice-presidents were replaced by a single vice-president (academic). Each of the faculties continued under its respective dean. The faculty of medicine has now become the faculty of health sciences, and includes the school of nursing as well as the former faculty of medicine.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board consists of 32 members: the chancellor, the president, and the vice-chairman of the senate (ex officio); 18 elected by the board; one elected by trustees of McMaster Divinity College; four elected by the alumni association; six elected by and from the faculty members on senate. The board's authority extends to the government, management and control of the university, its property and finances.

SENATE The Senate consists of 66 members: the chancellor, the president (chairman), vice-president (academic), vice-president (administration), deans of faculties, dean of graduate studies, dean of school of adult education, principal of Divinity College, university librarian, director of student affairs (ex officio); six members elected by and from the board; four members elected by the alumni association; six students of the university; 34 members elected by and from the full-time faculty; the registrar of the university (non-voting). Senate authority is on academic matters.

INCOME (1973-74) Total, \$54,299,000 (endowment .4%; government grants, provincial 53.9%, municipal 0.2%; research funds 20.4%; fees 12.0%; sundries 2.8%; ancillary enterprises 10.3%).

PUBLICATIONS President's report; calendars; bulletins of school of adult education; McMaster News; staff directory; Contact (weekly); Research Bulletin (monthly); McMaster minutes semiannually; Journal of the Bertrand Russell archives; (quarterly); Library Research News (three times per year); Medical Centre Centreline (monthly); McMaster University Medical Centre Annual Report. Undergraduate: Silhouette (weekly); Marmor (annually).

Calendars and brochures — principal calendars: arts, science, and engineering; school of nursing; school of medicine; school of graduate studies; school of adult education; Divinity College. Calendars and several brochures are available on request from the assistant registrar, (liaison and admissions). Write c/o office of the registrar.

ACADEMIC YEAR September to May: 2 terms totaling about 26 weeks (13 in each). Summer session: 6-week session from about July 1 to August 9.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Hamilton (population about 300,000) is situated on Lake Ontario and is the gateway to the Niagara peninsula. It is the second largest city in Ontario (ninth largest in and the industrial centre of Canada, containing 750 industries) and the largest Canadian inland port on the Great Lakes Seaway. The university occupies about 250 acres in west Hamilton, its lands being bordered by tracts of parkland forming part of the extensive acreage of the Royal Botanical Gardens. There are 39 buildings on campus, including the health sciences centre and student residences. Research labs in all science and engineering departments are housed in physical sciences, senior sciences, general sciences, life sciences, psychology, engineering, applied dynamics, nuclear research and accelerator buildings. Nuclear reactor and accelerator provide facilities for work in nuclear science and engineering research, greenhouses provide facilities for work in botany and biochemistry. Facilities for interdisciplinary research in materials science in senior sciences complex. Data processing and computer centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES For men: Edwards hall, Matthews hall, Whidden hall, and Woodstock hall, accommodation in all, 850 students. For women: Wallingford hall, Moulton hall, and Brandon hall, accommodation in all, 750 students. Co-educational residence: McKay hall, accommodation for 125 men and 125 women. Bates residence, apartment-style residence accommodation for 504 single students.

LIBRARIES 750,000 bound volumes, 891,000 microfilms, and 1,260,000 archival items; 8,700 periodicals subscribed to. Main library (Mills memorial library); Business library (Kenneth Taylor Hall); Health sciences library (health sciences building); Science and engineering and map libraries (Physical sciences

building). University library also serves as library for McMaster Divinity College. The library is a depository for Canadian, British, and some U.S. government documents, and has been one of three depository libraries in Canada for atomic energy documents. Special collections and archives: Bertrand Russell archives; 18th-century English and European imprints (including the Barry Brown collection); Caselli Italian collection; Anglo-Irish collection; Samuel Beckett; Canadian radical archives; Canadian union of students files; manuscripts and correspondence (Pierre Berton, Vera Brittain and Sir George Catlin; Anthony Burgess; John Robert Colombo; John Coulter; Gabriel Fielding; Judy LaMarsh; Margaret Laurence; David McFadden; Farley Mowat; Peter Newman; Thomas Carlyle; John Winter).

STUDENT LIFE Student services include guidance and counselling services, chapel, Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant chaplains, overseas student office, student health service, student housing service, student placement service, and food service on campus.

MEDICAL SERVICES Daily office hours on campus Monday-Friday throughout session by medical officer; registered nurse on duty 24 hours, 7 days a week, also 12-bed infirmary for short-term illnesses or accidents; located in south wing of McKay hall — ground floor.

STUDENTS COUNSELLING SERVICES Wide range of counselling and psychological services available to students with difficulty in private lives, relationships with others and educational goals. Individual and group counselling approaches employed, also serves as an administration centre for qualifying tests such as graduate record examination, Miller analogies test, medical college admission tests and admission test for graduate study in business.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE Wide range of textbooks and reference material recommended by faculty, also stocks 12,000 titles in paperback editions. Also stocks stationery and supplies, magazines, art prints, crested giftware, jewelry, greeting cards and other items. Books not in stock may be specially ordered. Discount on books and charge account arrangements available to full-time staff on presentation of university I.D. card. Student charge accounts may be opened after registration in fall.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Operated by Canada Manpower Centre in conjunction with the university, concentrates mainly on placement of graduating students. Will assist in finding summer jobs and part-time employment for undergraduates.

STUDENT UNION McMaster Student Union — all undergraduate members. Governing bodies — student executive council and student representative assembly. SEC consists of eight members, five elected on campus-wide constituency. Members of SRA elected from their respective faculties. Objectives: to foster activities and events which will enhance the experience of the members and contribute to university life as a whole.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION Union of Graduate Students — incorporated as non-profit corporation on November 13, 1970, to represent all students registered with the school of graduate studies in matters dealing with the university and to promote the welfare and interests of such students in providing social, athletic, and intellectual activities. Students registered with the school of graduate studies are required to pay the annual dues set by the union and these dues must be paid by the students at the time his or her tuition fees are payable. The annual dues are set by the union at its annual meeting and the union dues for the 1973-1974 academic year were \$8 per member.

This amount is used to support many organizations in which graduate students take an active part and to finance the many activities which the union itself provides.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded as first-class A: 80-100%; second-class B: 70-79%; third-class C: 60-69%; credit D: 50-59%; conditional credit E: 40-49%; failure F: 0-39%. The experimental program in the faculty of social sciences only will assign grades as follows: first-class grade; second-class grade; pass; fail.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Entrance scholarships for Canadian students — three scholarships, value \$2,600 each; for Ontario students, Dofasco scholarship \$2,800; Spectator scholarship \$2,800; Association of Professional Engineers' scholarship \$500; 15 McMaster scholarships \$2,600 each; also a number of Chancellor's scholarships \$650 each. Also: Ontario student awards program, Canada student loans plan, C.I.D.A. assistance programs for non-Canadian students. The Ivor Wynne residence memorial program and academic awards.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS In regular day and evening courses, final exams are held in April and May. At the discretion of the faculty concerned, final exams may be held in December in courses terminating in the first term. Supplemental examination privileges are not granted.

GRADUATION Two convocations — May and November. All degrees conferred by the chancellor.

FEES AND COSTS (1974-75) Undergraduate fees — (arts): general, honors, make-up year, \$637.50; commerce and business, \$632.50; fine and applied arts, \$632.50; music, \$642.50; physical and health education, \$642.50; social work, \$632.50. (Science): general honors, major and make-up year, \$647.50; engineering, \$702.50. (Health sciences): medicine, \$1,200; nursing, \$627.

Fees cover tuition, campus health care services, student organization, athletics, laboratories, registration, library, examinations, and diplomas. The preceding fees do not cover Ontario Health Insurance Plan which is the personal responsibility of the student.

Miscellaneous fees. Tuition fee for partial students (taking less than 25 units) and fee for extra courses per unit: 6 units \$130; 4 units \$87. Incidental fee for partial students, includes insurance and campus health service — \$7.50. M.S.U. fee for partial students, per unit — .75. Official certificate of standing — \$1. Formal examination re-read procedure — \$10. Graduation pin BScN course — \$15.

Residence fees — room and board (2 meals per day, 5 days per week, no weekend meals, no breakfast) — \$1,100.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Educational level equivalent to full Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) in appropriate subjects; principal's report and recommendation with school record. Students at CAAT's may be admissible; write to the assistant registrar (admissions).

2. Specific requirements. Business — grade 13 mathematics (calculus preferred) required. Grade 13 English strongly advised. Enrolment may be limited, and admission will be by selection. Engineering — either: 3 credits of level 5 mathematics and both chemistry and physics; or, 2 credits of level 5 mathematics with an average of 72% and an overall level 5 average of 70%. Enrolment

may be limited by the availability of facilities, and admission will be by selection. Humanities — English, another language. Natural sciences — one credit in mathematics (preferably calculus), and two of biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics (3 credits in mathematics strongly recommended for applied chemistry, applied physics, applied mathematics, biochemistry, chemistry, geology, mathematics, metallurgy, or physics; biology recommended for biology). Medicine — at least three years in a recognized university with an overall “B” (second class) average. Admission is by selection. Nursing — chemistry, and two of biology, English, another language, mathematics, physics (limited enrolment). Level 4 mathematics will be required for admission in 1977. Physical education — there are no specific grade 13 (level 5) subject areas required although one or two of biology, chemistry and physics are recommended. Grade 12 (level 4) mathematics is required, although applicants who are not able to comply may be considered. Enrolment is limited and admission is by selection. Social sciences — there are no specific level 5 (grade 13) subject areas which are required for admission to social sciences. Mathematics at least through level 4 (grade 12) is required, although applicants who are not able to comply may be considered. Applicants who might be interested in concentrating in economics, psychology, or geography from social sciences are strongly advised to include mathematics in their level 5 (grade 13) programs. Ontario secondary school students who do not hold a secondary school honor graduation diploma may be considered for admission on the following criteria: 1) level 4 be successfully completed with high academic standing (normally 80% or above, or the equivalent); 2) a minimum of two level 5 credits is successfully completed with high academic standing (80% or above, or the equivalent); 3) the area requirements of the faculty in which student wishes to enrol are satisfied; 4) a comprehensive report submitted by the secondary school.

Foreign students

UK and Commonwealth — GCE in five subjects, at least two at A-level appropriate to faculty specifications. USA — academic high school graduation and satisfactory standing in one year of accredited college or university work and in subjects appropriate to faculty specifications. Other countries — official or certified copies of diplomas equivalent to Ontario honor graduation; certificates in languages other than English should be accompanied by notarized English translations. Satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test are required when mother tongue is not English. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Applicants must be 21 years of age and must take an aptitude test held several times during the year and must be considered qualified by a selection committee. Part-time studies are possible in some faculties.

Graduate

1. General requirements for admission to the PhD program. An applicant normally will have received a master's degree. Alternatively, he or she may be reclassified as a PhD student during the master's program. Exceptionally, admission is possible directly from a bachelor's degree. An applicant who holds a master's degree must arrange to have sent to the department concerned, official academic transcripts and letters of reference indicating distinction (normally at least an upper second-class standing) in previous academic work. In certain cases, the department may request the applicant to submit additional information.

Not sooner than two terms after initial registration in a master's program at this university a student, at his or her request, may be reclassified as a PhD student. After proper review, the department will recommend to the Committee on Graduate Admissions and Study one of the following: a) admission to PhD studies following completion of the requirements for the master's degree, including a thesis in those departments requiring it; b) admission to PhD studies without having completed a master's program; c) admission to PhD studies but with concurrent completion of all requirements for a master's degree within one calendar year from the date of reclassification; d) refusal of admission to PhD studies. A student in b) may at any subsequent time re-register as a candidate for the master's degree. A student in c) who does not complete the requirements for the master's degree within the specified time period will lose his status as a PhD candidate unless he receives an extension of time from the Committee on Graduate Admissions and Study.

In certain departments; an applicant with a first degree only may be admitted directly to PhD studies if previous academic records show sufficient promise (normally first-class standing). He or she must arrange to have sent to the department concerned official academic transcripts and letters of reference. In certain cases the applicant may be requested by the department concerned to submit additional information. Within one calendar year the progress of each student admitted to PhD studies directly from a bachelor's degree will be reviewed by his supervisory committee and the department. The department will then recommend to the Committee on Graduate Admissions and Study one of the following: a) proceed with PhD studies; b) not proceed with PhD studies but re-register as a master's candidate; c) withdraw from the university. A student in a) may at any subsequent time re-register as a candidate for the master's degree. In this case, and also in the case of students in c), the master's degree will not be awarded unless all the requirements for this degree have been met including the submission of a thesis (if necessary) and any special departmental regulations.

2. General requirements for admission to the MA, MSc, and MEng programs. Regular master's students — applicant is the holder of an honors bachelor's degree (or equivalent) with at least upper second-class standing in the final two years in the subject in which the applicant proposes to do graduate work, except in a master of engineering program where the requirement is at least second-class standing. Other evidence, such as letters of reference, is also given consideration.

Qualifying students — applicants who hold honors bachelor's degrees with a good second-class standing in their final undergraduate year but without sufficient specialization to meet the condition of regular admission may be admitted as qualifying students. In arts and science, applications for qualifying status, however, will be considered from mature students who are not honors graduates but who, after some years away from undergraduate work, have developed an interest in the specialized study involved at the graduate level, provided that the applicant can provide strong letters of recommendation or submit other evidence of ability to do graduate work. In engineering, applications for qualifying status will also be considered from mature students who have not achieved second-class standing upon graduation in a bachelor of engineering program.

For admission to the MBA program — the applicant must be a graduate in one of arts, science, commerce, or engineering of accredited colleges and universities and, by special permission, other graduates of these institutions. Highly qualified applicants, who do not possess a university degree may be considered for admission to the MBA program. Applicants must have at least

second-class standing in the last two years of their undergraduate work. Consideration may be given to those with slightly lower standing when this seems warranted in the light of subsequent training and experience. Applicants must submit scores in the admission test for graduate study in business (A.T.G.S.B.) administered by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A. 08540. Results of this test will also be considered in determining admissibility.

Graduate studies — applicants seeking advanced standing in the MBA program may be required to submit to the faculty of business certification of relevant courses taken elsewhere, indicating the number of lectures and laboratories in each, the texts used, the standing or grade achieved and the nature of the course content. General admission standards apply in the following master's degree programs: anthropology; biochemistry; biology; biophysics; business administration; chemical engineering; chemical physics; chemistry; civil engineering and engineering mechanics; classics; computation; economics; electrical engineering; engineering physics; English; French; geography; geology; German; Greek; health care practice; history; Latin; materials science; mathematics; mechanical engineering; medical sciences — a) blood and cardiovascular systems, b) growth and development, c) design, measurement and evaluation, d) neurosciences; metallurgy metallurgical engineering; molecular biology; philosophy; physics; political science; psychology; religious sciences; sociology, social welfare policy and statistics. General admission standards apply in the following doctoral degree programs: anthropology; biochemistry; biology; chemical engineering; chemical physics; chemistry, civil engineering and engineering mechanics; economics; electrical engineering; English; geography; geochemistry; geology; history; materials science; mathematics; mechanical engineering; medical sciences — a) blood and cardiovascular systems, b) growth and development, c) neurosciences; metallurgy; philosophy; physics; psychology; religious sciences; Roman studies; sociology.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of humanities and faculty of social sciences

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Pass course, three years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, art, art history, classical civilization, dramatic arts, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, history (Canadian studies), Italian, Latin, music, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, Russian, sociology, Spanish. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, art, art history, classical civilization, classics, dramatic arts, economics, English, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Italian, Latin, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, Russian, sociology, Spanish, and combinations of these.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). A minimum of one year from an honors bachelor's degree. Available in anthropology, classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Latin, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious sciences, social welfare policy and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). A minimum of three years from an honors bachelor's degree or two years from a master's degree. Available in anthropology, economics, English, history, philosophy, religious sciences, Roman studies, and sociology.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

Faculty of business

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). Honors degree, four years from senior matriculation.

School of graduate studies

Master of business administration (MBA). A minimum of two curriculum years beyond a bachelor's degree. Available in the school of business in full-time or part-time study.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Four years from senior matriculation. Available in ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, and metallurgical engineering, and engineering physics.

Bachelor of engineering and management (BEngM). Five years from senior matriculation. Joint program with faculty of business. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, and engineering physics.

School of graduate studies

Master of engineering (MEng). A minimum of one year from bachelor's degree in engineering. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, engineering physics, mechanical, and metallurgical engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). A minimum of three years from an honors bachelor's degree or two years from a master's degree. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical and metallurgical engineering.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)]. Conferred on those students completing the first year of the MD program who meet specified requirements.

Doctor of medicine (MD). A three-year (thirty-three month) program following an acceptable bachelor's degree or three years of an honors program.

School of graduate studies

Master of health science (MHSc). A minimum of one year from a bachelor's degree. Available in health care practice.

Master of science (medical science) (MSc). A minimum of one year from an honors bachelor's degree in science.

Doctor of philosophy (medical science) (PhD). A minimum of three years from an honors bachelor's degree or two years from the MSc degree.

MUSIC

Faculty of humanities

Bachelor of music (MusBac). Honors degree, four years from senior matriculation. Special admission requirements — performance of two or three varied pieces of candidate's choice, including one from the 20th century. Required standard at least grade VIII (duration 30 minutes); ear tests; short written examination consisting of rudiments; viva voce and interview; demonstration of basic keyboard skills.

NURSING EDUCATION

School of nursing, faculty of science

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). Four years from senior matriculation.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Faculty of social sciences

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Four years from senior matriculation.

Science, applied, see engineering

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) Pass course, three years from senior matriculation. Available in biology, chemistry, computer science, geography, geology, mathematics, physics, psychology. (b) Major course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in applied mathematics and computer science, applied statistics and computation, biochemistry, chemistry, computer science and mathematics, geology, mathematics, metallurgy and materials science, and physics. (c) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in applied chemistry, applied mathematics and computer science, applied mathematics and theoretical physics, applied physics, applied statistics and computation, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, chemistry and geology, chemistry and physics, computer science and mathematics, geography, geography and geology, geology, mathematics, metallurgy and materials science, physics, psychology, and statistics.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of one year from an honors bachelor's degree. Available in biochemistry, biology, biophysics, chemical physics, chemistry, computation, geography, geology, materials science, mathematics, metallurgy, physics, and statistics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of three years from an honors bachelor's degree. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemical physics, chemistry, geochemistry, geography, geology, materials science, mathematics, metallurgy, physics and psychology.

SOCIAL WORK

School of social work, faculty of social sciences

Bachelor of social work (BSW). A combined four-year program from senior matriculation leading to BA/BSW degrees.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Minimum of one year from an honors bachelor's degree. Available in social welfare policy.

THEOLOGY

McMaster Divinity College

Master of divinity (MDiv). Three years from a bachelor's degree and comprehensive examinations.

Master of religious education (MRE). Two years from bachelor's degree.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening and summer courses — leading to any undergraduate degree as outlined above.

For no university credit

Certificate courses not requiring matriculation. Certificates in business, corrections, foremen, labor studies, manpower development, metallurgy of iron and steel, personnel management, retail administration, social welfare, secretarial, and other open certificate courses. Adult education services — a wide selection of courses to meet adult education and community service needs. Calendars available.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS In 1975-76, the faculty of social sciences is continuing its experimental year-I program. Participation in the program requires a student to take 18 units (equivalent to three of his/her five year-I classes) of work which will involve the student in a highly integrated combination of lectures, seminars, tutorials, and individual sessions with a group of faculty members drawn from the social sciences.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Centre for Applied Research and Engineering Design. An industrially oriented, applied research and design institute established in 1967 which undertakes projects for specific industries on a consultant basis. President — Mr. G.J. House.

Institute for Materials Research. A unit formed to meet the needs of interdisciplinary work in the area of materials research. It has no degree-granting authority. Director — Dr. J.A. Morrison.

Communications Research Laboratory. The purpose of the C.R.L. is to function as a research centre of faculty, research staff, senior undergraduate and graduate students for the study of specific devices, circuits etc., as encountered in the design of practical communications systems. Director — Dr. S. Haykin.

Shell Canada Centre. The broad purpose of the centre is to study and develop new methods and ideas in the teaching of science at high school and higher levels. Director: Dr. D.A. Humphreys.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE McMaster Divinity College, Hamilton, Ontario. Principal: Rev. I.C. Morgan, BA, BD, ThM, DD. Baptist. Co-educational. Established in 1957. Has its own board of trustees and senate, the latter awarding certificates and diplomas only. Academic degrees in course and honorary degrees are awarded by the university. Offers courses in theology leading to the certificate in theology, the diploma in divinity, the master of divinity (MDiv), and the master of religious education (MRE).

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND*

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Telephone: 709-753-1200

Cable: main university — MEMORIAL SNF; university library —
MUN LIB SNF

Telex: main university — 016-4101; university library — 016-4677

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — The Hon. G.A. Frecker, OC, BA, BE, LL.D., DPaed, Ddel'U, DEng. President and vice-chancellor — M.O. Morgan, CC, MA, LL.D., DCL. Vice-president (academic) and pro vice-chancellor — L. Harris, BA(Ed), MA, PhD. Vice-president for administration — W.H.M. Selby, LLB, FCCA, FCIS. Vice-president (health sciences) — I.E. Rusted, BA, MSc, MD, CM, FRCP(C), FACP. Vice-president (professional schools and community services) — A.A. Bruneau, BSc, DIC, PhD, PEng. Vice-president (student affairs and services) — J.D. Eaton, BPHE, MA, PhD. Assistant vice-president (physical operations) — T.C. Noel, MSc. Principal, Memorial University Regional Branch College in Corner Brook — A.M. Sullivan, BA(Ed), MA, BA, PhD. Registrar — H.T. Renouf, JP, FCIS. Associate registrars — W.W. Thistle, BSc, BEd, MA,

LLB; G.W. Collins, BSc, MSc. University librarian — T.C. Phillips, BBA, MA. Director, university conferences office — S.J. Carew, BSc, BE, DEng. Comptroller — B.J. Agriesti, BSc, CPA. Staff relations officer — B.W. Tucker. Director, physical planning and operations — J.F. Heintze. Director of junior studies — G.K. Winter, BSc, MSc, PhD. Director, university relations and development — G.B. Woodland. Director, personnel — F. Rees, BE. Director, extension service — A.H. Roberts, BA, EdM, EdD. Assistant directors of extension — M. Mandville (credit courses); D. Balsom (field services and media); D. Fowlow (conferences, non-credit courses and the arts); George Lee (administration). Director, educational television — D.B. Starcher, BA, MM. Assistant director, educational television — W.C. McNamara, BSc, MA. Director, co-ordination — P.V. Young, BSc(Eng), ARSM, FRSA, CEng, PEng. Director, campus services — R.J. Vardy, BA. Director, student health centre — O. Green, MC, BmBch. Director counselling centre — B.M. Schoenberg, BA, MA, EdD. Director, Marine Sciences Research Laboratory — D.R. Idler, DFC, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC. Director, audio visual centre — G. Fizzard, BA(Ed), MA, EdD. Director, centre for the development of community initiatives — G.B. Inglis.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts — I.A.F. Bruce, MA, DipEd, PhD. Education — J.W.G. Ivany, BSc, EdDip, MA, PhD. Engineering and applied science — R.T. Dempster, BSc, MSc, PhD, PEng. Graduate studies — F.A. Aldrich, AB, MSc, PhD, FZS, FAAS. Medicine — A.R. Cox, BA, MD, FRCP(C), FACP. Science — W.D. Machin, BSc, PhD.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Business administration and commerce — G.A. Pynn, BCom, MBA. Nursing — M. McLean (Miss), BScN, MA. Physical education and athletics — M.J. Foster, BA(Ed), DipPhyEd, MSc.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Anaesthesia — C.D. Green, BSc, MD, MS, DipAmer, BdofAnes. Anthropology — J.L. Briggs (Miss), MA, PhD. Biochemistry — C.C. Bigelow, BAsC, MSc, PhD. Biology — J. Phipps (pro tem), MSc, DIC. Chemistry — M.J. Newlands, MA, PhD. Classics — J. Whittaker, MA, DipEd, DrPhil. Continuing medical education — A.M. House, MD, CM, FRCP(C). Curriculum and instruction — G. Murphy, BEd, MEd, PhD. Economics — C.H. Pye (pro tem), BA, BCom, MA. Educational administration — K.W. Wallace, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Educational foundations — W.J. Gushue (pro tem), BA(Ed), EdD. Educational psychology, guidance and counselling — H.H. Way, BA, MA, MSc, EdD. Engineering co-ordination — P.V. Young, BSc(Eng), ARSM, FRSA, PEng, CEng. English — D.G. Pitt, BA, MA, PhD. Family practice — G.K.H. Hodgkin, MA, BM, BCh, FRCP, FRCGP. Folklore — N.V. Rosenberg, MA, PhD. Forestry — J.A. Cook, BScF, MScF. French and Spanish — E.R. Clark, BA, MA. Geography — M.J. Scarlett, MA, DES, PhD. Geology — E.R.W. Neale, BSc, MS, PhD, FRSC. German and Russian — H.H. Jackson, BA, PGCE, LLD. History — G.E. Panting, BA, MA. Linguistics — J. Hewson, BA, MèA, Ddel'U. Mathematics, statistics and computer science — W.J. Blundon, BA, MA. Medicine — W.D. MacDiarmid, BA, MD, FRCP(C), FACP. Obstetrics and gynecology — D. Charles, MB, BS, FACOG, FRCOG, FRCS(C). Pathology — J.S. Campbell, BSc, MD, CM, FRCPath. Pediatrics — J.M.M. Dart, BA, MD, FRCP(C), DMRT. Philosophy — F.L. Jackson, BA, MA. Physics — S.W. Breckon, BSc, PhD. Political science — M.W. Graesser, BA. Postgraduate medical education — A.R. Cox, BA, MD, FRCP(C), FACP. Psychiatry — J. Hoenig, MD, MRCP, DPM. Psychology — G.R. Skanes, BSc, BA, MA, PhD. Radiology — C.J. Hodson, MB, BS, DMRE, FFR, FRCP. Religious studies — M.F. Hodder, BA, DipinTh, PostgradDipinTh, STM, ThD. Social work — L. Richards, BA, MSW, MA, PhilM, PhD. Sociology — V. Meja (pro tem), DiplSoz. Student teaching — H.A. Cuff, BA(Ed), MA, EdD. Surgery — C.M. Couves, BA, MD, FRCS(Edin), FRCS(C), FACS, FCCP, FACC.

GENERAL INFORMATION Memorial University is a provincial, co-educational institution; administration is in the hands of a board of regents, while academic matters are in the charge of the various faculty councils and the senate.

BACKGROUND Memorial University of Newfoundland developed from Memorial University College which was founded in 1925 as a memorial to the men of Newfoundland and Labrador who died in the First World War. During the first ten years of the college, the Carnegie Corporation of New York provided annual grants towards defraying general expenses. Memorial University was established by an act of the provincial legislature in 1949. The first degrees were awarded in 1950.

BOARD OF REGENTS The management, administration and control of the property, revenue, business and affairs of the university are vested in the Board of Regents, consisting of 19 members appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, six members elected by the alumni of the university and college, and, ex-officio, the university chancellor, the president and the vice-president (academic).

SENATE All matters of an academic character are in the general charge of the senate which is made up of the chancellor, 14 ex-officio members consisting of the president, who acts as chairman; the vice-president (academic), who is deputy

chairman; the deputy minister of education, the deans of faculties, the university librarian, the university registrar, with balance of ex-officio members selected by the senate; 27 elected members of the faculty, six elected undergraduate students and two elected graduate students.

INCOME The projected operating income for the fiscal year April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1976 is \$43,003,961. The percentage breakdown is: student fees 13%; provincial government 77%; sponsored research 9% and from other sources 1%. The university maintains no capital budget.

PUBLICATIONS The university publishes a general university calendar containing all divisions, faculties, general information and graduate studies. There are also special issues published for students contemplating first-year studies (the junior division calendar); medical studies; business administration and commerce; engineering studies; graduate studies; scholarships and bursaries; and summer session. These are available from the division of university relations and development.

The student weekly newspaper "The Muse" is published by the Council of the Students' Union (CSU). Off campus it sells for 10c. The "M.U.N. Gazette" is a bi-weekly newsletter published for faculty, staff and friends of the university and is available free of charge. From time to time faculty and departmental brochures are produced by the division of university relations and development.

ACADEMIC YEAR The university operates three semesters as well as a six-week summer session. (Fall semester — September to mid-December; winter semester — January to mid-April; spring semester — mid-April to late July; summer session — July to mid-August.) Normal duration of each semester is 14 weeks. All courses are one-semester courses. Summer session courses are also offered in Grand Falls and Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located on the northern limits of St. John's (population 118,000), the capital city of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. There are two campuses. The southern campus, 100 acres, carries the present university buildings — arts-administration, Henrietta Harvey library, science-engineering, chemistry-physics, arts-education, physical education, Thomson student centre, nine-residence Paton College, and the five-residence Burton's Pond complex consisting of apartments for single and married students.

A large area has been set aside for future expansion of the university. A 450-bed provincial referral and teaching hospital and health sciences complex and an engineering building are under construction on the north campus. The university operates a Marine Sciences Research Laboratory located at Logy Bay on the Atlantic Ocean, ten minutes' drive from the campus. A botanical garden is being established on the north campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university has a residential college, Paton College, consisting of nine residence houses accommodating 336 women, 582 men and 91 graduate students. Each house has double bed-study rooms, a music room, lounges, a main room, television room, study room and laundry facilities. Two dining halls serve the residences.

A 540-student residential complex contains apartment-like units of four students as well as married student apartments. There are three church-operated residential colleges located adjacent to the campus.

LIBRARIES The Henrietta Harvey library contains the major collection, reading rooms and library facilities of the university.

The facilities include a large collection of reference books and the government documents collection, which contains a depository collection of Canadian government documents dating from 1956 and, in microform, a depository collection of U.S. government documents, also dating from 1956. The Centre for Newfoundland Studies aims to have all published material and an extensive collection of manuscripts pertaining to Newfoundland and Labrador. The education library contains materials of primary interest to the students and faculty in education. There is also a curriculum materials centre, where texts and other media used in school instruction are housed. The medical library, serving the faculty of medicine, has a growing collection of books and an extensive list of journals to which it subscribes.

The university library contains 470,000 bound and processed volumes and 1,000,000 microforms housed in the above locations.

STUDENT LIFE The division of student affairs exists to provide assistance to students in personal and social matters, and in particular with problems associated with university life. The division includes such student services as housing accommodation, health, employment and placement, financial aid and counselling.

MEDICAL SERVICES Student health service is available for undergraduates and graduate students. The provincial medical plan looks after costs of visits. A medical doctor and staff nurse are available at all times.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The counselling centre has a staff of qualified psychologists for all students desiring professional help in the solution of personal problems.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore comes under the division of student affairs and has available all texts needed for university courses as well as a variety of paperback books, novels, phonograph recordings, artists' supplies and general merchandise normally found in a university bookstore. There are no special discounts available.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration maintains a year-round, fully autonomous Canada Manpower Centre on campus with the co-operation of the university. The centre assists graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer and part-time employment and assists employers wishing to recruit at Memorial University.

STUDENT UNION All full-time and summer session students of Memorial University are represented by the Council of the Students' Union. The M.U.N. Students' Union Act, 1968, which incorporated the union, defines the objects of the union as: to promote artistic, literary, educational, social, recreational, charitable and sporting activities for the advancement of the interests of its members and others; to act as the official organization of the students; and to co-ordinate, promote and direct the activities of the students. Undergraduate students elect a president and vice-president individually, 10 members from the senior division, four from the junior division and two from summer school. Undergraduate union fees are \$8 per semester.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION The Graduate Students' Union promotes the interests and general welfare of all graduate students in the university. Membership is open to all graduate students, postdoctoral and other research and teaching fellows. The members of the executive council are elected at large annually. The G.S.U. fee is \$15 collected annually. For postgraduate residents and interns, the annual fee is \$5.

GRADING SYSTEM Degrees are awarded to students who have obtained an average of at least one point per semester course taken. Grades range: F (45% and below or failure to write an examination without acceptable cause); D (50%, a pass, but without a point); C (55%, 60%, one point per course); B (65%, 70%, 75%, 2 points per course); and A (80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 100%, 3 points per course). For graduate courses all examinations must receive either an "A" or "B" standing in order for the candidate to pass.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE There is the usual number of scholarships and bursaries available for students, both resident and non-resident of Newfoundland. The provincial government, for residents only, provides, either in whole or in part, tuition and other fees where a student can demonstrate need. The university offers a number of studentships up to \$700 each for students reading for honors degrees in various departments. For graduate students there are fellowships valued at \$3,000 for candidates of the master's program and \$3,500 for candidates of the doctoral program offered each year. In both cases students may be required to perform certain departmental duties.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Most semester courses have final examinations and occur at the end of a semester. Deferred examinations are permitted after careful deliberation of each individual case. Examinations may be reread. A \$25 fee is levied but returned to the student should his examination mark be raised.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the chancellor or in his stead by the vice-chancellor or in his stead by the pro vice-chancellor during the spring convocation, usually held on three days in the third week of May, and during the fall convocation, usually held in mid-October.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per semester: full-time undergraduate, includes bachelor, diploma, and foundation programs, \$250. Graduate students: diploma in education, \$200; master's program, \$500; doctorate program, \$750; a semester fee of \$50 per semester is charged all master's program students. Students of doctorate programs are charged \$100 per semester. For partial students: \$75 per course per semester. Student organization fees – undergraduate, \$8 per semester; graduate, \$15 per annum. Medical students pay – first year, two semesters – \$500; second year, three semesters – \$750; third year, three semesters – \$750; fourth year, two semesters – \$500.

Residence fees are: room charge per semester – \$205 for double room, \$240 for single. Meal charge per semester – three meals per day, \$317. Burton's Pond apartments for married students – \$165 per month.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. Application forms for admission to the university are available from the office of the registrar. The university reserves the right to refuse admission to any student.

Students from Newfoundland and Labrador. (a) Candidates shall have passed the grade XI public examinations in each of the following, with an overall average mark of not less than 60%: (i) English; (ii) algebra; (iii) trigonometry; (iv) three other subjects taken from those listed below so chosen that at least one is taken from each of groups A and B. Students may not use both earth

science and geography. A — classical language, economics, geography (academic), history, modern language. B — biology, chemistry, earth science, physics. C — art, music.

The extramural course in Greek being offered to high school students by the department of classics shall be recognized as fulfilling the admission requirements of a classical language.

The foregoing notwithstanding, any student who obtains an overall average of 70% on the required number of courses in 1 above, but who fails in one or two of the subjects listed in 1(iv) above may be admitted upon the recommendation of the committee on admissions. Students who intend to take university courses in any subject that they have failed will normally be required to complete successfully the appropriate foundation course.

In extenuating circumstances, students not meeting the general admission requirements outlined above, may be admitted to the university with the approval of the committee on admissions. Such students must have their school principal or high school guidance counsellor submit to the committee on admissions a letter explaining grounds for requesting special consideration.

(b) Candidates shall have passed the school examinations in the subjects listed in 1(a) above, with an average mark of 75% and shall be recommended to the university by the school principal. Any such recommendation must be received by May 31.

Candidates who intend to take medical, engineering or science programs are urged to take chemistry and physics in grade XI. If candidates intend to include French and/or Latin in their program, they are urged to take grade XI French and/or Latin. The university may set its own matriculation examinations either in separate subjects or in all those required for matriculation, and may refuse admission to any student failing to attain a satisfactory standard in these examinations.

2. Equivalent certificates. Students from other provinces of Canada are required to have: British Columbia — grade XII school leaving certificate. Alberta — grade XI junior matriculation certificate or equivalent. Saskatchewan — grade XI junior matriculation certificate. Manitoba — grade XI junior matriculation certificate. Ontario — secondary school graduation diploma with a minimum of 27 credits. Quebec — applicants with secondary V certificate will be considered for admission; university preparatory CEGEP courses will be considered for credit on an individual basis. New Brunswick — grade XII school leaving certificate. Nova Scotia — grade XI junior matriculation certificate or equivalent. Prince Edward Island — grade XII school leaving diploma.

Applicants must have a pass mark of 50% in the required courses with an overall average or not less than 60%. In addition to transcripts of high school records applicants from other Canadian provinces are required to submit principal's or high school counsellor's confidential report.

Award of credit for senior matriculation. The university normally recognizes senior matriculation subjects for first year credits, where applicable, to a maximum of ten credits, provided that the candidate: (a) has obtained an overall average of not less than 65% with a mark of 60% in each subject claimed for credit; or (b) has obtained a mark of not less than 65% in individual subjects claimed for credit, where the overall average requirement of 65% has not been met; (c) satisfies any particular departmental regulation.

Foreign students

An application fee of \$50 is required from foreign students for appraisal of documents for admission to the university. Application forms received without the application fee will be returned and the application will not be processed. The application fee is non-refundable except to those applicants who are not accepted by the university. If a student enters, the fee will be credited to his/her account. If he/she withdraws, the fee is forfeited.

Students of the United Kingdom are required to have the general certificate of education or the Scottish leaving certificate, with "ordinary" or "lower" level passes in five subjects acceptable to the admissions committee. The GCE subjects at advanced level and the "highers" of the Scottish leaving certificate will generally be acceptable for advanced credit.

Students from the United States will be considered for admission when they have completed a high school university preparatory program (grade XII) with an overall average mark equivalent to the college recommending mark. The high school program must include sixteen (16) units in academic subjects with four (4) units of English, two (2) units of mathematics and ten (10) units in selected subjects from the humanities, sciences and social sciences. High CEEB scores are expected. Principal's or guidance counsellor's confidential report including rank in class is required.

Students from Hong Kong, China, will be acceptable for admission with general certificate of education passes in five subjects acceptable to the admissions committee, and with proficiency in English as demonstrated by the Michigan Test, or the TOEFL program. The Michigan test may be obtained from the Testing and Certificate Service, 2001 North University Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A. The TOEFL program is available at U.S. embassies and consulates or from offices of the U.S. Information Services.

Students from the West Indies and West Africa will be considered for admission with general certificate of education passes in five academic subjects at the ordinary level acceptable to the admissions committee.

Foreign students are required to submit a statement of satisfactory financial resources with their application since Memorial University does not offer financial assistance to students from outside the province of Newfoundland.

Mature students

An applicant of mature age (21 years or older within one month after the beginning of the semester or the summer session to which admission is being sought), who has not fulfilled the matriculation requirements laid down in 1 above, may be admitted to the university with the approval of the committee on admissions. Such applicants are required to submit: (a) birth certificate; (b) two letters of reference; (c) letter explaining grounds for requesting special consideration; (d) high school marks and marks from post-secondary institutions, if applicable.

Graduate

For the master's degree, admission is limited and on a competitive basis. Applicant must have a bachelor's degree (preferably an honors degree; i.e., at least "B" average in the courses of his/her proposed field of specialization) or its equivalent from a recognized university, and he/she must be recommended by the department of his/her specialization.

Courses leading to the doctor of philosophy degree are offered in restricted areas in the faculties of arts, science, engineering and applied science, and medicine. To be admitted to a doctoral program, a candidate must hold either a master's degree (or equivalent) or a bachelor's degree with honors standing, and must satisfy the university that he/she is competent to proceed with the proposed course of study.

Advanced standing

Applicants who wish to be considered for advanced standing must submit in addition to the application for admission, an application for advanced standing form with the following documents. In order to allow sufficient time for evaluation, these documents should be received two months prior to the commencement of the semester to which the applicant is seeking admission. The application for advanced standing form can be obtained upon request from the office of the registrar. (a) Proof of junior matriculation; (b) official transcript(s); (c) calendar descriptions of courses claimed for credit; (d) a special fee of \$50 is required of students who may apply for admission to this university with advanced standing. If the student enters, the fee will be credited to his/her account. If he/she withdraws, the fee will be forfeited; (dii) a special fee of \$50 is required of persons not registered at Memorial University, who wish to have transcripts from other universities or colleges evaluated for any purpose. The fee should be made payable to Memorial University of Newfoundland in the form of a certified cheque or money order.

It is the student's responsibility to provide the pertinent documents and until they are received the office of the registrar is unable to commence an evaluation or to advise students of their standing at this university.

Students from other universities who desire to enter Memorial may be admitted on producing satisfactory certificates. Credit may be given such students for courses taken during either regular or summer sessions which are equivalent to those offered by this university. Such students shall not be granted a degree from Memorial unless and until they have complied with the degree regulations of this university.

Students applying for transfer from other universities shall submit certificates of good character and official certification of academic standing and of their matriculation. These documents must be in the registrar's office not later than two months prior to the first day of lectures in any semester as stated in the university diary. An application is not considered complete until these documents have been received.

The credit towards a degree which may be granted to any student transferring to Memorial from any other recognized university or university college shall be subject to the following conditions: (i) that for the modern second language it is officially certified that the examiners were satisfied in the spoken language; (ii) that for the natural sciences it is officially certified that adequate laboratory work has been satisfactorily completed; (iii) that students who have taken courses in the subject of their major at another university are required to complete at least four courses in that subject at this university.

Students transferring from other universities and seeking credit for work done should apply to the registrar for admission to this university not less than four months prior to the commencement of the semester in which they propose to begin their studies.

Date for receipt of all applications

May 15, for the fall semester; November 15, for the winter semester; March 1, for the spring semester.

COURSES AND DEGREES

Architecture, see engineering

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, four years from junior matriculation. (b) Honors course, 4-1/2 years from junior matriculation. Specialization possible in anthropology, classics, computer science, economics, English, folklore, French, geography, German, history, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, sociology, and Spanish.

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from BA. Available in anthropology, economics, English, folklore, French, geography, German, history, linguistics, philosophy, political science, and sociology.

Master of philosophy (MPhil). At least sixteen months from BA. Available in economics, German, history, linguistics, political science, and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of three years from bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree with at least one year in residence. Available in English and folklore.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND COMMERCE

School of business administration and commerce

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). (a) General course, five years from junior matriculation. (b) Honors course, five years from junior matriculation. Now in co-operative study-work term program. Specialization possible in accounting and finance; management and industrial relations; marketing; quantitative

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of arts (education) [BA(Ed)]. Four years from junior matriculation.

Bachelor of education (BEd) and bachelor of arts (BA), or bachelor of science (BSc), or bachelor of physical education (BPE). Five years from junior matriculation.

Graduate diploma in education (GradEdDip). One year from bachelor's degree in arts, science, or commerce. Available in administration, educational psychology, guidance and counselling.

Master of education (MEd). Minimum of fourteen calendar months full time from first degree, by course of instruction and thesis after research in approved topic; or by course of instruction and an approved project and report; or by course of instruction and an approved internship program with a report. Available in administration, curriculum and instruction, foundations, and guidance and counselling.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering and applied science

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Students enter junior division after junior matriculation. Degree obtainable four years after junior division. Students entering from the junior division normally must have at least two credits in each of the following subjects: English, mathematics, physics, chemistry and an elective with an overall "C" average.

Master of engineering (MEng). Minimum of two semesters full time from first degree, by course of instruction and thesis after research in approved topic, or by course of instruction and project report of professional calibre on engineering problem.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of three years from bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree. Available in ocean engineering.

FORESTRY

Faculty of engineering and applied science

Forestry diploma discontinued; program modified to fit engineering program. Now called pre-forestry program and meets the needs of other Canadian university programs.

INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

Master of philosophy (MPhil). The degree is awarded upon completion of course of instruction and examinations. Candidates must be full-time students for a minimum of 16 months. Specialization available in economics, German, history, linguistics, mathematics, political science, sociology and anthropology.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Bachelor of medical science (BMedSc). Five years from junior matriculation.

Doctor of medicine (MD). Two years beyond successful completion of BMedSc or equivalent.

Master of science in medicine (MSc). At least one year from bachelor's degree.

Doctor of philosophy in medicine (PhD). Three years from bachelor's degree, or two years from master's degree.

NURSING

School of nursing

Bachelor of nursing (BN). Five years from junior matriculation.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Department of physical education

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Four years from junior matriculation.

Science, applied, see engineering or forestry

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General course, four years from junior matriculation. (b) Honors course, 4-1/2 years from junior matriculation. Specialization possible in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computer science, geography, geology, mathematics, physics, and psychology.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from BSc. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geography, geology, mathematics, physics, and psychology.

Master of philosophy (MPhil). At least sixteen months from BA. Available in mathematics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum of three years from bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree with at least one year in residence. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics.

SOCIAL WORK

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Five years from junior matriculation.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Almost all departments provide a course during the summer session either on campus or at the two other locations. Normally a summer-session student cannot, because of timetable restrictions, take more than three courses in the session. A program of off-campus credit courses, taught through the use of video-taped lectures, is carried out in 28 centres in Newfoundland and Labrador. Thirty-nine courses were taught via this method through normal classes. Queen's University at Kingston offers two psychology courses, two economics courses, two courses in English, and two history courses as correspondence courses with credit at Memorial. All courses offered in the above circumstances can be used as credit towards degrees.

For no university credit

The extension service offers evening courses, both on and off campus, of varying duration in cultural or academic topics, although not exclusively in these areas. A certificate course in business administration and a certificate course in public administration, Institute of Canadian Bankers program, a diploma program in law enforcement and community relations (for Newfoundland constabulary only), and a variety of professional short courses are given throughout the year in various centres of the province.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Co-operative engineering program — in 1969 Memorial University inaugurated the co-operative engineering program which provides for alternate periods of working in industry and studying on campus over a five-year period for undergraduate students.

Foundation courses program — students entering university with deficiencies in some subjects may be required to take a foundation

course to upgrade such deficiencies. This will necessitate staying in university one extra term (mid-April to late July) to catch up with normal first-year program.

Education internship program — the faculty of education initiated in 1972 an internship program where students will complete two semesters of on-campus study followed by one semester of student teaching and other related on-the-job teacher-training in selected secondary schools.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES The Institute of Social and Economic Research (I.S.E.R.) was established in 1961. The purpose of the institute is to undertake, sponsor, and supervise research within such disciplines and in such parts of the world as are deemed of interest to the institute by its governing committee. Without limiting the generality of the above, research pertaining to Newfoundland and Labrador and contiguous regions shall be of special importance. Chairman: L. Harris, BA(Ed), MA, PhD.

The Institute for Research in Human Abilities (I.R.H.A.) was started in 1968. It carries out theoretical and practical investigations into the assessment, development, and improvement of human abilities. Director (pro tem): P.A. Jones, BA(Ed), MEd, PhD.

The Marine Sciences Research Laboratory (M.S.R.L.), is located at Logy Bay. It carries out investigations in marine sciences which cannot be done equally well on campus. Director: D. Idler, DFC, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC.

The Folklore and Language Archive (F.L.A.) is a joint creation of the departments of folklore and English. It was set up to co-ordinate diverse research in Newfoundland studies undertaken in both departments, to facilitate the mutual use of common material, to organize it for research and publication, and to make a permanent documented record for future generations. Director: H. Halpert, BS, MA, PhD.

Centre For Community Development. Established in 1972 to complement and extend work already done by various branches of the university in the field of community service. Director: G.B. Inglis, BA, MA, PhD.

Research Unit on Vector Pathology. Established in 1972 to explore new avenues towards the control of biting flies, such as black flies and mosquitoes. The unit has been designated as one of the World Health Organization's Collaborating Laboratories. Director: M. Laird, PhD, DSc.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES Christian Brothers College, Mono Mills, Ontario. Dean of studies: Brother D.F. Nash, BSc(Ed), MA, PhD. For men only. Church relationship. Established by the Roman Catholic Church for the education of persons entering the Order of Brothers.

Queen's College, Prince Philip Drive, St. John's, Newfoundland. Provost: Canon G.H. Earle, MA. A co-educational post-secondary institution operated by the Anglican Church of Canada designed to train candidates for the Anglican priesthood. Residential accommodation is available for 160 men and 105 women.

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONCTON*

Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick) E1A 3E9

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DIRIGEANTS Chancelier — Clément Cormier, csc, BA, LTh, BScSoc, Cdel'OrdreduCanada. Recteur — Jean Cadieux, BA, LScCom, CA, DScEcon. Vice-recteur académique — Victor Ross, BA, MScA, DSc, IEM. Vice-recteur administratif — Médard Collette, BA, MScCom, CA. Secrétaire général — Louis-Marcel Daigle, BA, LPh. Adjoint au vice-recteur (administration) — Arthur Girouard, MScCom. Bibliothécaire — Albert Levesque, BA, BBibl, MBibl. Directeur de la recherche — Reno Desjardins, BA, BEd, MAEd, MAOP, PhD, DPoSoc. Directeur des relations publiques — Rév. Roland-E. Soucie, BA, MA. Directeur des services techniques — E. Haché, BA, BScA, IngP. Directeur des affaires étudiantes — Gilles Nadeau, BA, MPs. Directeur du secrétariat général — Luc Lévesque, BA, BEd, MEd. Préposé aux admissions — Marcel Arsenault, BA, MA. Préposé aux dossiers — Jeannita Gaudet. Directeur, développement et anciens — W.P. Boucher, BA. Directeur de l'extension — Rhéal Bérubé, BA, BEd, MEd. Directeur du service d'information — Paul-Émile Benoit, BA, BEd. Directeur du personnel — Léonide Comeau, BA.

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Éducation — Yvan Albert, BA, BEd, MEd, GDEA. Sciences — Léonard LeBlanc, BSc, PhD.

DIRECTEURS DES ÉCOLES Sciences domestiques — Marielle Préfontaine, BPedFam, BSc, MSc, PhD. Sciences infirmières — Huberte Richard, BScN, MScN. Sciences sociales et du comportement — Gérard Cormier, BA, MPsy.

DIRECTEURS DES DÉPARTEMENTS Administration — Hervé Breaux, BSc, MBA. Anglais — Stephen Campbell, BA, BEd, MA. Arts dramatiques — Carol-Serge Robichaud, BPéd. Arts visuels — Louis Desaulniers, BSpArtsPl. Biologie — Louis Lapierre, BA, BEd, MSc. Chimie — Victorin Mallet, BSc, MSc, PhD. Comptabilité — Edgar Léger, BScC, MScCom. Économie — J.F. Abgrall, LicScEcon, PhD. Éducation: Éducation professionnelle — Rino Lacombe, BEM, MSc. Apprentissage et enseignement — A. Toussaint, BA, BEd, MSc. Éducation-physique — Vance Toner, BA, MSc. Français — Yvan Lepage, BA, MA, DèSL. Génie — Narendra Srivastava, BA, MScA, PhD, IngP. Histoire-géographie — Jean Daigle, BA, LèSL. Langues modernes — Roland Viger, BA, MA. Musique — Brian Ellard, BMus, MA, PhD. Philosophie — Georges François, LPh. Physique-mathématiques — Francis Weil, MSc, PhD. Psychologie — Léandre Desjardins, BA, MPSo, PhD. Science politique — Michel St. Louis, BA, LDrt, IEDES, CHEI, DES(ScPol), DrEsScPol. Sciences religieuses — Edmour Babineau, BA, BEd, LScRel, MA. Service social — Joseph Laviolette, BA, MSS. Sociologie — Muriel Roy (responsable), BA, BEd, MEd, PhD.

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX L'université est une corporation privée, d'intérêt public, qui vise à donner un enseignement supérieur et professionnel, conformément aux principes chrétiens.

HISTORIQUE L'Université de Moncton, créée par une loi de la législature du Nouveau-Brunswick le 19 juin 1963, plonge ses racines dans un siècle d'histoire. Ses origines remontent à 1864, date de la fondation du Collège Saint-Joseph qui obtenait, quatre ans plus tard, le pouvoir de conférer des grades universitaires. Deux autres institutions de langue française dans la province recevaient des pouvoirs identiques: le Collège du Sacré-Coeur de Bathurst, en 1900, et le Collège Saint-Louis d'Edmundston, en 1947. D'autres collèges de langue française établis dans la province étaient rattachés, pour fins universitaires, à l'une ou l'autre de ces trois institutions.

Au mois de mai 1961, le gouvernement provincial créait une commission royale pour enquêter sur l'enseignement supérieur. Prenant connaissance de la multiplicité des institutions françaises pour desservir une population relativement restreinte, la commission recommanda la création d'une université centrale de langue française à laquelle seraient affiliées les trois institutions possédant antérieurement des chartes; à ces collèges seraient annexés les autres établissements existants. L'ensemble des collèges affiliés et annexés constituerait la faculté des arts de l'université. Le gouvernement provincial adopta cette formule par une mesure législative votée à la législature du Nouveau-Brunswick en 1963. En date du 9 juin 1972, un amendement à la charte crée une faculté des arts complètement autonome des collèges affiliés. La corporation du Collège Saint-Joseph cesse de fonctionner et discontinue ses activités; les collèges de Bathurst, Saint-Louis-Maillet et de Shippagan deviennent des institutions affiliées directement à l'université. Depuis le mois de juin 1967, l'université est administrée par un conseil de gouverneurs. Un sénat universitaire constitue l'autorité suprême en tout ce qui concerne l'enseignement.

CONSEIL DES GOUVERNEURS Le Conseil des gouverneurs est composé de 21 membres: (a) le chancelier, membre d'office; (b) le recteur, membre d'office; (c) trois membres nommés par les collèges affiliés comme suit: (i) un membre nommé par le Collège de Bathurst, (ii) un membre nommé par le Collège Saint-Louis-Maillet et (iii) un membre nommé par le Collège Jésus-Marie de Shippagan; (d) quatre membres, deux élus par les anciens de l'université et un à être nommé par l'Association des anciens des deux collèges affiliés; (e) quatre membres nommés par le gouvernement provincial; (f) deux membres du corps professoral de l'université élus par le corps professoral; (g) deux étudiants élus par l'association des étudiants de l'université; et (h) quatre autres membres nommés par le conseil.

SÉNAT Le Sénat académique est composé des représentants nommés et élus comme suit: (a) le recteur de l'université, membre d'office; (b) le vice-recteur à l'enseignement de l'université, membre d'office; (c) le doyen et le vice-doyen de chaque faculté organisée; (d) le directeur de chaque école ou institut; (e) deux membres élus par chaque faculté; (f) un membre élu par chaque école ou institut; (g) le directeur du service de l'extension; (h) cinq membres nommés par les collèges affiliés comme suit: (i) deux membres nommés par le Collège de Bathurst, (ii) deux membres nommés par le Collège Saint-Louis-Maillet et (iii) un membre nommé par le Collège Jésus-Marie de Shippagan; (j) le bibliothécaire en chef; (j) le directeur du conseil de recherches; et (k) quatre étudiants, un étudiant gradué et un non gradué, élus respectivement par les étudiants gradués et non gradués, et un étudiant élu par le corps étudiant de chacun des deux collèges

affiliés, soit le Collège de Bathurst et le Collège Saint-Louis-Maillet.

REVENUS La majeure partie des revenus pour fins de capitalisation et de fonctionnement provient annuellement du gouvernement provincial.

PUBLICATIONS Le secrétariat général assure la distribution de l'annuaire général de l'université ainsi que d'une brochure intitulée "Modalités d'inscription et programmes d'études".

Le secrétariat de l'extension de l'enseignement distribue les annuaires des cours offerts à temps partiel durant les sessions d'hiver et d'été, tandis que le département des affaires étudiantes assure la diffusion de tout renseignement dont l'étudiant a besoin pour guider son choix, dans des livrets tels: Monographies professionnelles, Guide pour l'étude et Livres de ressources. Ce département renseigne aussi l'étudiant sur l'organisation matérielle de la vie étudiante.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session régulière: de la mi-septembre à la fin d'avril. Cours d'été: du 2 juillet environ à la mi-août.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS La cité universitaire est idéalement située au centre de la ville de Moncton (population, 55,000), sur un terrain de 400 arpents. L'université dispose actuellement de quatre immeubles d'enseignement (sciences, arts, éducation, sciences infirmières, d'une bibliothèque centrale, de cinq (5) maisons de rapports, d'une patinoire et d'un centre d'éducation physique et des sports.

Les services organisés à l'intention des étudiants sont les suivants: services religieux, santé, orientation, counselling, placement, aide financière, logement, cafétéria, librairie, piscine, corps école des officiers, et boîte à chansons.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Résidence LaFrance (pour les étudiants) — capacité d'accueil: 296; Résidence Lefebvre (pour les étudiantes) capacité d'accueil: 234; et maisons de rapport — capacité totale — 828.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE Le département de la vie étudiante offre les services suivants: orientation et information professionnelle et counselling; logement sur le campus et hors campus; aide financière et fonds de dépannage; placement avec la collaboration du Centre de Main-d'oeuvre du Canada et la Communauté chrétienne universitaire. La Fédération des étudiants de l'Université de Moncton Inc. offre plusieurs services dont voici quelques exemples: comités du SUCO, UNESCO, EUM et disciplinaire étudiant, carnaval d'hiver, boîte à chansons, salons étudiants, corps-école de policiers, ciné-campus, etc.

L'université, en collaboration avec les étudiants, assure les services suivants: activités sportives intra-muros et intercollégiales, cafétéria, librairie, bibliothèque d'information scolaire et professionnelle et comité artistique.

SERVICES MÉDICAUX Aucuns frais spéciaux ne sont exigés pour ces services: 1) médecin: consultation sur rendez-vous; 2) infirmières en service à plein temps; 3) administration de soins et médicaments tels que prescrits par le médecin; 4) soins intensifs à l'infirmierie sur recommandation du médecin; 5) examen médical d'entrée pour les nouveaux étudiants; 6) services de spécialistes, comme gynécologues, cardiologues, dentistes, oculistes, psychologues, etc.

SERVICES D'ORIENTATION DES ÉTUDIANTS Rencontre (entrevue) individuelle d'orientation; échanges en groupe sur des préoccupations communes dans les domaines éducatif et professionnel; service de testing vocationnel; service de counselling et habileté pour étude et lecture.

LIBRAIRIE UNIVERSITAIRE La librairie universitaire fournit les manuels et livres de référence; commandes spéciales sans frais additionnels; offre un service de recherche.

UNION DES ÉTUDIANTS Les étudiants de l'Université de Moncton sont groupés en corporation sous le nom de Fédération des étudiants de l'Université de Moncton Inc. (F.E.U.M. Inc.). Le conseil d'administration de la F.E.U.M. Inc. est composé d'un représentant de chaque faculté et du secrétaire général qui est élu par les étudiants inscrits à temps plein à l'université. Les frais sont de \$20 pour la F.E.U.M. et \$20 pour l'association étudiante de chaque faculté. Ces frais ne sont pas compris dans les frais de scolarité.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Moyenne générale de promotion annuelle: supérieure à 1.0 en première année et maintenir une moyenne cumulative de 1.5 ou plus dans les années subséquentes.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, certaines compagnies, fondations et sociétés et l'université elle-même offrent des bourses ou des prêts aux étudiants réguliers inscrits à l'Université de Moncton.

Étudiants du niveau pré-grade

a) Gouvernement fédéral — 1. Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien. 2. Ministère des Affaires des anciens combattants. 3. Ministère de la Défense nationale — plan ROTP. 4. Régime fédéral de prêts aux étudiants canadiens.

b) Provinces canadiennes — les étudiants peuvent obtenir de l'aide financière en s'adressant au ministère de l'Éducation de leur province respective.

c) Nouveau-Brunswick — des bourses de \$200 chacune sont offertes aux élèves qui terminent leurs études secondaires et qui ont obtenu une moyenne de 70% et plus aux examens provinciaux d'immatriculation. Les étudiants s'inscrivant pour la première fois en première année d'études universitaires peuvent obtenir, selon le besoin, un prêt-bourse maximum de \$2,100. Les étudiants des autres années, incluant les étudiants inscrits à des études supérieures, peuvent obtenir un prêt-bourse maximum de \$1,200.

d) Province de Québec — 1. Ministère de l'Éducation. 2. Ministère des Affaires culturelles. 3. Service de Réadaptation professionnel des handicapés.

e) Université de Moncton — une somme totale d'environ \$60,000 est administrée par le Service d'aide financière aux étudiants de l'université. Ces fonds proviennent de l'université elle-même ainsi que de sociétés et compagnies.

Pour renseignements ou l'obtention de formules de demande, s'adresser au directeur du service d'aide financière aux étudiants, Université de Moncton.

Étudiants gradués

a) Gouvernement fédéral — 1. Conseil des arts du Canada. 2. Conseil national de recherches du Canada. 3. Bourses de l'OTAN. 4. Société royale du Canada.

b) Province du Nouveau-Brunswick — 1. Ministère de la Jeunesse. 2. Ministère de la Santé.

c) Province de la Nouvelle-Écosse — bourses couvrant les frais de scolarité accordées aux étudiants de la province inscrits en éducation. S'adresser au ministère de l'Éducation, boîte postale 578, Halifax (N.-É.).

d) Province de Québec — Ministère de la Santé. Bourses accordées aux étudiants du Québec inscrits en psychologie. S'adresser au ministère de la Santé, les services psychiatriques, a/s M. Dominique Médard, directeur, Hôtel du gouvernement, Québec (Qué.).

e) Sociétés et compagnies — 1. The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. 2. Union du Canada. 3. New Brunswick Teachers' Association. 4. Ordre impérial des filles de l'empire (IODE). 5. The Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences (APICS). 6. Rotary Foundation Fellowship. 7. British American Oil Co. Ltd. 8. Imperial Oil Limited. 9. Bourse I.C.E.T.E.X.

f) Université de Moncton — un certain nombre d'étudiants gradués peuvent obtenir des postes d'assistant dans l'enseignement, la correction, les laboratoires, etc. S'adresser au doyen de la faculté concernée.

Pour tout renseignement, s'adresser au Service d'aide financière, département des affaires étudiantes, Université de Moncton.

EXAMENS FINALS L'université établit des examens à la fin d'un semestre.

COLLATION DES GRADES La collation des grades du printemps a lieu le premier dimanche de mai et celle d'automne le dernier samedi d'octobre. Les grades sont conférés par l'Université de Moncton.

DROITS D'INSCRIPTION Étudiants à temps plein: toutes les facultés, \$550. Étudiants à temps partiel: \$20/crédit pré-grade; \$25/crédit post-grade. Frais particuliers: première demande d'admission, \$5; association des étudiants, \$40.

Logement des étudiants (avec pension), \$800 par année.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

Étudiants canadiens — les programmes de baccalauréats

1. Exigence générale d'admission. Tout candidat doit être titulaire d'un diplôme d'école secondaire de sa province après avoir suivi le programme complet préparatoire au collège et à l'université. En général, le formulaire de demande d'admission doit être accompagné des documents suivants: 1) un relevé officiel complet des notes des études secondaires; 2) une recommandation confidentielle du directeur d'école.

2. Les candidats du Québec doivent avoir complété le secondaire V avec une moyenne cumulative de 60% pour l'admission en première année universitaire. Les candidats du CEGEP peuvent obtenir des équivalences sur présentation du dossier complet.

3. Exigences particulières (pour les étudiants du Nouveau-Brunswick). Arts — français (2), anglais, histoire et deux matières libres. Commerce — français (2), anglais, mathématiques et deux autres matières. Sciences — mathématiques (11^e et 12^e), français, deux parmi physique, chimie, biologie. Sciences infirmières — français (2), anglais, mathématiques, biologie, chimie. Sciences

domestiques — français, anglais, mathématiques, biologie, chimie. Sciences sociales — français, anglais, histoire, mathématiques et un autre sujet. Éducation-physique — cinq matières obligatoires: français, anglais, mathématiques, biologie et chimie. Éducation (4 ans) — français, anglais et trois autres sujets selon la concentration.

Étudiants étrangers

Les diplômes des étudiants des autres pays sont évalués par le Comité des admissions de la faculté ou l'école concernée. Les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles.

Études supérieures

Les conditions d'admission des programmes de maîtrise sont spécifiques à chaque département. En général, il faut être titulaire d'un premier baccalauréat avec concentration dans le domaine recherché (arts, psychologie, sciences, éducation, commerce et économie).

COURS ET GRADES Note: L'université emploie le français comme langue d'enseignement. En éducation permanente, quelques cours sont offerts aux adultes anglophones.

ADMINISTRATION

Faculté d'administration

Baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA). Avec spécialisation en administration ou en comptabilité. Quatre ans après l'immatriculation junior ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en gestion des affaires (MBA). Être titulaire d'un premier baccalauréat, préférablement le BScCom ou le BAA.

ARTS

Faculté des arts

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA). Quatre ans après les études secondaires. Avec majeurs en anglais, art dramatique, beaux-arts, français, géographie, histoire, philosophie et psychologie. Avec spécialisation en arts visuels, français, histoire et philosophie. De plus, la faculté des arts offre une série de mineurs ainsi qu'un baccalauréat en traduction et interprétation.

Baccalauréat en musique (BM). Quatre ans après les études secondaires. Réussir examens d'entrée en théorie, solfège et dictée élémentaire.

Baccalauréat spécialisation en arts dramatiques.

Études supérieures

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Au moins deux ans après le BA avec mention. Offert en français, histoire et philosophie.

ÉDUCATION

Faculté des sciences de l'éducation

Baccalauréat d'enseignement élémentaire (BEE). Deux ans après l'obtention du brevet d'enseignement du Nouveau-Brunswick. S'obtient par des études à temps plein ou à temps partiel.

Baccalauréat en éducation (BED). Un an après le baccalauréat ès arts ou ès sciences.

Baccalauréat en éducation (BED). Quatre années consécutives au secondaire avec différentes orientations.

Baccalauréat en éducation-physique (BEDPhy). Quatre ans après l'immatriculation junior.

Baccalauréat en éducation spéciale (BED).

Baccalauréat en éducation pré-scolaire et élémentaire I.

Études supérieures

Maîtrise en éducation (MEd). Avec spécialisation en administration scolaire, orientation, psychologie éducative, enseignement secondaire. Un an après le baccalauréat en éducation.

Maîtrise ès arts en éducation [MA(Ed)]. Un an après le baccalauréat en éducation. Thèse.

Maîtrise en éducation — enseignement aux sourds.

GÉNIE

Faculté des sciences

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA). Génie civil et industriel; cinq ans après les études secondaires.

PSYCHOLOGIE

Baccalauréat en psychologie (BPs). Quatre ans après les études secondaires.

Maîtrise en psychologie (MPs). Trois ans après le baccalauréat ès arts ou ès sciences. Deux ans après le BA mention psychologie.

Maîtrise ès arts en psychologie [MA(Ps)]. Trois ans après le baccalauréat ès arts ou ès sciences. Deux ans après le BA mention psychologie. Thèse.

SCIENCES DOMESTIQUES

École des sciences domestiques

Baccalauréat en sciences domestiques (BScDom). Avec mention en enseignement ou nutrition et diététique. Quatre ans après les études secondaires.

Maîtrise en sciences domestiques.

SCIENCES INFIRMIÈRES

École des sciences infirmières

Baccalauréat en sciences infirmières [BSc(Inf)]. Quatre ans après les études secondaires. Pour les infirmières diplômées le programme comporte trois années d'études.

SCIENCES PURES

Faculté des sciences

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc). Quatre ans après les études secondaires. (a) Avec spécialisation en biologie, chimie ou

physique. (b) Avec majeur en chimie, biologie, mathématiques, physique ou pré-médecine.

Baccalauréat ès sciences — majeur en biochimie.

Études supérieures

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). Au moins une année après le BSc avec spécialisation. Offerte en physique et en chimie.

SCIENCES SOCIALES ET DU COMPORTEMENT

École des sciences sociales et du comportement

Baccalauréat en service social (BSSoc). Programme de quatre ans après les études secondaires.

Baccalauréat en sciences sociales (BScSoc) avec majeur en économie, science politique et sociologie. Quatre ans après les études secondaires.

Baccalauréat en sciences sociales avec spécialisation en sciences politiques.

Études supérieures

Maîtrises ès arts (MA) en sociologie, économie. Programme de deux ans après le baccalauréat ès arts avec mention en économie ou en sociologie.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE

Cours conduisant à un grade

Cours d'extension. Cours du soir à l'université et dans des centres extra-muros.

Cours d'été. Trois instituts spécialisés sont organisés pour la session d'été 1976, destinés aux enseignants des écoles publiques. Les cours offerts sont les suivants: géographie, mathématiques secondaires et musique.

Cours spéciaux. Enseignement du français au niveau secondaire (méthode Dwane); problèmes spécifiques d'apprentissage (conseillé aux professeurs des "classes spéciales"); Sablier; nouvelles mathématiques. Cours conduisant au baccalauréat ès arts, au baccalauréat en éducation dans les trois collèges affiliés; et à la maîtrise en éducation à l'université.

Cours qui ne conduisent pas à un grade

Cours. Conversation française, formation de chef, administration publique, vente d'immeubles. Service d'éducation populaire par l'université et par les collèges affiliés.

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE Conseil de recherches. Le conseil de recherches a pour fonction principale de stimuler la recherche à l'université. Il coordonne le développement de la recherche dans tous les secteurs de l'université, en collaboration avec les doyens et directeurs concernés. Directeur: Reno-L. Desjardins.

COLLÈGES AFFILIÉS Ces institutions sont directement rattachées à l'université; elles offrent un enseignement de quatre années, conduisant au baccalauréat ès arts de l'université.

Collège de Bathurst, Bathurst (N.-B.). Secrétaire — Alexandre Savoie.

Collège Jésus-Marie, Shippegan (N.-B.). Recteur — Soeur Irène Léger. Catholique. Fondé en 1960. Deux années d'études préparant au baccalauréat ès arts.

Collège Saint-Louis-Maillet, Edmundston (N.-B.). Recteur — Monsieur Marcel Sormany. Catholique. Pour jeunes gens et jeunes filles. Fondé en 1946. Charte d'incorporation en 1947 donnant à l'institution le statut d'université. En 1963, en vertu d'un amendement à la charte, l'établissement devenait le Collège Saint-Louis. Enseignement offert: les quatre années des études conduisant au baccalauréat ès arts; deux années de sciences et deux années de commerce.

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL*

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Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au secrétaire général

DIRIGEANTS Chancelier — Marcel Piché, CR, LLL. Recteur — Paul Lacoste, MA, LPh, Ddel'U, LLL. Vice-recteur aux affaires académiques — André Archambault, BPhm, DPhm. Vice-recteur aux études — René de Chantal, BA, LèsL, Ddel'U. Vice-recteur à la recherche — Maurice L'Abbé, LSc, MA, PhD. Vice-recteur à l'administration — Roger Larose, BPhm, LScsocio. Vice-recteur à la planification — Jacques St-Pierre, LSc, PhD, PhD. Secrétaire général — Juliette Barcelo, LLL, MA. Registraire — Claude St-Arnaud, LSc, MSc, PhD. Directeur des services — Jacques Lucier, MA. Directeur des magasins et du stationnement — Claude Painchaud, LScCom. Directeur des résidences des étudiants et des services alimentaires — Jean Daviault. Directeur du service des achats — Robert Roy. Directeur du service des bâtiments et terrains — Jean Blouin, BScA, IngP. Directeur du service du personnel — Pierre Dupras, MA. Directeur intérimaire des bibliothèques — Claire Audet, BBibl. Directeur du bureau de l'information — Louis-Martin Tard. Directeur du centre audiovisuel — Jean Cloutier, LLL. Directeur du centre de calcul — Jean Baudot, IngP, MA. Directeur des finances — Raymond

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DOYENS DES FACULTÉS ET ÉCOLES Aménagement — poste vacant. Arts et sciences — R.J.A. Lévesque, PhD(physique). Droit — Roger Comtois. Études supérieures — Henri Favre, IngChim, DipLEPF, DSc, FCIC. Hautes études commerciales — Pierre Laurin, DBA. Médecine — Pierre Bois, MD, PhD. Médecine dentaire — Jean-Paul Lussier, DDS, PhD, FACD. Éducation permanente — Gaëtan Daoust, LPh, DPh, DTh. Médecine vétérinaire — Ephrem Jacques, BA, DMV. Musique — Gilles Manny. Nursing — Jeanne Reynolds, PhD(Ed). Pharmacie — Julien Braun, BPhm, PhD. Polytechnique — Roger-P. Langlois, MS, BScA, Ing. Santé publique, École de — administrateur:

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

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RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX Depuis le 1^{er} septembre 1967, l'université a une nouvelle charte qui en fait une institution à caractère public. L'Université de Montréal est une institution mixte.

HISTORIQUE En 1876, à la suite d'une demande faite par Mgr Ignace Bourget, évêque de Montréal, en vue d'obtenir une université catholique pour sa ville épiscopale, la sacrée congrégation de la Propagande proposa à l'Université Laval d'établir à Montréal une succursale où l'on donnerait la même formation qu'à Québec. L'enseignement fut inauguré en 1878 dans les facultés de théologie et de droit; en 1879 dans la faculté de médecine; en 1887 dans la faculté des arts. En vertu de la constitution apostolique *Jamdudum* du 2 février 1889, la succursale devint pratiquement indépendante de la maison de Québec. Elle recevait encore ses grades du conseil universitaire de Québec, mais elle possédait une administration locale complète.

En 1919 et 1920, la succursale fut dotée de son autonomie entière, de droit et de fait; elle prit le nom d'Université de Montréal et conféra ses premiers grades en 1921. Dans l'ordre canonique, elle fut d'abord régie, à partir du 8 mai 1919, par un rescrit préparatoire à une bulle pontificale. La charte civile lui a été octroyée par la législature provinciale de Québec, le 14 février 1920. Le 30 octobre 1927, elle recevait de Rome la bulle définitive. Une nouvelle charte administrative est entrée en

vigueur le 5 juin 1950; elle a été abrogée par la charte actuelle, qui date du 1^{er} septembre 1967.

L'université comptait, en 1920, les facultés de théologie, de droit et de médecine, une faculté des arts qui groupait des enseignements très divers mais fragmentaires, des écoles de pharmacie, de chirurgie dentaire et de médecine vétérinaire. Par affiliation, l'Institut agricole d'Oka (1908), l'École des hautes études commerciales (1915) et l'École polytechnique (1920) lui étaient rattachés. Enfin, une dernière catégorie, celle des institutions annexées, comprenait l'enseignement dit moderne (1909), l'enseignement de l'art ménager (1917) et l'enseignement de la musique (1927).

Pour compléter ses cadres essentiels, l'Université de Montréal fonda successivement, en 1920, un faculté des lettres, une faculté des sciences, une école des sciences sociales, économiques et politiques et, en 1921, une faculté de philosophie. Elle réunit les collèges de jeunes gens et de jeunes filles dans une faculté des arts (1922).

L'Université de Montréal qui se composait de 16 facultés et écoles et de plusieurs instituts, créait, le 19 février 1972, une faculté des études supérieures et une faculté des arts et des sciences; elle abolissait alors les facultés suivantes: arts, lettres, philosophie, sciences et sciences sociales. Les départements de ces quatre dernières facultés sont maintenant départements de la faculté des arts et des sciences.

ADMINISTRATION GÉNÉRALE En vertu de sa charte, l'administration générale de l'université relève des corps universitaires suivants: le Conseil, le Comité exécutif, l'Assemblée universitaire, la Commission des études.

Le Conseil de l'université exerce tous les droits de l'université et tous les pouvoirs nécessaires à l'administration et au développement de celle-ci. Il se compose des vingt-quatre membres suivants: le recteur, cinq membres nommés par l'assemblée universitaire, deux membres nommés par le conseil après consultation d'un conseil représentant les étudiants de l'université, deux membres nommés par le conseil après consultation d'un conseil représentant les diplômés de l'université, deux membres nommés par le modérateur des facultés ecclésiastiques après consultation de leurs conseils, huit membres nommés par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil, sur la recommandation du ministre de l'Éducation, au plus quatre autres membres nommés par résolution du Conseil, adoptée par au moins les trois quarts de ses membres. Le président du Conseil, élu par ses pairs, porte le titre de chancelier de l'université.

Le Comité exécutif assure l'exécution des décisions du Conseil et en exerce tous les pouvoirs sauf ceux que les statuts attribuent exclusivement au Conseil ou que celui-ci se réserve. Il se compose de 5 à 9 membres dont le recteur qui le préside.

L'Assemblée universitaire qui correspond au sénat des universités anglo-saxonnes, énonce les principes généraux qui président à l'orientation de l'université et à son développement, participe à l'administration générale et fait les règlements relatifs au statut des professeurs et à la discipline universitaire. Elle se compose des membres suivants: le recteur, les vice-recteurs, les doyens, au moins un professeur de chacune des facultés comptant au moins dix professeurs, élu par ceux-ci, trois membres du Conseil nommés par celui-ci, au moins six membres nommés par un conseil représentant les étudiants, trois membres nommés, conformément aux statuts, par un conseil représentant le personnel de l'université, tous autres membres nommés conformément aux statuts, dont certains parmi les directeurs ou les professeurs d'institutions

affiliées. L'Assemblée universitaire est présidée par le recteur ou par le vice-recteur que celui-ci désigne.

La Commission des études assure la coordination de l'enseignement et est responsable de l'organisation pédagogique de l'université. C'est essentiellement l'assemblée des doyens et des directeurs des écoles affiliées; elle comprend en outre le recteur, les vice-recteurs, quatre membres nommés par l'Assemblée universitaire et des membres nommés par le Conseil de l'université sur recommandation de l'Assemblée universitaire.

PUBLICATIONS Annuaire général: renseignements généraux et annuaires de faculté. Forum (hebdomadaire, bureau de l'information), Acta criminologica, Études françaises, Industrialisation-Forum, l'Actualité économique, La revue canadienne de biologie, L'ingénieur, META, REVUE de géographie de Montréal, Sociologie & Société.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session régulière: du début de septembre à la fin d'avril. Cours de vacances (soir): du 11 mai, environ, au 23 juin; (jour): du 2 juillet, environ, au 15 août.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS Le campus de l'Université de Montréal s'étend sur le versant nord-ouest du Mont-Royal. Sa superficie est de 158 acres. Outre l'immeuble principal, il compte de nombreux pavillons dont ceux de l'École polytechnique, du centre social, de droit et de sciences sociales, des hautes études commerciales. Seuls, sont situés hors du campus, l'École de réadaptation, l'École de médecine vétérinaire et le Département d'éducation physique.

Le centre communautaire comprend deux pavillons: l'un d'eux abrite la caisse populaire, la coopérative, etc., l'autre, les restaurants et les salons. Le centre sportif comprend un stade d'hiver (patinoire et salles d'exercice), une pente de ski, un stade de football ainsi que de nombreuses salles pour les joueurs. L'université loue également des piscines et gymnases à l'extérieur.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Les résidences, situées à proximité du centre communautaire, sont au nombre de trois et peuvent loger respectivement 186 étudiants, 174 étudiantes et 816 étudiants et étudiantes. Il en coûte \$476 par année (sans pension), pour une chambre à un lit.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES Les bibliothèques appartiennent en propre à l'université et comptent 1,060,000 volumes environ. Si l'on ajoute à ce chiffre celui des volumes des bibliothèques des écoles affiliées, le nombre total des publications dans les bibliothèques universitaires est de près de 1,650,000 volumes.

SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Il y a cinq services aux étudiants: sports, santé, animation culturelle (S.A.C.), service d'orientation et de consultation psychologique (S.O.C.P.) et les services socio-économiques, qui regroupent le bureau de l'aide financière, le bureau de l'accueil, le bureau de logement hors-campus, le bureau universitaire de l'emploi et le bureau des services juridiques. La direction des services aux étudiants coordonne l'activité de ces services et administre le budget global des SAE. La section des affaires étudiantes relève de la direction qui constitue également l'intermédiaire officiel entre l'administration et les étudiants pour toutes les questions d'ordre non scolaires, tels les projets étudiants, les griefs, les problèmes et l'amélioration de la qualité de vie sur le campus.

Animation culturelle – un service qui permet aux étudiants et aux employés de l'Université de Montréal de se détendre en assistant à des spectacles divers, des pièces de théâtre, des films québécois et étrangers, et en participant à des ateliers d'initiation à la musique,

à l'audio-visuel, à l'artisanat. Des salles sont mises gratuitement à la disposition des étudiants par la section régie du centre communautaire.

Santé – chirurgie mineure, consultations médicales, consultations spécialisées, diétothérapie, immunisations, médecine sportive, physiothérapie, premiers soins, techniques de diagnostic.

Services socio-économiques. Bureau de l'accueil aux étudiants étrangers ou non-montréalais. Bureau de l'aide financière: bourses et prêts pour des études de baccalauréat, maîtrise et doctorat au Canada et à l'étranger; service de counselling en matière budgétaire. Bureau de logement hors-campus: banque de logements de toute sorte ouverte à toute la communauté universitaire. Bureau universitaire de l'emploi (centre de main d'oeuvre du Canada): permet l'intégration des étudiants sur le marché du travail. Conseillers en main d'oeuvre, banque d'emploi, centre d'information, programme de mobilité. Bureau des services juridiques: service de consultation juridique gratuit.

Service d'orientation et de consultation psychologique. Activités dans quatre secteurs: professionnel (orientation et information), personnel (thérapie, consultation personnelle, activités de groupes variées), académique (méthode de travail, formation à l'animation et au travail en équipe), social (la Niche, centre d'écoute, de rencontre et d'information).

Sports. Maintenant ouvert à toute la communauté universitaire, le service des sports offre quatre principaux genres d'activités sportives: l'école de sport, les rencontres sportives, les clubs sportifs et les activités libres. Sur présentation de la carte de membre, on peut se procurer l'équipement nécessaire à la pratique du sport souhaité.

LIBRAIRIE La librairie des Presses de l'Université de Montréal met à la disposition des professeurs et des étudiants les ouvrages d'enseignement dont ils ont besoin pour leurs études ou leurs recherches. En plus des ouvrages didactiques, elle offre à sa clientèle un choix de nouveautés, un service de commandes spéciales et un service de recherches bibliographiques.

DROITS D'INSCRIPTION Premier cycle. Les frais de scolarité des étudiants de premier cycle sont calculés comme suit: a) les frais de scolarité pour les étudiants des facultés à l'exception de l'Éducation permanente, sont calculés à raison de \$27 par crédit avec laboratoire et de \$19.50 par crédit laboratoire; b) les frais de scolarité pour les étudiants de l'Éducation permanente (enseignement régulier) seront calculés à raison de \$26 par crédit avec laboratoire et de \$18.50 par crédit sans laboratoire; c) le maximum par trimestre qu'un étudiant doit verser pour ses frais de scolarité est \$250 sauf les exceptions suivantes: aménagement – \$275; médecine dentaire, D.D.S. – \$300; BSc hygiène dentaire – \$275; médecine – \$350; pharmacie – \$275; optométrie – \$275.

Deuxième cycle. Les frais de scolarité des étudiants du deuxième cycle sont calculés comme suit. Les frais de scolarité d'un étudiant plein temps sont \$170 par trimestre sauf pour les exceptions suivantes: médecine dentaire (MOrtho – \$270; CertOrtho – \$225; CertPédo – \$225); médecine DiplES – \$80. b) les grades de formation professionnelle suivants sont facturés à \$225 par trimestre à raison normalement de deux trimestres par année: MBibliothéconomie; MTraduction; MNursing; MAdministration de la santé; MAménagement(arch); MUrbanisme; MNutrition; Diplôme d'études africaines; Diplôme en droit notarial; Diplôme médecine vétérinaire préventive; Internat de perfectionnement en sciences appliquées vétérinaires; Diplôme en pharmacie d'hôpital;

MÉducation; Certificat d'études collégiales; Certificat d'études secondaires; Diplôme d'hygiène publique.

Troisième cycle. Les frais de scolarité d'un étudiant plein temps du troisième cycle sont de \$170 par trimestre.

Rédaction de mémoire et de thèse, résidence-recherche. Les frais de scolarité des étudiants inscrits en "rédaction de mémoire ou de thèse" ou en "résidence-recherche" seront calculés comme suit: les étudiants inscrits en "rédaction de mémoire ou de thèse" ou en "résidence-recherche" sont facturés à raison de \$25 pour trois trimestres consécutifs à compter de la date de leur première inscription.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION Pour les candidats du Québec — le diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC) ou l'équivalent, dont le choix d'options préalables répondra aux profils d'entrée exigés par les différentes facultés. Dans certain cas, l'université exige un examen spécial d'admission. Un brevet d'admission à l'étude est aussi exigé par certaines associations professionnelles. Pour être admis à l'enseignement des 2^e et 3^e cycles, un étudiant doit, en plus de manifester des aptitudes pour la recherche, détenir le grade préalablement requis ou l'équivalent.

Toute demande d'admission doit être présentée sur les formules officielles et complétée par les pièces suivantes: a) extrait de naissance; b) trois photographies récentes (2" x 2 1/4") portant au verso la signature de l'étudiant; c) bulletin officiel complet et détaillé (en double exemplaire) des notes obtenues pendant la scolarité du diplôme présenté à l'appui de la demande d'admission; d) document officiel attestant que le candidat possède le grade ou le diplôme invoqué à l'appui de sa demande d'admission, à moins que cette attestation n'apparaisse sur le bulletin officiel (pour un programme de médecine, ajouter le certificat de fin d'études secondaires); e) chèque visé ou mandat-poste de \$15 (argent canadien) fait à l'ordre de l'Université de Montréal; sur un certificat les frais sont de \$5. Ce montant n'est pas remboursable.

Les candidats des autres provinces, des États-Unis et d'autres pays doivent satisfaire de façon équivalente aux mêmes conditions.

Toutes les pièces énumérées ci-dessus qui ne sont pas rédigées en français ou en anglais doivent être accompagnées d'une traduction française certifiée par le consulat du pays d'origine du candidat. Tout diplôme étranger doit être accompagné d'un annuaire donnant le détail des programmes et des conditions requises pour son obtention. Pour être officiels, tous les relevés de notes doivent porter le sceau de l'institution d'où ils proviennent. Les photocopies sont acceptées si elles sont certifiées conformes à l'original. Les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles.

Dates limites pour le dépôt des demandes d'admission

Premier cycle — trimestre d'été et trimestre d'automne: 1^{er} mars; trimestre d'hiver: 1^{er} novembre. Deuxième et troisième cycles — trimestre d'été: 1^{er} mars; trimestre d'automne: 1^{er} avril; trimestre d'hiver: 1^{er} novembre. Faculté de l'éducation permanente — session de printemps: 1^{er} avril; sessions d'été: 15 mai; trimestre d'automne: 1^{er} août; trimestre d'hiver: 1^{er} décembre.

COURS ET GRADES Le diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC) décerné par les collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP) est l'unique condition d'admission dans les facultés universitaires. Note: Sauf aux cours d'anglais, la

langue d'enseignement est le français. Aux examens on peut cependant se servir de la langue anglaise. Beaucoup de documentation étant disponible en anglais seulement, il est utile d'avoir une bonne connaissance de cette langue.

La coordination des activités d'enseignement des cycles supérieurs de l'université et de ses écoles affiliées (H.E.C. et Polytechnique) ainsi que la responsabilité de recommander l'octroi des grades supérieurs de maîtrise et de doctorat relèvent de la Faculté des études supérieures.

ADMINISTRATION DES SERVICES DE SANTÉ

École de santé publique

Maîtrise en administration des services de santé (MAS). Deux ans après un baccalauréat spécialisé ou la licence; conjointement avec l'École des Hautes Études commerciales. Mémoire.

ADMINISTRATION DES AFFAIRES

École des Hautes Études commerciales

Baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en administration des affaires (MBA). Un an après le BAA ou deux ans après un premier grade spécialisé d'une autre discipline: avec ou sans mémoire.

Diplôme en sciences administratives et certificats en sciences administratives, également offerts par son centre de formation et de perfectionnement en administration.

ARCHITECTURE

Faculté de l'aménagement

Baccalauréat en architecture (BArch). Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en architecture paysagiste (BAP). Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en design industriel (BDI). Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en aménagement [MAm(Arch)]. Un an et demi après le BArch ou l'équivalent; mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor en aménagement (PhD). Deux ans après une maîtrise en aménagement, ou l'équivalent; thèse.

BIBLIOTHÉCONOMIE

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Maîtrise en bibliothéconomie (MBibl). Un an après un baccalauréat en bibliothéconomie, ou deux ans après un premier grade spécialisé ou l'équivalent; avec ou sans mémoire.

Commerce, voir administration des affaires

DROIT

Faculté de droit

Licence en droit (LLL). Trois ans après le DEC ou un diplôme équivalent.

Diplôme de droit notarial (DiplDN). Un an après la LLL.

Maîtrise en droit (LLM). Un an après la LLL; mémoire.

Doctorat en droit (LLD). Deux ans après la LLM; thèse.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE

Baccalauréat ès sciences (éducation physique) [BSc(Édphys)]. Trois ans après le DEC.

Maîtrise ès sciences (éducation physique) [MSc(Édphys)]. Un an après le BSc(Édphys).

ÉTUDES MÉDIÉVALES

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Maîtrise ès arts en sciences médiévales [MA(science médiévales)]. Un an après une maîtrise, deux ans après un premier grade spécialisé; mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor en sciences médiévales [PhD(science médiévales)]. Deux ans après la MA (science médiévales) ou l'équivalent; thèse.

GÉNIE

École polytechnique

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées et diplôme d'ingénieur (BScA). Quatre ans après le DEC. Le diplôme fait mention de l'option choisie par l'étudiant: génie chimique, civil, électrique, géologique, industriel, mécanique, métallurgique, minéral et physique.

Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (MScA). Un an après le BScA (avec un minimum de 70% des points dans l'ensemble des matières); mémoire. Offerte en génie chimique, civil, électrique, géologique, industriel, mécanique, métallurgique, minéral, nucléaire et physique.

Maîtrise en ingénierie (MIng). Grade professionnel dans les mêmes disciplines. Minimum un an après le BScA. Avec ou sans mémoire.

Maîtrise en génie biomédical (Mgénie biomédical). Après un grade de premier cycle. Conjointement avec la faculté de médecine.

Doctorat ès sciences appliquées (DScA). Deux ans après la MScA; thèse. Offert en génie chimique, civil, électrique, géologique, mécanique, métallurgique, minéral et physique.

Diplôme d'études complémentaires. Un an après le BScA. Cours de perfectionnement.

HISTOIRE DES SCIENCES

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Maîtrise ès sciences (histoire des sciences). Un an après un grade de premier cycle en sciences naturelles, en médecine, en sciences sociales ou en histoire; mémoire.

HYGIÈNE

École de santé publique

Diplôme en hygiène publique (DHP). Un an. Le cas de chaque candidat est étudié par le conseil qui décide de son admission comme élève régulier.

Maîtrise ès sciences en hygiène (MSch). Un an après le MD, DDS, DMV, BSc spécialisé, ou BScA. Mémoire dans la spécialité environnement.

Doctorat ès sciences en hygiène (DSch). Deux ans après la MSch; thèse.

LETTRES

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Un baccalauréat, avec sujet majeur dans l'une des disciplines suivantes: géographie, histoire, langue et littérature anglaises, langue et littérature françaises, et sujet mineur en éducation, remplace la licence d'enseignement secondaire. Voir sciences de l'éducation.

Baccalauréat en traduction (BTrad). Trois ans après le DEC.

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA). Trois ans après le DEC.

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé dans l'une des disciplines suivantes: études allemandes, études anciennes, études anglaises, études françaises, études hispaniques, études russes, géographie, histoire, histoire de l'art, linguistique.

Baccalauréat ès arts avec sujet majeur et sujet mineur selon une combinaison des spécialités énumérées ci-dessus, auxquelles s'ajoutent des sujets mineurs en arts plastiques, études cinématographiques, études italiennes, études slaves, grec moderne, communication.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Au moins un an après le BA spécialisé; mémoire. Offerte dans les mentions suivantes: études allemandes, études anglaises, études classiques, études françaises, études hispaniques, études russes, géographie, histoire, histoire de l'art, linguistique, littérature comparée.

Maîtrise en traduction (MTrad). Un an après le BTrad ou deux ans après le premier grade spécialisé.

Philosophiae doctor (PhD). Au moins deux ans après la MA; thèse. Offert dans les mêmes disciplines que celles de la MA, à l'exception de: études allemandes, études hispaniques, études russes, d'histoire de l'art, et de traduction.

MÉDECINE

Faculté de médecine

Doctorat en médecine (MD). Cinq ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). Un an après le MD, le DDS, le DMV ou le BSc spécialisé; mémoire. Offerte en anatomie, biochimie, médecine et chirurgie expérimentales, microbiologie et immunologie, pathologie, pharmacologie, physiologie, sciences cliniques et sciences neurologiques.

Philosophiae doctor (PhD). Deux ans après la MSc; thèse. Offert dans les mêmes spécialisations que la maîtrise.

MÉDECINE DENTAIRE

Faculté de médecine dentaire

Doctorat en médecine dentaire (DDS). Quatre ans après le DEC, ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en hygiène dentaire (BHD). Majeure en hygiène dentaire et mineure en éducation. Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Certificat en orthodontie. Cours postsecondaire pour praticiens: 21 mois au minimum, après le DDS.

Certificat en pédodontie. Deux ans après le DDS, avec stages.

Maîtrise en orthodontie (MOrthodontie). Un an après le certificat en orthodontie.

Maîtrise en biologie dentaire [MSc(biologie dentaire)]. Un an après le DDS, ou le baccalauréat ès sciences (option biologie), ou l'équivalent; mémoire.

MÉDECINE VÉTÉRINAIRE

École de médecine vétérinaire

Doctorat en médecine vétérinaire (DMV). Quatre ans après le DEC.

Certificat en sciences appliquées vétérinaires — un an après le DMV.

Diplôme en médecine vétérinaire préventive (DMVP). Un an après le DMV.

Maîtrise en sciences vétérinaires (MScV). Un an après le DMV ou le BSc. Mémoire. Dans les spécialités suivantes: anatomie et physiologie vétérinaires, pathologie et microbiologie vétérinaires, sciences cliniques vétérinaires.

Médiévales, Études, voir Études médiévales

MUSIQUE PROFANE OU SACRÉE

Faculté de musique

Baccalauréat en musique spécialisé (BMus). Trois ans après le DEC. Mentions: interprétation, composition, techniques d'écriture, histoire et langues musicales.

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) avec sujet majeur. Trois ans après le DEC. Le sujet mineur peut être choisi dans une autre faculté.

Baccalauréat en musique (BMus) général.

Maîtrise ès arts en musique (MA). Deux ans après le BMus; mémoire. Dans les spécialités suivantes: musicologie, interprétation, composition.

Doctorat en musique (DMus). Deux ans après la MMus; thèse ou récital. Mêmes spécialités que la maîtrise.

Notariat — voir droit

NURSING

Baccalauréat ès sciences (nursing) [BSc(Nurs)]. Le programme

d'études est de trois ans après le DEC et est destiné aux candidats qui désirent allier à la formation infirmière une culture générale plus étendue.

Maîtrise en nursing (MNurs). Deux ans après le BNurs; mémoire. Dans les spécialités suivantes: administration du nursing à l'hôpital, éducation en nursing, nursing en médecine et chirurgie, psychiatrie et hygiène mentale.

NUTRITION

Institut de diététique et de nutrition

Baccalauréat ès sciences (nutrition) [BSc(nut)]. Trois ans après le DEC.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc). Sujet majeur: alimentation. Sujet mineur: éducation. Trois ans après le DEC. Remplace la licence d'enseignement secondaire.

Maîtrise en nutrition (MNut). Deux ans après le BSc(nut) ou le BSc d'autres institutions canadiennes ou américaines équivalent au BSc(nut); mémoire.

Maîtrise ès sciences (nutrition). Un an après le BSc(nut) ou l'équivalent; mémoire.

OPTOMÉTRIE

École d'optométrie

Licence en optométrie (LScO). Trois ans après le DEC.

Maîtrise ès sciences en optique physiologique [MSc(opphys)]. Un an après la LScO; mémoire.

PHARMACIE

Faculté de pharmacie

Baccalauréat ès sciences (pharmacie) [BSc(phm)]. Quatre ans après le DEC, ou l'équivalent.

Diplôme en pharmacie d'hôpital. Un an après le BSc(phm).

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). Un an après le BSc(phm), ou l'équivalent; mémoire offerte dans les options suivantes: chimie médicinale, pharmacognosie, pharmacodynamie biochimique, sciences pharmaceutiques.

Doctorat (PhD). Deux ans après la MSc dans la spécialité choisie: mêmes options que pour la maîtrise; thèse.

PHILOSOPHIE

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Baccalauréat en philosophie (BPh). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès arts (philosophie) [MA(Ph)]. Un an après le BA spécialisé ou l'équivalent; mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor (philosophie) [PhD(Ph)]. Deux ans après la MA(Ph); thèse.

PSYCHOLOGIE

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Baccalauréat ès sciences (psychologie) [BSc(Ps)]. Trois ans après le DEC.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (psychoéducation) [BSc(apsed)]. Trois ans après le DEC.

Maîtrise ès arts (psychologie) [MA(Ps)]. Un an après le BSc(Ps) ou l'équivalent; mémoire.

Maîtrise en psychoéducation (MPsed). Un an après le BSc(apsed); mémoire.

Maîtrise en psychologie (MPs). Un an après le BSc(Ps); mémoire.

Maîtrise ès sciences en communication [MSc(com)]. Au moins une année et demie après un grade approprié du premier cycle; mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor en psychologie [PhD(Ps)]. Deux ans après la MA(Ps) ou l'équivalent; thèse.

Doctorat en psychologie (DPs). Deux ans après la MPs; thèse.

RÉADAPTATION

École de réadaptation

Baccalauréat ès sciences (ergothérapie) [BSc(erg)]. Trois ans après le DEC.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (physiothérapie) [BSc(physio)]. Trois ans après le DEC.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (orthophonie et audiologie) [BSc(orthoetaudio)]. Trois ans après le DEC.

Maîtrise en orthophonie et audiologie (MOA). Un an après le BSc(orthoetaudio); mémoire.

Sciences appliquées, voir génie

SCIENCES DE L'ÉDUCATION

Faculté des sciences de l'éducation

Un sujet mineur en éducation, combiné à un sujet majeur de l'une des disciplines suivantes: études anciennes, études anglaises, études françaises, géographie, histoire, linguistique, biologie, chimie, mathématiques, physique, diététique, hygiène dentaire, musique, sciences religieuses a remplacé la licence d'enseignement secondaire.

La faculté offre un baccalauréat ès sciences, programme général en éducation et deux baccalauréats spécialisés, l'un en orthopédagogie et l'autre en éducation préscolaire et enseignement élémentaire. (BScEd-BSc spécialisé).

Programme spécialisé: durée du programme — trois ans.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (éducation) [BSc(Ed)]. Programme général.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (orthopédagogie) [BSc(ortho)].

Baccalauréat ès sciences (éducation préscolaire et enseignement élémentaire) [BSc(éducprésensélé)].

Certificat d'enseignement secondaire (CES). Certificat d'enseignement collégial (CEC). Ces deux certificats remplacent le diplôme de l'École normale supérieure (DENS). Un an et un stage après le premier grade spécialisé.

Maîtrise en éducation (MEd). Un an après le BSc.

Maîtrise ès arts (enseignement) [MA(ens)]. Douze mois avec stages après un premier grade spécialisé.

Maîtrise ès arts (sciences de l'éducation) (MA). Un an après un baccalauréat spécialisé; mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor (sciences de l'éducation) (PhD). Deux ans après la maîtrise; thèse.

SCIENCES PURES

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Baccalauréat ès sciences (spécialisé) (BSc). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent. Le diplôme fait mention de la spécialisation en biochimie, biologie, chimie, géologie, informatique, mathématiques, physique.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc) avec sujet majeur et sujet mineur. Trois ans après le DEC. On peut combiner les options mentionnées plus haut, sauf biochimie.

Note: un sujet majeur en biologie, chimie, mathématiques, physique, suivi d'un sujet mineur en éducation, remplacent la licence d'enseignement secondaire.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). Un an après le BSc (spécialisé) dans le domaine de la maîtrise projetée, ou l'équivalent; plus une année préparatoire ou des cours complémentaires dans le cas du BSc avec majeure et mineure; mémoire. Offerte en sciences biologiques, chimie, géologie, informatique, mathématiques, physique.

Doctorat (PhD). Deux ans de recherche dans un laboratoire de la faculté après la MSc dans le domaine du doctorat projeté; thèse. Offert dans les mêmes spécialisations que la maîtrise.

SCIENCES SOCIALES

Faculté des arts et des sciences

Baccalauréat ès sciences (spécialisé) (BSc). Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent. Le diplôme fait mention de la spécialisation en anthropologie, criminologie, relations industrielles, sciences économiques, science politique, service social ou sociologie. Un mineur en démographie est également offert.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). Un an après le BSc; mémoire. Offerte dans les mêmes spécialisations que le baccalauréat et en démographie.

Diplôme d'études africaines. Un an après un grade délivré par la faculté de droit ou la faculté des arts et des sciences, ou l'équivalent.

Philosophiae doctor (PhD). Deux ans après la MSc de la faculté; thèse. Offert dans les mêmes spécialisations que la maîtrise sauf en service social.

THÉOLOGIE

Faculté de théologie

Certificats d'études catéchétiques, d'études bibliques, d'études pastorales, d'études théologiques, de sciences de la religion.

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh). Trois ans après le DEC.

BA (études bibliques — théologie).

BA sujet majeur (études bibliques: études cathéchétiques — théologie — sciences de la religion) et sujet mineur.

Baccalauréat en théologie pastorale (BThPast).

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Un an après l'un des baccalauréats. Options: théologie, théologie-études bibliques, théologie-études pastorales; mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor (PhD). Deux ans après la MA, dans les mêmes options; thèse.

Licence en théologie (LTh). Deux ans après le BTh: mémoire. Grade canonique.

Doctorat en théologie (DTh). Un an après la LTh; thèse. Grade canonique.

URBANISME

Faculté de l'aménagement

Maîtrise en urbanisme. Deux ans après le BArch, le BScA, le BSc ou la LèSL (géographie), ou l'équivalent.

FACULTÉ DE L'ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Secteur des grades et certificats — chacun de ces programmes comprend 30 crédits et est couronné par un certificat de l'Université de Montréal: animation, animation de la vie étudiante, animation pédagogique des bibliothèques, aptitude à l'enseignement de l'éducation physique au niveau élémentaire, communication, enseignement à l'élémentaire, enseignement de l'anglais, langue seconde, à l'élémentaire, enseignement du français, langue seconde, au niveau élémentaire, enseignement du français au niveau secondaire, enseignement du français langue seconde à l'élémentaire, enseignement des mathématiques et des sciences au niveau élémentaire, études québécoises, gestion d'hôpital, information et journalisme, information scolaire et professionnelle, loisir, mathématiques, nursing communautaire, perfectionnement des maîtres en musique à l'élémentaire, publicité, recherche opérationnelle, relations industrielles I, relations industrielles II, relations publiques, sciences familiales, traduction.

Secteur des cours de promotion culturelle — ces cours de culture et de perfectionnement, tout comme ceux de la promotion du travail, s'adressent aux personnes désireuses de poursuivre leur éducation, d'acquérir ou de parfaire leurs connaissances. On y trouve des cours de langue, de civilisation, de sciences humaines et de littérature.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc). Regroupement approuvé de trois certificats.

ORGANISMES DE RECHERCHE La charte de l'université autorise la création d'organismes de recherche.

Centre de recherche en développement économique (CRDE), Pavillon des sciences, 3150, rue Jean-Brillant, Montréal: ce centre a été créé par le comité exécutif en juin 1970; quelques mois plus tard, ce dernier en adoptait les statuts. En tant qu'organisme universitaire de recherche, de formation et de service, le centre est chargé de recherches dans les différents domaines du développement économique. Directeur: Pierre-Paul Proulx.

Centre de recherche en droit public (CRDP), Pavillon de droit, 3101, avenue Marie-Guyard, Montréal: fonctionnant depuis 1962, cet organisme avait été mis sur pied l'année précédente par le conseil des gouverneurs. Il fait partie de la Faculté de droit et se propose de favoriser et d'organiser la recherche en droit public, tout spécialement en droits constitutionnel et administratif. Directeur: André Tremblay.

Centre de recherche en reproduction animale (CRRA), École de médecine vétérinaire, C.P. 5000, Saint-Hyacinthe: rattaché à la faculté de médecine vétérinaire, ce centre a été créé par le conseil de l'université en 1972. Ce centre poursuit des recherches en vue de combattre l'infertilité, principalement chez l'espèce bovine mais aussi chez les espèces porcives et ovines. Directeur: Patrick Guay.

Centre de recherche en sciences neurologiques (CRSN), Immeuble principal, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal: rattaché à la faculté de médecine, ce centre a été formé en 1970 par le conseil de l'université. Son rôle est multiple; il comprend surtout une recherche approfondie du système nerveux, un élargissement de son programme d'enseignement et de recherches en génie biomédical et le développement d'un laboratoire de transformation analogique digitale de signaux neuro-électriques ou d'autres de même nature. Directeur: Herbert Jasper.

Centre de recherche et d'innovations urbaines (CRIU), 3288, av. Lacombe, Montréal: cet organisme universitaire de recherche à vocation interdisciplinaire a été créé en 1970 par le conseil de l'université. Il se propose une amélioration des conditions de la vie urbaine obtenue grâce à une recherche constante dans le domaine de l'aménagement du génie urbain. Directeur: Jean-Paul Gagnon.

Centre de recherches caraïbes (CRCA), Pavillon des sciences sociales, 3150, avenue Jean-Brillant, Montréal: organisme universitaire à vocation multidisciplinaire, il a été établi en 1969 dans le but de servir de centre d'accueil aux chercheurs de toutes disciplines tout en facilitant la recherche en milieu tropical et en coordonnant les projets en cours. Le centre se voit assurer la collaboration de l'Association martiniquaise pour toutes initiatives de rénovation des lieux historiques et autres activités culturelles. Directeur: Jean Benoist.

Centre de recherches écologiques de Montréal (CREM), 4101 est, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal: ce centre a été établi en février 1973 dans le but de développer des équipes de recherche et de collaborer avec les instances compétentes de la ville de Montréal, autre partie constituante de ce centre, à la formation de chercheurs spécialisés dans les champs d'activités du centre. Directeur scientifique: Raymond McNeil.

Centre de recherches mathématiques (CRM), 5620, avenue Darlington, Montréal: créé en 1968, ce centre entrait en fonction l'année suivante. Il a principalement pour objet la recherche fondamentale en mathématiques appliquées et travaille au rayonnement de cette discipline par des séances d'études, par des symposiums, par l'organisation de groupes de chercheurs. Directeur: Anatole Joffe.

Centre de recherche sur la croissance humaine (CRCH), Immeuble principal, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal: créé en 1967 au sein de la faculté de chirurgie dentaire (actuellement dénommée faculté de médecine dentaire) et ensuite rattaché au comité exécutif par l'intermédiaire du vice-recteur à la recherche, cet organisme vise principalement la recherche sur la croissance des enfants d'origine canadienne-française. Directeur: Arto Demirjian.

Centre de recherche sur les transports (CRT), 2801, boulevard Édouard-Montpetit, salle 12, C.P. 6128, Montréal: cet organisme universitaire de recherche à vocation interdisciplinaire a été créé en 1971 par le conseil de l'université dans le but de poursuivre la recherche fondamentale et appliquée dans le domaine des transports. Directeur: Michael Florian.

Centre de sondage (CdeS), 2815, boulevard Édouard-Montpetit, Montréal: cet organisme a été institué en 1969 par le comité exécutif; il offre sa collaboration à des projets de recherche, au moyen d'enquêtes par sondage; ses sources d'information sont multiples et permettent un échantillonnage convenable qui favorise la recherche scientifique. Directeur: Jacques Brazeau.

Centre d'études et de documentation européennes (CEDE), École des Hautes Études Commerciales, 5255, avenue Decelles, Montréal. Date de création: le 10 septembre 1967. Objectifs: encourager et poursuivre la recherche sur les communautés européennes, et notamment sur les dimensions sociales, économiques et politiques de l'intégration européenne, sur les relations internationales de la communauté européenne et la politique étrangère de ses états membres, sur les relations intra-européennes, sur les organisations internationales européennes et plus particulièrement celles auxquelles participent les pays de l'Europe de l'Ouest, de même que sur les divers problèmes de l'environnement politique européen. Étudier les problèmes sociaux, politiques et économiques communs aux pays de l'Europe de l'Ouest et ceux de l'Amérique du Nord et dégager la signification pour le Canada et pour le Québec du mouvement d'intégration européenne et des politiques des pays de l'Europe de l'Ouest, et plus particulièrement de leurs effets sur la politique étrangère et les relations internationales du Canada et du Québec. Enrichir et compléter la collection documentaire de l'Université de Montréal sur les communautés européennes et les autres organisations internationales européennes, et concevoir, tenir à jour et renouveler les systèmes documentaires qui répondent le mieux aux besoins des équipes de chercheurs travaillant sur des problèmes européens ou des problèmes relatifs à l'Europe contemporaine. Contribuer au renforcement des études supérieures et à la formation de chercheurs au Québec dans le champ des études européennes. Direction: M. Gilles Lalande.

Centre international de criminologie comparée (CICC), Pavillon des sciences sociales, 3150, avenue Jean-Brillant, Montréal: en vertu d'accords conclus entre la Société internationale de criminologie et l'Université de Montréal, cet organisme a été fondé en 1969. Il est destiné à faire progresser les travaux de recherche comparée, à favoriser la formation d'un personnel professionnel en justice pénale, la diffusion des expériences transculturelles, les échanges d'informations entre différents pays, y compris les États socialistes et les nations du Tiers-Monde. Directeur: Denis Szabo.

Consortium de recherche sur l'eau, 6600, chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges, Montréal: le comité exécutif de l'université adoptait en février 1970 le principe de l'adhésion de l'Université de Montréal au Consortium de recherche sur l'eau, corporation créée en vertu de la troisième partie de la loi des compagnies du Québec du 31 août 1970. Le Consortium de recherche sur l'eau poursuit les

objectifs suivants: a) promouvoir la recherche sur l'eau; b) promouvoir la planification et la coordination de la recherche au sein des institutions membres, en fonction des besoins de la recherche sur l'eau et des priorités qui en découlent; c) mettre en oeuvre des projets interinstitutionnels et effectuer la sollicitation de fonds nécessaires à la réalisation de ces projets; d) acquérir ou mettre en commun les services et les équipements et instituer un centre d'information; e) définir des ententes permettant l'échange de professeurs et équipements et favorisant les stages des étudiants; f) représenter les membres auprès d'organismes extérieurs pour les projets propres au Consortium; g) poursuivre toutes autres activités en vue d'atteindre les objectifs précités. Directeur: Gilles Laroche.

Groupe de recherche en toxicologie médicamenteuse (GRTM), Faculté de médecine, Immeuble principal, C.P. 6128, Montréal. Le Groupe de recherche en toxicologie médicamenteuse a été créé en 1971. Ce groupe a pour objectifs: a) de favoriser un travail de collaboration entre chercheurs déjà sur place et réunir autour d'un objectif commun et mieux défini les activités de recherche d'individus s'intéressant à divers aspects de la toxicologie et du métabolisme des médicaments; b) développer, dans les conditions les plus favorables, un secteur de la recherche médicale reconnu comme revêtant une grande importance au point de vue de la santé publique; c) recruter, au sein des chercheurs canadiens et étrangers, des individus qualifiés dans le but d'agrandir le domaine de compétence du noyau original d'investigateurs; d) faciliter l'entraînement de chercheurs en toxicologie; e) établir un lien entre la recherche fondamentale et la recherche appliquée par l'étude des mécanismes à l'origine de certains accidents thérapeutiques; f) établir un centre de compétence pouvant être mobilisé, selon les besoins, en vue de l'étude de problèmes relevant des intérêts de recherche des membres participants; g) accroître le rendement de l'investissement dans ce domaine de la recherche en limitant au minimum les préoccupations d'ordre administratif des investigateurs impliqués. Directeur: Dr Gabriel Plaa.

Groupe de recherche en traduction automatique (TAUM), Immeuble principal, C.P. 6128, Montréal. Créé en 1965, le Groupe de recherche en traduction automatique de l'Université de Montréal a pour objectif la poursuite de recherches dans le domaine de la traduction automatique en collaboration avec les professeurs et les chercheurs des départements intéressés, dont, en particulier, celui de linguistique et philologie et celui de l'informatique. Directeur: Richard Kittredge.

Groupe de recherche sur l'inadaptation juvénile (GRIJ), Pavillon des sciences sociales, 3150, avenue Jean-Brillant, Montréal. Le Groupe de recherche sur l'inadaptation juvénile a été créé en 1974. Il relève du doyen de la faculté des arts et des sciences. Le GRIJ est administré par un directeur assisté par un comité de direction composé des directeurs de recherches en cours. Un comité avisier vient compléter l'organisation du GRIJ, celui-ci est composé du directeur du GRIJ, d'un représentant du doyen de la faculté des arts et des sciences, d'un représentant des départements ou écoles suivants: criminologie, service social, psychologie, psycho-éducation et sociologie. Le GRIJ a pour objectif le développement et la poursuite de recherches multidisciplinaires dans le domaine de l'inadaptation juvénile. Il s'agit à la fois de recherches fondamentales et de recherches appliquées. Directeur: Marc Leblanc.

Groupe interuniversitaire de recherche en anthropologie médicale et en ethnopsychiatrie (GIRAME), Pavillon des sciences sociales, 3150, avenue Jean-Brillant, Montréal. Le groupe interuniversitaire de recherche en anthropologie médicale et en ethnopsychiatrie a été créé en 1974 conjointement par l'Université de Montréal et

l'Université McGill. Le groupe est un organisme interuniversitaire de recherche dont les objectifs sont les suivants: a) promouvoir et entreprendre des recherches sur les facteurs socio-culturels affectant la santé et l'utilisation des services médicaux, avec un accent particulier sur la santé mentale; b) former des chercheurs dans les domaines de l'anthropologie médicale et de l'ethnopsychiatrie et mettre des services consultatifs à la disposition de ceux qui sont engagés dans des recherches similaires; c) élaborer, traduire, améliorer et évaluer les méthodes de recherche et toutes techniques en rapport avec ces domaines; d) favoriser l'information sur le résultat des recherches et les critiques dans ces domaines, à la fois au Canada et à l'étranger; e) aider toute personne opérant dans la pratique (médecins, travailleurs sociaux, etc.) qui désirerait acquérir un complément d'information interdisciplinaire (médecine, psychiatrie, sciences humaines, etc.) en vue d'une meilleure compréhension du milieu dans lequel elle oeuvre et d'un impact plus efficace sur ce milieu. Directeur: Guy Dubreuil.

Groupe interuniversitaire de recherches océanographiques du Québec (GIROQ), Département de biologie, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4. Le GIROQ a été créé en 1970 comme groupe interuniversitaire. Les membres fondateurs sont l'Université Laval, l'Université McGill et l'Université de Montréal. Il est né de la nécessité de promouvoir la mise sur pied et le développement d'un programme cohérent et multidisciplinaire de recherches océanographiques universitaires au Québec. Le groupe a pour objectif des recherches en océanographie physique et biologique en géologie, en géochimie. Président: Gabriel Filteau.

Service de documentation juridique datum. (SEDOJ), C.P. 1000, Succursale Côte-des-Neiges, Montréal. Le Service de documentation juridique a été constitué en société en vertu de lettres patentes données par le gouvernement du Québec, en date du 19 novembre 1971. Il est la suite logique du projet de recherche DATUM à la faculté de droit de l'Université de Montréal. Cette société sans but lucratif offre actuellement trois services. Le premier est un service de consultation sur la jurisprudence en vigueur au Québec, service qui s'adresse à tous les juristes du Québec. En vertu d'un accord avec l'Université de Montréal, les professeurs et les étudiants de la faculté de droit de l'Université de Montréal ont un accès privilégié à ce service, pour des fins pédagogiques. Depuis le printemps 1974, SEDOJ est également responsable de la préparation du contenu des recueils de jurisprudence du Québec, tâche qui auparavant était assumée par le Barreau du Québec. Cette publication est faite conjointement

avec l'Éditeur officiel du Québec. Enfin, SEDOJ a également la responsabilité de la publication de la collection de microfiches appelée "Minibiblex". Le conseil d'administration de SEDOJ se compose depuis le printemps 1974, de représentants de tous les secteurs du milieu juridique. Ainsi, on y trouve quatre représentants du gouvernement du Québec, deux représentants des juges du Québec, quatre représentants du Barreau du Québec, un représentant des notaires du Québec, deux représentants des universités du Québec et enfin, un représentant de l'Université de Montréal. Directeur: Ejan MacKaay

ÉCOLES AFFILIÉES L'université confère les diplômes et les grades aux étudiants d'écoles qui, soumises à ses règlements d'ordre universitaire, ne relèvent pas de son administration.

École des Hautes Études Commerciales, 5255, avenue Decelles, Montréal 250 (Québec). Directeur: Pierre Laurin, DBA. Fondée en 1907 par le gouvernement de la province de Québec. Affiliée depuis 1915 à l'université dont elle est en fait la faculté de commerce, l'école décerne: 1) le baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA); 2) la maîtrise en administration des affaires (MBA). Elle dispense également un programme de perfectionnement en administration des affaires par son Centre de formation et de perfectionnement en administration.

École Polytechnique, Campus de l'Université, avenue Marie-Guyard, C.P. 6079, Succursale A, Montréal, Québec. H3C 3A7. Directeur: Roger-P. Langlois, SM, BScA, Ing. Cette école a été fondée en 1873 et annexée à la faculté des arts de l'Université Laval en 1887. Après quelques années, il parut de plus en plus évident qu'il fallait la doter d'une corporation indépendante pour veiller de plus près à ses intérêts; le 8 janvier 1895, le gouvernement sanctionna le projet d'incorporation. En 1920, l'école est affiliée à l'Université de Montréal nouvellement fondée, dont elle est en fait la faculté des sciences appliquées. En 1955, l'école reçoit la nouvelle charte qui la régit encore. Les étudiants peuvent s'inscrire à l'une des huit options du programme d'études qui conduit au diplôme d'ingénieur avec mention de l'option choisie; en outre, l'Université de Montréal accorde en même temps que le diplôme d'ingénieur le grade de bachelier ès sciences appliquées. L'école possède aussi un centre de recherche spécialement destiné aux recherches en sciences appliquées dans les diverses branches du génie. Les étudiants peuvent y approfondir leurs connaissances scientifiques et techniques et obtenir, moyennant les conditions ordinaires, les grades de maîtrise en ingénierie et de maîtrise et de doctorat ès sciences appliquées.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY*

Sackville, New Brunswick E0A 3C0

Telephone: 506-536-2040

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — H.R. Crabtree, BSc, LL.D. Chairman of the board of regents — H.S. Sutherland, BSc, DIC, MSc, PhD, LL.D, FCIC. President — W.S.H. Crawford, BA, MA, PhD. Vice-president — W.M. Sibley, BA, MA, PhD. Registrar — D.A. Cameron, BSc. Comptroller — to be appointed. Assistants to the president — G.H. Gilmour, BA, JD; J.T. Macfarlane, BA, MSc. Director of extension — D.G. How, BA. Librarian — E.E. Magee, BA, BSc, BLS, MLS. Director of student affairs — R.J. Richards, BA, BEd, LLB. Superintendent of buildings and grounds — E.G. Zoellner. Director of physical education and athletics — W.C. Lutes, BSc, MSc. Bookstore manager — L.A. Clarke. Information officer — C.W. Moffatt. Comptroller-treasurer — I.F. Hess.

DEANS OF FACULTY Arts and science — J.F. Read, BSc, PhD; A.B. Fancy, BA, MA.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Biology — D.S. Fensom, BSc, FRIC. Chemistry — L.R.C. Barclay, BSc, MSc, PhD. Classics — to be appointed. Commerce — D.C. Patridge, BSc, MBA. Economics and political science — J.G. Greenslade, BSc, MSc. Education —

G.T. Rimmington, BSc, MEd, PhD. Engineering and computer science — G.W. Hannah, BSc, BE, ME. English — M. Thorpe, BA, MA. Fine arts — V. Hammock, BFA, MFA. Geography — E. Ross, BA, MA, PhD. Geology — L. Ferguson, BSc, PhD. German — C. Ullmann, BA, PhD. History — D.P. Beatty, BA, MA, PhD. Mathematics — D. Higham, BSc. Music — J. Stark, BA, MusM, PhD. Philosophy and sociology — R.A. Stanway, BA, MA, PhD. Physics — D.P. Crawford, BSc, MSc, PhD. Psychology — E.G. Nichols, MSc, PhD. Religious studies — C.H.H. Scobie, MA, BD, STM, PhD. Romance languages — K. Hamer, BA, MA, PhD. Secretarial studies — A. Adams, BA.

GENERAL INFORMATION Mount Allison is a privately endowed and co-educational university. While it is directly connected with the United Church of Canada, the university is conducted on non-sectarian principles.

BACKGROUND Mount Allison Wesleyan College, founded in 1843 as an academy, was in 1858 granted the power to confer degrees by the legislature of the province of New Brunswick. The original university faculties were those of arts and science. In 1875, a faculty of theology was added and the schools of applied science and home economics were established in 1903. After church union in 1925, an arrangement was made with Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, by which the theological subjects, except for the first year, should be taught at Pine Hill. In 1937, the conservatory of music and the Owens School of Fine Arts, previously under separate administration, were added to the faculties of the university.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

In 1913 the name was changed to Mount Allison University and at the same time the name of the corporation was changed to the Regents of Mount Allison. In 1963, the name of the corporation was changed to Mount Allison University. University teaching began in 1859 and the first degrees were granted in 1863. Government of the university is vested in a board of regents, a senate and a faculty council.

BOARD OF REGENTS The direct government of the university is vested in a board of regents, entrusted with the general management of affairs. Under the 1963 Mount Allison University Act the board consists of 49 members: 4 ex-officio members, 20 appointed by the General Council of the United Church of Canada, 20 representatives of the federation alumni, 4 appointed by the board of regents, 6 by the faculty of the university, and 6 by the full-time students.

SENATE The senate is charged with regulating the educational concerns of the university. The senate is a representative but predominantly an academic body consisting of the chancellor, the president, the vice-president (academic), the deans and associate deans, librarian, registrar, director of the extension department, a representative of each academic department or professional school, 6 faculty members elected by the full-time faculty, 6 members appointed by the board, and 6 students elected by the student body.

FACULTY COUNCIL The faculty council gives consideration to certain academic matters before they are dealt with by the senate.

OPERATING INCOME (1974-75); \$5,619,800. Government grants 67.4%; tuition fees 19.5%; endowment and trust 7.9%; gifts 4.2%; other 1%.

PUBLICATIONS The university calendar, and various academic brochures (music, scholarships, and bursaries) are available through the registrar's office. Summer school and extension department calendar available through the extension department. President's report (annually), Argosy (students-weekly), Mount Allison record (alumni-quarterly), the Wood lectures (occasionally), Allisonian (student yearbook), Encounter (student literary magazine), and Mount Allison newsletter (bi-monthly) — available through the information office. Mount Allison library publications in music (occasional).

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to early May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located on a hilltop in the center of Sackville and overlooks the Tantramar marshes. The campus comprises approximately 100 acres. There are eight teaching buildings, a library (222,600 volumes), a chapel, an art gallery, administration facilities, a convocation hall (seating capacity 1,550), a rink, a gymnasium, a students' centre, a swimming pool, and playing fields. Mount Allison is basically a residential college and there are four residences for women and five residences for men.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There are four women's residences, accommodating over 500 students and five men's residences accommodating over 500 students.

LIBRARY The Ralph Pickard Bell library, completed in 1970, is designed to house 400,000 volumes and to seat 500 students. It provides open-stack shelf arrangement of all collections, and up-to-date facilities for the use of all types of audio-visual materials (recordings, tapes, microfilms, microfiches,

films, and slides) as well as other services. The library's holdings total 222,600 volumes of catalogued books and periodicals, an extensive collection of government documents, 81,000 audio-visual items, and 17,000 maps. The library receives 2,025 current periodicals and is a depository for Canadian federal government documents and maps. Among the special collections maintained in the library are the university archives, the Winthrop Bell collection of Acadiana, and the Mary Mellich Archibald collection of folklore, ballads, music, drama, and modern poetry. Departmental collections are maintained in chemistry and geology, and a music library houses the collection of musical recordings, books, periodicals, and scores.

STUDENT LIFE Superior facilities are available for athletic events. Students may participate in major and minor sports at both the intercollegiate and intramural levels. Drama flourishes on the thrust stage in the convocation hall or in two smaller theatres. Musical interests can be developed through a choral society, symphonic band, chamber groups, folk groups, etc. Student organizations sponsor and control internal radio and a student newspaper. General student welfare is supervised by the student administrative council and student discipline is under the control of house councils. The students have representation on the senate and executive committee and on the board of regents.

MEDICAL SERVICES An infirmary, located in Harper hall, is open to all students during the university year. A graduate nurse is on duty and a campus physician is on call. There is on campus as well a local medical clinic. A health-care insurance plan is provided.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Student counselling on an individual basis for academic or personal problems is readily available in and through the offices of the deans, the registrar, the chaplain and the director of student affairs. Psychiatric counselling is done on a referral basis through the Sackville Medical Centre. The university Canada Manpower Centre on campus offers assistance to students in career planning and encourages them to take advantage of this service in their early years at university. Information on various careers, company material, and employment directories are at the disposal of the students.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore stocks all textbooks, as well as all special supplies required by music and fine arts students. Paperbacks, stationery, records, and university jackets and crests are also supplied. Discounts are not available.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with Mount Allison, provides a full-time student placement service to prospective graduates and undergraduates. The centre assists students in obtaining permanent, summer and part-time employment. It invites many employers representing government, industry and business to recruit on campus annually for personnel.

STUDENT UNION Every student registered in three full courses is a member of the Mount Allison Student Union. The affairs of the union are overseen by the student administrative council, composed of 20 elected students. The union and the SAC are headed by an executive which consists of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, all of whom are elected to their position by a vote of the union. The union operates on a budget of approximately \$65,000 a year, the money being obtained from the university administration, after the collection from each student of a commutation fee of \$60. With this money, the union prepares a yearbook, a handbook, a directory, a literary

magazine, sponsors many clubs and societies, and generally endeavors to operate in the students' best possible interests.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject by division — division I: 80-100%; division II: 70-79%; division III: 60-69%; pass: 50-59%; failure: below 50%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The university awards a substantial number of entrance scholarships for new students. The value of the scholarships ranges from \$500 to \$1,500 per year and many of them are renewable. These scholarships are based on the candidate's academic record and in some cases financial need is taken into account. A few bursaries are available to students with extreme financial need.

GRADUATION There is a fall and spring convocation.

FEES AND COSTS Fees for tuition and other activities for all full-time undergraduate programs are \$695 per annum. Part-time fees (per subject) are \$150. Education program, \$685. Master's program, \$300 per year.

Residence fees, room and board, double room, \$1,060 for 15-meal plan, \$1,105 for 21-meal plan, \$100 single room supplement.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Junior matriculants (grade XII New Brunswick, P.E.I., Ontario or grade XI Nova Scotia or Quebec) enter four-year programs. Junior matriculants must have a minimum average of 60% on any six of the following academic subjects: English, languages other than English, mathematics (algebra and geometry), geography, history, world politics, economics, physics, biology, chemistry, music. Senior matriculants (grade XII Nova Scotia, or grade XIII Ontario) must meet the 60% average requirement on any five senior matriculation academic subjects. New Brunswick grade XII applicants with averages above 80% may be considered as senior matriculants.

2. Specific requirements. Fine arts applicants must submit a portfolio of work. Music applicants must either come to the campus for an audition or submit a tape of work. In either case a theory test is also required.

Foreign students

American students — grade XII graduates considered as junior matriculants. Candidates must be graduates of a full academic program, with marks above high school college recommending grade. College board scores required. Overseas students — GCE O-level candidates considered as junior matriculants. Six papers required, with grades of A to D on all preferred. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission. Students whose mother tongue is not English must submit results of one of the recognized tests of proficiency in English.

Graduate

For admission to courses leading to a first degree in education, a bachelor's degree is required.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years from junior matriculation. General and honors degrees available in American studies, biology, Canadian studies, classics, economics, English, French, geography, geology, German, Greek, history, Latin, mathematics, music, philosophy, political science, psychology, and religious studies.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). Four years from junior matriculation, with general or honors degrees in accounting, economics, engineering, science, management, mathematics.

EDUCATION

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of education (BEd). One year after graduation in arts, commerce, fine arts, music or science.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of science

Certificate in engineering. First three years of engineering course from junior matriculation. Graduates of the certificate program enter the fourth year of a five-year program leading to the bachelor of engineering degree at Nova Scotia Technical College and may be considered for admission to the second-last year of bachelor of engineering programs at other Canadian universities. After two years (beyond junior matriculation) students may be considered for admission to the architecture course at Nova Scotia Technical College.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years from junior or senior matriculation.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from junior or senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts with major in music (BA). Four years from junior matriculation.

Science, applied, see engineering

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years from junior matriculation. Honors available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics,

and physics. Pre-medicine and pre-dentistry programs may be completed within the faculty of science.

Master of science (MSc). Usually 18 months from an honors bachelor's degree in science. Available in chemistry and biology.

SECRETARIAL SCIENCE

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts with secretarial certificate (BA with secretarial certificate). Four years from junior matriculation.

THEOLOGY

Faculty of arts and Pine Hill Divinity Hall

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years in arts from junior matriculation and three years at Pine Hill Divinity Hall.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Correspondence courses. Courses offered in a number of arts

subjects. Evening classes — a few courses in arts and education subjects offered by regular faculty members in several communities. Summer school — undergraduate courses in arts, science, and education. Summer school French and English immersion programs (beginning and intermediate levels) are available for students interested in becoming bilingual. Courses taken in the program may count for credit on a BA degree.

For no university credit

Special summer school programs — the United Nations seminar for high school students, summer art workshop, instrumental music camp, music teachers' refresher course, summer school of ballet. Also summer athletic camps in basketball, football, swimming, and field hockey.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs are available in American studies, Canadian studies and classical studies. The new curriculum implemented in September 1972 will allow many students to draft with faculty guidance, their own interdisciplinary program suited to their particular needs.

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT UNIVERSITY*

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6

Telephone: 902-443-4450

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor

— His Excellency, Most Reverend James Hayes, JCD, DD, Archbishop of Halifax. President — Sister Mary Albertus, PhD. Registrar — Jean Hartley, MSc. Executive assistant to the president — Michael Merrigan, MEd. Director of student affairs — Sister Marie Gillen, MA. Assistant dean-director of continuing education and summer school — Mairi Macdonald, EdD. Assistant dean — Wayne Ingalls, PhD. Assistant registrar and admissions officer — Lois Irwin, BComm. Director of public relations and development — Margaret Root, BA. Librarian — Lucian Bianchini, MLS. Comptroller — Maureen Lyle, AASA. Director, art gallery — Mary Sparling, BA(Hons), BEd.

DEAN OF FACULTY Academic dean — Walter James Shelton, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Biology — Sister Mary Lua, BA, MSc. Business-management — Robert Buckley, BS, BA, MBA. Business-secretarial — Sister Joan Ryan, BComm, MA. Chemistry

and physics — Sister Mary Fitzgerald, BA, MA, PhD. Economics — R.P. Seth, MA, PhD. Education — Marjorie Cook, BSc, MA, EdD. English — Paul McIsaac, BA, MA, PhD. History, philosophy, political studies and religious studies — Philip McShane, BSc, MSc, LPh, STL, DPhil. Home economics — Mary Morley, BA, BSc, MSc, PDt, EdD. Mathematics — Carl Madigan, BSc, MSc. Modern languages — Catherine Rubinger, BA, DipEd, MA. Nursing — Marguerite Muise, BScN, MSc. Sociology/psychology, division of — Sister Rosemarie Sampson, BScEdEd, BA, MA.

GENERAL INFORMATION Mount Saint Vincent University is a liberal arts and science university operated by the Sisters of Charity of Halifax. The campus is situated in Rockingham, a suburb of Halifax. The university is pre-eminently a women's university, but men are admitted as non-resident students.

BACKGROUND Mount Saint Vincent University was granted a charter by the legislature of the province of Nova Scotia in 1925. Since 1914, it had been a junior college working under agreement with Dalhousie University to give the first two years of the arts course. The first degrees were awarded in 1927. Present authority is that given by a new charter granted by the Nova Scotia legislature in 1966. The charter provides for government by a board of governors appointed chiefly by the Council of the Sisters of Charity (the university corporation) with members named also by the university alumnae and the governor-in-council.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

In September 1969, an agreement was made with Dalhousie University, to be implemented over a period of five years. This agreement was renewed for another five-year period in September 1974. Each university is now represented on the senate of the other and students may earn joint honors degrees. Early in 1972, Mount Saint Vincent University also entered into a co-operative agreement with the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board consists of 25 members appointed by university corporation, alumnae, student body, faculty — Dalhousie University, and the lieutenant-governor-in-council of Nova Scotia. The government and financial aspects of the university are the prime responsibilities of the board of governors.

SENATE Senate consists of 28 members composed of administration, faculty, student members, and representatives of Dalhousie University. The senate determines academic standards.

INCOME (1975) Total operating and capital income — \$4,650,605 (government grants, 59%; academic fees, 21%; other, 20%).

PUBLICATIONS Insight (quarterly); Alumnae Bulletin (quarterly); Admissions booklet; Calendar (available from PR department).

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Intersession: mid-May to late June.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus is situated in Rockingham, a suburb of Halifax, overlooking the Bedford Basin. A modern network of highways offers easy access to the centre of the city. Thus the university can meet the educational needs of the growing metropolitan area of Halifax. Evaristus Hall, the main university administration, also houses classrooms, laboratories, the library and residence facilities for students.

Seton Academic Centre, the university's new academic complex, has the capacity for 1,500 students. Opened in 1971, the centre features a circular auditorium convertible into four theatre classrooms and houses a number of academic departments, the art gallery, language laboratories, board room, faculty offices and lounge, seminar and classrooms.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Assisi Hall, a 12-storey tower residence, was opened in 1966. It has single and double rooms for 140 students as well as lounges and reading rooms. Rosaria, also opened in 1966, houses the offices of the student services. It is the centre of student council activities, containing the main dining room, several smaller dining areas, the students' common lounge, the office of the student newspaper and the bookstore. Marillac and Marywood, large homes in the immediate vicinity of the campus, have been converted into student residences. Vincent Hall, a portion of the motherhouse of the Order of the Sisters of Charity, also provides residence facilities for students. Five town houses — each accommodating 20 students — provide modern residences for senior students.

LIBRARY The library occupies the north wing of Evaristus. The collection consists of 95,000 volumes and subscriptions to 800 current periodicals as well as representative Canadian and foreign newspapers. The audio-visual room provides microfilm, tapes, and spoken-word recordings as well as musical recordings.

Two special collections are housed by the library: the MacDonald collection of English literature given to the university by William

MacDonald of Sydney, Nova Scotia, contains first editions, limited editions, autographed copies, as well as many examples of fine binding. The women's library centenary collection opened in 1967 as the university's project for Canada's centenary year on a continuing basis, has now been absorbed into the general library because of its increasing importance. Its scope includes the history of women with all its related cultural and ethnic, sociological and historical, political and professional aspects on an international level. In addition to the materials available at the Mount Saint Vincent University library, students and faculty have reciprocal library privileges with a common borrower's card with the Killam library of Dalhousie University and the Nova Scotia Technical College library.

STUDENT LIFE The director of student services is responsible for developing and co-ordinating student personnel services. Through frequent communication with the various members of the academic community, the needs of the students are provided with the required personnel and facilities. Chaplaincy service is available on campus.

The athletic director is available to help plan and co-ordinate the athletic activities of the students. Through membership in the Atlantic Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, Mount Saint Vincent is eligible to participate in the intra-university sports — volleyball, basketball, etc. An intramural program is also provided. Provision is made for golf lessons, swimming, skating, and curling. Through affiliation with Dalhousie, the Mount students are welcome to participate in Dalhousie-sponsored intramural activities.

MEDICAL SERVICES The student health office provides the services of a registered nurse. A physician and psychologist are on call for emergency situations and are available for appointments. Although the primary concern of this office is the physical health of each student, the health team is often involved directly or indirectly in the treatment of the emotional problems of the students. Referrals to the psychologist may be arranged through the university physician or nurse.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore stocks the necessary academic material to support the study programs of the university. Normally, no special discounts are offered.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Jobs are made available to students during the academic year and during summer. They take on duties on the maintenance, housekeeping, general office and switchboard staffs as well as in laboratories as assistants. Students are also employed by the food services contractor.

The services of the Department of Manpower and Immigration are available through the Manpower Centre. It is recommended that students register with the centre at their earliest convenience. The main concern of the manpower office is with the graduates; efforts are made to aid the graduating students find employment. In addition, the manpower office assists undergraduates in their search for part-time and full-time employment.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT Student activities are regulated generally by the student council, an elected group. The council membership includes a co-ordinator of various club activities and the council provides financing for the students' newspaper.

GRADING SYSTEM Numerical grading is used. Merit is indicated as follows — section I: 85-100%; section II: 70-84%; pass: 50-69%; failure: below 50%. One unit of credit is given for a two-semester course; one-half unit for a one-semester course.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Merit scholarships available to undergraduates have been made possible through the generosity of the Sisters of Charity and benefactors who wish to assist the university to achieve its aim of providing higher education for women.

Entrance scholarships are awarded on academic achievement. Scholarships ranging from \$300 to \$1,000 are available to all applicants. No special application is necessary for scholarships. On application to the university, the scholastic record of each applicant is considered, and scholarships awarded accordingly. The Canada Student Loans Plan is available to students who can demonstrate need of financial assistance to undertake or continue university studies. In addition to the loan, a Nova Scotia student may obtain a bursary, up to a maximum of \$600, which is not repayable.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are required in all courses. These are written in the latter part of April. Supplemental examinations are permitted.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by senate in the fall and in May and are awarded at convocation in May and conferred by the chancellor.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time tuition fees per year: undergraduate, \$732.75; graduate study, \$150 per course. Part-time fees (per subject), \$140 per course up to three courses. Board and room, \$640 - \$1,454.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Nova Scotia grade 11 with a minimum average of 60% and no grade below 50% in five subjects. Nova Scotia grade 12 with minimum average of 60% on five academic subjects may give credit for first-year courses (except nursing).

2. Certificates of equivalent standing are required from other provinces.

3. Specific requirements. Science: chemistry and mathematics required; home economics: chemistry required; business administration: mathematics required. Nursing: Nova Scotia grade 12 in five subjects, with good grades, (restricted enrolment). Science: chemistry strongly recommended.

Foreign students

USA: a) grade 12 high school academic graduation with at least 15 points; b) principal's recommendation; c) CEEB scores. British Commonwealth, Hong Kong, West Indies and Africa: a) GCE O-level in five subjects including English; b) students whose mother tongue is not English must submit satisfactory scores in an English language test such as T.O.E.F.L. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Special entrance may be granted to students who have not completed the formal requirements of high school graduation, but who have demonstrated their capability in employment or in private study. Such students normally will be admitted only if five years have elapsed since the applicant left high school.

Graduate

1. A formal application for admission to graduate studies is required of all students and forms are secured from the registrar's office.

2. For admission to graduate study a student must have obtained a first degree, a specified number of credits in the major subject, and the fulfilment of certain prerequisite courses.

Date for receipt of applications

Canadian students — August 15; foreign students — May 1; four-year nursing degree — March 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years from junior matriculation. Three years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: language and literature, philosophy, religious studies, social science and sociology. Majors may be taken in economics, English, history, mathematics, modern languages, political studies, psychology, religious studies and sociology.

Master of arts (MA). At least two years or four summers from the bachelor's degree. Available in education and home economics education.

BUSINESS

Diploma in executive secretarial studies. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.

Diploma in medical secretarial studies. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.

Diploma in legal secretarial studies. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.

Bachelor of secretarial arts. One year after secretarial diploma or three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of business administration (BBA). Four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation. Required and elective courses in business and economics, including accounting and management.

EDUCATION

Certificate in child development. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.

Bachelor of child study. Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of education (BEd). One year from a first bachelor's degree. Prepares students for both elementary and secondary school teaching and business teaching.

Integrated BA(BSc) — BEd. Four years from senior matriculation.

Master of education (MEd). At least two years or four summers from the bachelor's degree. No thesis required. Available in education.

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of science in home economics (BScHEc). Four years from either junior or senior matriculation with a major in foods and nutrition. Concentrations in administration, nutrition.

Bachelor of home economics (BHEc). Four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation. Concentrations in clothing, textiles and design, or consumer studies or family studies, or home economics education.

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). Four calendar years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years from junior matriculation. Majors offered in chemistry and biology.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening classes — undergraduate classes in arts and science. Graduate classes in education and home economics education. Summer school — undergraduate classes in arts and science. Graduate classes in education and home economics education.

SPECIAL PROGRAM A psycho-educational centre for the diagnosis and remedial treatment of reading problems.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK*

Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A3

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Saint John Campus, Saint John, N.B., E2L 4L5

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Direct general correspondence to the university secretary

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — Sir Max Aitken, Bart, DSO, DFC, LLD. President — J.M. Anderson, BScF, PhD. Acting vice-president (academic) — Mervyn Franklin, BSc, PhD. Vice-president (finance and administration) — J.F. O'Sullivan, BBA. Principal, Saint John Campus — G. Forbes Elliot, BA, MA, FCCT, LLD. Assistant vice-president (administration) — E.C. Garland, BSc, MS, Engr. University secretary — D.C. Blue, MA, MEd. Registrar — B. Ingram, BA. Librarian — G.E. Gunn, BA, MA, MLS, PhD. Director of computing centre — B.J. Claus, BEng, MSc. Dean of students — G.B. Thompson, BPE, MSc. Dean of women — J.P. Kidd (Mrs), BA. Alumni secretary — A.T. Doyle, BBA. Director of development — R.W. McBrine, BA, BJ, MA. Executive assistant

to the president — J.W. Meagher, BSc, MSc, DEd. Director of audio-visual services — John Webster, BA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts — T.J. Condon, BA, MA, PhD. Education — D.A. MacIver, BEd, MEd, PhD. Engineering — R.E. Burrige, BSc, MS, PhD. Forestry — J.W. Ker, BASc, MF, DFor, DSc. Graduate studies — R.J. Kavanagh, BSc, MASc, PhD, DIC. Law — A.M. Sinclair, LLB, LL.M, SJD. Nursing — L.E. Graham, BSNEd, MA, PhD. Physical education — G.A. Paton, BA, MA, PhD. Saint John — Eric Stanley, BSc, PhD, DSc. Science — Mervyn Franklin, BSc, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Administration — H.A. Sharp, MBA, CA, RIA. Computer science — W.D. Wasson, BSc, SM, PhD. Summer school and extension services — J.F. Morris, BA, MA.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Anthropology — C. Ackerman, BA, PhD. Biology — M.D. Burt, BSc, PhD, FLS. Chemical engineering — J.J.C. Picot, BE, SM, PhD. Chemistry — D.G. Brewer, BA, PhD. Civil engineering — I.M. Beattie, BSc, MSc. Classics and ancient history — L.C. Smith, BA, MA, PhD. Economics — J.F. Earl, BA, MA. Electrical engineering — E.F. Hill, BSc, MSc, PhD. English — L. Lane, BA, MA, PhD. Forest engineering — T.C. Bjerkelund, BScF. Forest resources — A.J. Kayll, BSF, MF, PhD. Geology — N. Rast, BSc, PhD. German and Russian — S.E.A. Elkhadem, DrPhil. History — D.M. Young, BA, PhD. Law — A.M. Sinclair, LLB, LL.M, SJD. Mathematics — T.D. Howroyd, BSc, MSc, PhD. Mechanical engineering — J.E.S.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Venart, BSc, PhD. Nursing — L.E. Graham, BSNEd, MA, PhD. Philosophy — N.W. MacGill, BA, MA. Physical education — G.A. Paton, BA, MA, PhD. Physics — D.L. Livesey, BA, PhD. Political science — A.J. Wilson, BA, MA, PhD. Psychology — H.H. Mikaelian, BSc, PhD. Romance languages — J.C. Forster, BA, MA, DLitt. Sociology — D.R. Pullman, BEd, MA, PhD. Surveying engineering — A.C. Hamilton, BSc, MSc.

Education (division chairmen). Graduate studies — F.C. Rankine, BEd, MA, EdD; practical studies — D.T. Hayes, BA, MA; vocational education — D.R. LeBlanc, BT, BA, MEd, PhD; elementary-secondary — R.E. Hawkes, BA, BEd, MA.

U.N.B. Saint John (division chairmen). Humanities and languages — W. Prouty, BA, MA; science and mathematics — R.B. Kelly, BSc, MSc, PhD; social science and administration — H.C. Jain, BCom, LLB, MS, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of New Brunswick is a provincial university. It is co-educational, non-denominational, and publicly supported. The major financial support to the university today comes from government, and is administered by the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission. The university operates on two campuses and shares its larger Fredericton campus with St. Thomas University.

BACKGROUND The University of New Brunswick was established by the governor and council of New Brunswick on December 13, 1785, as the Academy of Arts and Science. It was transformed into the College of New Brunswick by provincial charter in 1800, and, by royal charter, it became King's College in 1828. In 1859, it was again reconstituted, and given the name University of New Brunswick. The first degrees were awarded in 1828. The first course in engineering at a Canadian university was offered at U.N.B. in 1854, and in 1908 a course in forestry was introduced. The University of New Brunswick in Saint John (a campus of the University of New Brunswick) was established in 1964 and in 1969 moved to its present site in Tucker Park.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board had in 1974-75, 33 members: 9 ex-officio, 9 appointed by government, 5 elected by the associated alumni and alumnae, 1 elected by the New Brunswick Teachers' Association, 5 elected by the faculty, 1 appointed by the board itself, and 3 members elected by the students. The president of the university is chairman of the board. The board is responsible for the finances and property of the university, and makes all appointments, promotions, and grants of tenure and leave on the recommendation of the president. It has the power to establish new schools, faculties, and programs of study, and to confer degrees on the recommendation of the senate. It has the power of final decision on any question regarding the powers and duties of other bodies and individuals within the university. It must be informed of all course changes approved by the senate.

SENATE The senate is the senior academic body within the university. In 1974-75, it had 54 members of whom 16 were directly elected by faculties, 6 elected by the faculty at large, and 7 elected by the students. There were 17 ex-officio members, and 3 appointed by the board of governors. In addition, the 5 elected faculty members of the board are ex-officio members of senate. The president is chairman of the senate.

The senate recommends to the board the conferring of degrees, prizes, and awards. It is responsible for determining the courses of instruction leading to degrees, and for the establishment and maintenance of academic standards. In practice, many matters,

having both academic and financial implications, are considered, and finally approved, by both senate and board of governors, with the initial recommendation normally coming from senate.

INCOME In 1973-74, the operating income of the university was \$25,950,000, with 66% of this coming from government, via the Higher Education Commission, 14% from student fees, 7% from sponsored research, and 13% from other sources. In 1973-74, also, the university's income for capital expenditures was \$10,000,000 of which nearly \$8,000,000 came from the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, \$1,500,000 from the Canadian Beaverbrook Foundation, \$350,000 from the City of Saint John and the balance from other private donors.

PUBLICATIONS The following calendars and/or brochures are published annually: general university calendar, school of graduate studies calendar, faculty of law calendar, summer session calendar, freshman bulletin, research inventory, and publication of speeches.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Intercession: early May to mid-June.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university has two campuses, one in the capital city, Fredericton, (population 42,000), and a second campus in Saint John (population 100,000). There are over 40 buildings on the Fredericton campus, including those for St. Thomas University, a Roman Catholic co-educational university associated with U.N.B., the Maritime headquarters of the federal Departments of Fisheries and Forestry, and the offices of the New Brunswick Teachers Federation. A science complex and the Aitken university centre were under construction in 1975.

The campus in Saint John presently consists of four buildings, arts, science, a combined library-administration building and a field house. Both campuses have adequate room for expansion.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The Fredericton campus has eight men's residences accommodating 800 men, and five women's residences providing accommodation for 720 women. Housing units are also available for married students near the university campus. The Saint John campus has no residence accommodation.

LIBRARIES On the Fredericton campus, the Harriet Irving Library has a collection of 468,500 volumes and subscribes to 9,500 serials on standing order. In addition to the main library, it also maintains special branch libraries in education, engineering, forestry, biology, chemistry and physics. It includes the Rufus Hathaway collection of Canadian literature and has a unique collection of New Brunswick newspapers. The law library, which is separate, contains 39,000 volumes and subscribes to 680 periodicals and series. On the Saint John campus, the Ward Chipman Library has 79,000 books, and 1,100 periodicals and series. It is in the process of considerable expansion. It has special collections of science fiction and documents relating to governors-general.

STUDENT LIFE Student services, under the dean of students, include an accommodations office, undergraduate awards office, counselling services, a high school relations officer, an overseas student advisor, and a placement office. In addition, on the Fredericton campus, students have the benefit of a wide range of athletic activities, and a creative arts program, with several resident artists. On the Saint John campus, while services

are limited because of size, there is a director of student services; counselling and accommodation assistance is provided. Other student services function for both campuses.

MEDICAL SERVICES A student medical insurance plan is in effect. On the Fredericton campus, a health service is provided with a full-time medical director and nursing staff, supported by a part-time staff physician. This is available to all students, and available to staff in emergencies. In Saint John, special arrangements are made with local doctors.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES On the Fredericton campus, there is a director of counselling, with several staff members. Both individual and group counselling is provided. Emphasis is placed on educational improvement. The director of student services in Saint John is responsible also for counselling; here, too, the emphasis is placed on educational improvement.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORES Both campuses have university bookstores. These carry all prescribed textbooks and references. They also carry general books. The Fredericton bookstore has a very large number of paperbacks in stock. It also stocks general supplies and crested items. Special items are carried by request, when possible.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT A Canada Manpower office (on the Fredericton campus) assists students in finding both part-time summer jobs and permanent employment. It operates a program of visits and interviews by representatives of potential employers.

STUDENT UNION There are elected student representative councils on each campus. They organize and approve most non-academic student activities, including newspapers and closed-circuit radio. They also present student concerns and recommendations to the university administration. There is an S.R.C. fee of \$45 for all full-time students (\$35 on the Saint John campus).

The student union building in Fredericton was built by funds raised by the students of U.N.B., St. Thomas University, and the former Teachers' College, and matched by the university. It has its own board of directors, eight students and two others appointed by the university. The Memorial Student Centre was provided by the alumni, and is also in use as a student centre.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION There is a graduate student association which has an elected executive and represents all students in the school of graduate studies. In addition to social events, it is a channel for presenting the views of graduate students to the university and to the S.R.C.

GRADING SYSTEM Undergraduate (all faculties except law). Since 1974 the university has used a grade-point system, with letter grades: A — excellent; B — very good; C — satisfactory; D — minimally acceptable, F — fail. Minimum grade-point average for graduation — 2.00 (for undergraduate degrees). In the faculty of law percentage marks are still used. Minimum weighted average for promotion is 55%. Graduate: the graduate school has also adopted a letter-grade system; minimum acceptable grade is B-; minimum cumulative grade-point average of 3.0 is required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE For undergraduates, there is an undergraduate awards office which looks after entrance and undergraduate scholarships, university loan funds, and other financial aid to students. In the school of graduate studies, there is a research grants officer who provides information on research grants and university fellowships.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS The majority of university courses have final examinations held in December for first-term courses and in April/early May for year courses and second-term courses. An instructor may waive the final examination in a course (but not for first-year students), with departmental approval, but if so, must inform the students and the registrar of the method of assessment within 30 days of the first lecture.

Supplemental examinations have not been permitted since 1974.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred at graduation exercises in the third week in May (Encaenia) and late October (fall convocation). Degrees are normally conferred by the president and vice-chancellor, in the presence of the visitor, the chancellor, the board of governors, and the faculty. The first separate graduation for the Saint John campus was held in May 1975.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year — full-time: undergraduate — all faculties, \$672. Full-time: graduate — \$550 (first three resident years for PhD, first two resident years for masters, \$25 for each additional year thereafter). Miscellaneous compulsory fees per year: undergraduate and graduate, \$45.

Residence rates, board and room: single, \$1,400; double, \$1,300; multiple, \$1,250.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. New Brunswick grade 12 with six passes in approved subjects with no mark below 50% in these subjects.

2. Equivalent certificates. Grade 12 from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and grade 11 from Newfoundland (special consideration) with six passes. For Quebec, HSL examination results for seven subjects and 65% (70% for science and applied science) average with no mark below 50% in these subjects. Grade 12 from Ontario (five-year arts and science program only), Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, with six subjects, 60% average with no subject below 50%.

An Ontario grade 13 applicant may be accepted into second year if the normal admission requirements have been met and if he/she has obtained a minimum average of 65% with no mark below 50% on five first-year subjects acceptable to the faculty. Quebec CEGEP students after graduation from their program may be admissible to second year if the normal admission requirements have been met and first-year subjects, acceptable to the faculty, were taken at a CEGEP.

3. Specific requirements. Arts, business administration, and physical education: minimum average 60% Maritimes; 70% Quebec; 65% other provinces; no subjects below 50%. Subjects required: English (or français), Quebec (2 papers), mathematics (algebra or equivalent) and four options from economics, français (or English), history, geography, Latin, biology, chemistry, physics, geometry (or equivalent), trigonometry, (Nota Bene: New Brunswick students only political science, communications, art or music).

Engineering, forestry, forest engineering, and science: minimum average 60% Maritimes; 70% Quebec; 65% other provinces; no subject below 50%. Subjects required: English (or français), (Quebec 2 papers), 2 mathematics, (algebra and geometry or

equivalent), 3 options from français (or English), economics, history, geography, Latin, biology, chemistry, physics, trigonometry; (chemistry and physics recommended).

Nursing: same as for arts but with minimum average 70%, no subject below 50%.

Second bachelor's degrees

Law — a recognized bachelor's degree with, for New Brunswick applicants, a grade-point average of 2.5 or better (or the equivalent) over the last three years of full-time study, or an LSAT score of 575 or better; for other applicants — an average of 3.0 on a 4.0 scale, or equivalent, over the last three years of full-time study or an LSAT score of 625 or better. Education (post-graduate BEd) — a recognized bachelor's degree with a grade-point average of at least 2.3 at the university, or the equivalent, including at least ten courses in subjects taught in New Brunswick high schools.

Foreign students

USA: high school record and CEEB scores; SAT minimum total of 1000 (two scores) and three achievement tests (English, mathematics, and one other) minimum total of 1500; principal's confidential report and complete H.S. record. UK and British Commonwealth: GCE O-level passes (minimum grade C or 3) in English, mathematics and four academic options. Applicants with three appropriate A-level subjects (minimum grade C) may be admissible to second year. Students whose mother tongue is not English must write one of the following: University of Michigan English language test, test of English as a foreign language, or Cambridge English language test. The international baccalaureate is considered for admission on an individual basis.

Mature students

Applicants who do not meet the usual entrance requirements may be considered by the admission committee. Normally those eligible must have been working for at least two years prior to application. While consideration will be given to any one applicant over the age of 21, those between the ages of 21 and 24 are normally expected to have met most of the high school requirements for university entrance. More latitude will be allowed in considering the applications of those who are over 24 years of age and have been earning their living for a number of years.

Graduate

1. For admission, the minimum acceptable requirement would be a recognized honors bachelor's degree or equivalent with a cumulative grade-point average of at least 3.0 from UNB, or a degree of similar standing (e.g. upper second-class honors) from other approved universities. Students whose mother tongue is not English are required to write the test of English as a foreign language. Specific requirements, in terms of prerequisite courses, or number of courses, may be made by departments. Applicants to the PhD program may be required to write qualifying examinations.

2. Specific requirements: MA degree program — a UNB honors degree, or its equivalent in the subject professed; MSc degree program — a UNB honors degree, or its equivalent; MEd degree program and diploma in education program — a UNB BEd degree or its equivalent, with a 3.0 average. At least two years' teaching

or related experience for certain programs; MScFor, MFor, MScE, MEng, MSc(CS) — at least equivalent to a UNB degree with second-division standing, and specialization in the relevant discipline.

Closing date for receipt of applications

Undergraduate degrees — March 31st; second bachelor's degree: law — May 1st; BEd — June 1st. School of graduate studies — no closing date for applications but March 1st deadline for fellowships.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts (Fredericton campus)

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, four years from grade 12. A student must choose a major in one or two subjects in upper years. One hundred and twenty credit hours required. (b) Honors course, four years from grade 12. Honors available in anthropology, biology, chemistry, economics, English, French, geology, German, Greek, history, Latin, mathematics, philosophy, physics, political science, psychology, sociology, Spanish, and combinations of most of these.

Saint John campus — general course, four years from grade 12. Instead of majoring in one or two disciplines a student must choose one of three interdisciplinary programs: twentieth century studies in humanities, social science, or literatures of the West.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Two academic years from bachelor's degree. Residence requirement may be shortened on recommendation of department or departments concerned. Available in anthropology, classics, economics, English, French, German, history, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology and Spanish.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree. Presently available in English, history, and mathematics.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of arts and UNBSJ

Bachelor of business administration (BBA). One hundred and thirty-eight credit hours required, 48 in business, 12 in mathematics: electives available in arts, science and business administration. Admission from grade 12.

Certificates in business administration and public administration — thirty credit hours, through extension. (One year or equivalent.) Second level course available in business administration, and planned for public administration.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of science in computer science (BScCS). A four-year program from grade 12. Twenty-three full courses (a minimum of 150 credit hours) required, at least half in computer science and mathematics.

School of graduate studies

Master of science in computer science (MScCS). At least one year from previous appropriate degree.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education — undergraduate (BEd). Four years from grade 12. Twenty-three full courses required (a minimum of 138 credit hours), at least eleven in arts and science, the remainder professional. Programs presently offered in elementary, secondary, home economics, business, industrial, and physical education teacher education. Future plans for special education and kindergarten education.

These programs replace the two-year programs previously offered at the New Brunswick Teachers' College and New Brunswick Institute of Technology. The university and Teachers' College amalgamated in September 1973.

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). Four years from grade 12. Twenty-three full courses required, eleven in arts and science, the remainder professional. Gymnasia, swimming pools, ice-rink and outdoor facilities for activity training are good.

Bachelor of teaching (BT). Four programs available: a) elementary; b) industrial; c) home economics; d) commercial. All programs largely restricted to graduates from either New Brunswick Teachers' College or New Brunswick Institute of Technology.

Bachelor of education (postgraduate) (BEd). One year following recognized bachelor's degree. Practice teaching is required in part of the program, except for those who already hold a teacher's licence. Core program with electives.

School of graduate studies

Graduate diploma in education (DipEd). Satisfactory completion of five full courses approved for graduate credit.

Master of education (MEd). Minimum of one year from bachelor of education degree. A report or thesis and oral examination required. Program may be entirely in education, or with arts or science electives, or half in an academic discipline.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of science in engineering (BScE). Minimum of 180 credit hours. Better students may complete in four years. Specialization offered in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, and surveying engineering. First three years of mining engineering also offered.

School of graduate studies

Master of engineering (MEng). Minimum of one year full-time, or equivalent in part-time, study by course of instruction, examination and report. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, and surveying engineering.

Master of science in engineering (MScE). At least one year full-time by course, examination and thesis. Program is oriented towards research. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical and surveying engineering, and in theoretical and applied mechanics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from a bachelor's degree. Presently available in chemical, electrical, surveying, and transportation engineering, and in theoretical and applied mechanics.

FORESTRY

Faculty of forestry

Bachelor of science in forestry (BScF). Five years from grade 12, four years from grade 13. Specialization in forest resource management, forest wildlife/entomology, forest tree biology, forest environment and wood science.

Bachelor of science in forest engineering (BScFE). Offered as eight-term or ten-term program depending upon professional qualifications sought. Offered jointly by the faculties of engineering and forestry. It includes basic arts and science courses, as well as forestry and engineering subjects.

School of graduate studies

Master of forestry (MF). A minimum of one year full-time after bachelor of science in forestry, by course, examination and report.

Master of science in forestry (MScF). A minimum of one year full-time after bachelor of science in forestry, by course, examination and thesis. This degree is oriented towards research.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from bachelor's degree in arts, business administration, commerce or science. Students in arts or business administration at the university and at St. Thomas University may be admitted at the conclusion of the penultimate year of a first-degree course.

NURSING

Faculty of nursing

Bachelor of nursing (BN). Four years from grade 12. Number of students restricted. Program includes arts, science required courses and electives as well as theory and practice of nursing. Clinical work is a very important part of the training. Graduates of two-year diploma programs may challenge for credit.

Degree program for registered nurses (BN). A three-year generalized nursing program for registered nurses who meet university entrance requirements. Fourteen arts and science courses and four nursing courses are minimum. Field work may be required. Two years may be taken through extension. The final year must be on campus.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years from grade 12, three years from senior matriculation. Honors courses available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics, and general science.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from bachelor's degree in arts or in science. Available in biochemistry, biology, botany, chemistry, geology, physics, physiology, and zoology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from bachelor of science. Presently available in biology, chemistry, geology, microbiology, and physics.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Undergraduate classes offered during the winter session at various centres in arts, science, business administration, and education. Summer session: courses are offered for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications by working towards graduate degrees and diplomas in education. Extension programs: courses are offered in arts, science, education, and business for credit in Saint John, Fredericton, and a number of other centres. Occasionally, these are offered in co-operation with other universities.

For no university credit

In addition to management certificate courses, a few courses are offered on a non-credit basis, particularly in art. The university is presently reviewing its extension program.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Combined courses in arts or business administration and law enable students to obtain two degrees in less time than if the two courses were taken separately.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES The Bio-Engineering Institute deals with the interaction between man and modern technology (man-machine systems), and the development of electronic controls for artificial limbs. Other work includes analysis of muscle function, mathematical modelling of human operators,

development of improved methods of fitting and aligning artificial limbs, investigation of training techniques for voluntary control of skeletal muscles, and development of improved electrodes for electro-physiological monitoring.

Fire Science Centre. The centre aims to promote interdisciplinary studies on combustion and heat transfer phenomena, with special emphasis on fires, including natural and controlled forest fires.

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION St. Thomas University. Established in Chatham, New Brunswick in 1910, as St. Thomas College. Received a university charter in 1934 and was changed in name to St. Thomas University in 1960. Moved to the UNB campus in 1964. Offers the degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of education and bachelor of teaching. Co-educational, Roman Catholic institution. President: Rev. G.W. Martin, BA, BTh.

St. Thomas University is affiliated with UNB for administrative purposes and shares the library, athletic facilities, and some student facilities. It is an independent institution academically. Students from either institution frequently take courses from the other. A large measure of co-operation exists.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION The Maritime Forest Ranger School, Fredericton, New Brunswick. Director — H.W. Blenis, BSc, MF, DEd. An interprovincial school for forest rangers, affiliated to the university. It provides a one-year training course for men and women with some experience in forestry. It also provides certain training facilities for the faculty of forestry at UNB. The president, the dean of forestry, and the secretary of UNB are on a seven-man executive committee.

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY OF NELSON*

Telephone: 604-352-2241

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — Hugh Keenleyside, CC, MA, PhD, DSc, LL.D., FRHistS, FRGS. President and vice-chancellor — C.L. Kaller, BEd, MA, PhD. Acting president — H.E. Farquhar, MA, PhD. Vice-president and registrar — D.V. George, BSc, PhD. Dean of academic studies — A.E. Epp, BA, PhD. Administrative assistant to the vice-president — H. Walker, MA. Director of continuing education — to be appointed. Director of student services — R. Waldie, BA, MA. Student financial aid officer and director of extension — E.G. Petter, MA. Assistant registrar — R. Klatte, BA. Admissions counsellor — L.D. Karvonen, BA. Director of the library — R. Welwood, BA, BLS. Treasurer — J.C. Ryan, BA, CA.

DEAN OF FACULTY Dean of academic studies — A.E. Epp, BA, PhD.

DIRECTORS Athletics — to be appointed. Health record administration program — I.Szabo(Mrs), BA, RRL. Secretarial arts program — Sr. Mary McDonald, BComm, MBA. School of education — P.E. Hogue, BSc, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Biological sciences — J. Harling, BSc, PhD. English — M. Singleton, BA, MA, PhD, JD. Fine arts — to be appointed. History — S.H. Scott, BSc, MA, PhD. Languages — F.F. Kluge, BEd, MA, LL.M., DCL. Mathematical sciences — D.R. Forbes, BA, PhD. Philosophy — P.J. Micallef, PhL, BD, PhD. Physical sciences — D.K. Saraswati, BSc, MSc, PhD, DIC. Religious studies — to be appointed. Social sciences — J.J. Stephens, BS, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university is an independent, private undergraduate institution which is co-educational. The main source of operating income is from the British Columbia provincial treasury. The institution was originally operated by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Nelson but now functions independently under the direction of a board of governors, a board of advisors, and an academic committee (senate).

BACKGROUND Notre Dame College was founded in 1950 by the Most Reverend Martin Johnson, bishop of Nelson, becoming Notre Dame University College in 1960. The college was first affiliated in 1951 to Gonzaga University in Spokane, Washington, then, in 1961, to St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia. This affiliation ended in 1963 when an act of the British Columbia legislature raised Notre Dame University College to the status of a chartered university, with full power to grant all degrees. The name was changed to Notre Dame University of Nelson and the first degrees were conferred in 1964.

*Provisional member, AUCC.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board of governors is a 16-member governing board with ultimate institutional jurisdiction. It has the responsibility for the business and financial affairs of the university, and for institutional development. A 33-member board of advisors, made up predominantly of community members, provides advice and recommendations on fiscal matters, public relations and educational policy. The board of governors is constituted of three ex-officio members, two members elected by the faculty, one by the students, one by the board of advisors, and one by the alumni. The remaining members are appointed by the board itself.

SENATE The 21-member Academic Committee serves the role of senate and has a majority of its membership elected from the General Faculty Council.

INCOME Total operating income (1974-75) — \$1,863,180.

PUBLICATIONS Calendars and brochures for the regular academic session, the "Midstart Program" (commences 27 January), the summer Institute of Theatre Arts, and academic summer session are available from the registrar. The student newspaper, "The Sword", is available from the student union offices.

ACADEMIC YEAR The normal academic year is from the second week of September until the last week of April (September 8, 1975 to April 29, 1976). In addition, a "midstart program" commences January 27, 1976 until May 14, 1976, for students graduating from high school in January and others unable to enter in September. An academic summer session from the beginning of July to mid-August is held and, at the same time, a summer Institute of Theatre Arts, with courses of varying length.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Notre Dame University is located on the outskirts of the city of Nelson (population 10,000) on a 42-acre campus. The first building was erected in 1954, to which has been added a three-storey classroom and administration building, university library, a building for the school of education and the secretarial arts program, and a chapel. There are nine science laboratories, a language laboratory, and a small groups laboratory for the social sciences. A further building accommodates the cafeteria, gymnasium, shower and locker facilities, athletic offices and the university bookstore, adjacent to a playing-field area. A separate students union building has been built by the students adjacent to the residences. Four residences for men and women students to accommodate 500 students have been erected.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Four student residences have been built, three on the campus and the fourth just off the campus. They are McCarthy hall (men), capacity 144; LaSalette hall (women), capacity 98; St. Martin's hall (men), capacity 84; Marianne apartments (women and married students), capacity 170.

LIBRARIES A library building was erected in 1967 to accommodate the 55,000 volumes and periodicals, and to provide reading space. A special collection of manuscripts and books is held on Nelson and the East Kootenays. The university subscribes to 800 periodical titles. A new library building is in the planning stage.

STUDENT LIFE The university is predominantly residential and student lounges and office accommodation are provided in the students' union building. Speakers are regularly brought on campus through the extension department and there are many active student clubs. An intramural athletic and recreation

program is provided. A student placement service is operated on campus by Canada Manpower. Students are represented on most major university committees and boards.

MEDICAL SERVICES Students are required to have comprehensive medical coverage and the office of the director of student services arranges medical appointments for students needing medical attention or hospitalization.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Student counselling is co-ordinated by the dean of academic studies (academic) and the director of student services (non-academic). Relationships have been established with various local agencies to which students may be referred. A Protestant and a Catholic chaplain are appointed by the university and are regularly available for consultation.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore provides all recommended texts for courses, as well as additional suggested readings. All normal accessories and supplies needed by students are available.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Canada Manpower maintains an office on campus for the placement of students. Opportunities for employment on campus, both during the regular year on a part-time basis and during the summer on a full- or part-time basis, are available through the business office.

STUDENT UNION Full- and part-time students are members of the Students' Union, which is run by an elected student union executive with offices in the students' union building. Fees: activity fee, \$25 full time, \$5 for academic summer school students, or per course part-time, \$2.50 for students in the summer school of the arts; building fee: \$10 for all students during regular academic year.

GRADING SYSTEM Pass mark is 50%; for the major degree of BA or BSc, a minimum grade of 60% in each course included in the major discipline with a minimum average grade of 70% for all courses included in the major, and a minimum overall average grade of 65% for all courses included in the degree program is required. For the general degree of BA or BSc, a minimum grade of 60% in each course included in the concentration, and a minimum overall average grade of 60% for all courses included in the degree program, is required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Financial assistance is available through province of British Columbia scholarships and bursaries, the Government of Canada student loans plan, and various other scholarship and bursary programs, many of which are limited to Notre Dame University. These are listed in the university calendar.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are held at the conclusion of each course in December (for half-courses), April (for full courses), May (for "midstart courses"), and August (for summer courses). Supplemental examinations are permitted in courses failed by a student or in courses in which the student fails to attain the minimum required for the degree program. Normally, supplemental examinations are granted only to students who have received a failing grade in no more than one course with a grade between 40 and 49%. Supplemental examinations are normally written in early September. Deferred examinations may be permitted for a student because of sickness,

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred at the spring convocation, usually at the beginning of May, by the chancellor of the university.

FEES AND COSTS Application fee, \$20. Tuition and registration fees. (a) Full-time students – (i) Canadian students, \$485; (ii) foreign students (who do not have landed immigrant status prior to registration at Notre Dame University and at least 12 months residence in Canada prior to registration), \$685. (b) Part-time students (3 or fewer courses) – (i) Canadian students, \$110 per full course; (ii) foreign students [see (a)(ii) above], \$150 per full course. (c) Audit students – \$40 per full course, \$20 per half course.

Residence fees – board and room (2 students per room), \$1,050 per academic year. Students' union fees are also payable (see section entitled student union).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. High school graduates are normally considered for admission to Notre Dame University provided that: a) satisfactory passing grades are achieved; b) graduation in the program involved qualifies the graduate for entrance into an accredited university in the province, state or country in which the high school is located; c) knowledge and use of the English language is sufficient to permit participation in a program of instruction conducted in the English language. More specifically, the following requirements must be observed.

British Columbia students must complete grade 12 graduation requirements in the academic-technical program as prescribed by the provincial department of education. These requirements must be completed before the first day of classes in the term or session to which the student is seeking admission, and may be fulfilled by recommendations from a certified secondary school or by achieving satisfactory grades on examinations conducted by the department of education. A student not fulfilling these requirements may be admitted if the admissions committee agrees that the student's record gives promise of success in university.

2. Equivalent certificates from other Canadian provinces. The minimum admission requirement for entry into a degree credit program for students who have completed their schooling in Canadian provinces other than British Columbia, is successful completion of grade 12 (or the equivalent) on the university preparatory program, except: for students completing their schooling in Quebec, the minimum admission requirement is successful completion of one year at a CEGEP (or the equivalent); for students completing their schooling in Newfoundland, the minimum admission requirement is successful completion of one year at Memorial University (or the equivalent).

Foreign students

USA – successful completion of grade 12 university-entrance program from an accredited high school. Other countries – GCE in five 0-level subjects (to include English, and either mathematics or a laboratory science), or the equivalent standing in a recognized examination system in their own country.

Mature students

Under certain circumstances the university admits mature students who have not completed formal high school education. In general,

a student may qualify for consideration in this category if he/she is 25 years of age or over, or is at least 21 years of age with three years' experience in a professional career. Such students may be required to pass an entrance examination of special aptitude and achievement.

Closing date for receipt of applications

Final day for filing applications for following September is 15 August.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, four years from grade 12. Available in biology, chemistry, economics, English, fine arts, French, German, history, mathematics, philosophy, physics, political science, psychology, religious studies and sociology. (b) Major course, four years from grade 12. Available in economics, English, French, history, mathematics, philosophy, psychology, religious studies and sociology.

EDUCATION

School of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). (a) Elementary course, four years from grade 12. (b) Professional program in education for graduates (one year). A candidate for this program is required to have an acceptable BA or BSc.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years from grade 12.

HEALTH RECORD ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of health record administration (BHRA). Four years from grade 12.

SCIENCE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General course, four years from grade 12. (b) Major course, four years from grade 12. Available in biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics.

SECRETARIAL ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Associate degree in medical, legal and executive secretarial arts. Two years from grade 12.

Bachelor of secretarial arts (BSA). Four years from grade 12. Available in medical, legal and executive secretarial arts.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Late afternoon, evening and summer courses are provided, as demand warrants.

For no university credit

Short courses, lectures, seminars and radio programs are provided. Regular courses may be audited by interested persons for no credit.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Midstart: an academic program of first-year courses only which commences 27 January and permits a

maximum of three courses between then and mid-May. A full year may be completed by attending the following summer school. The program is designed for January high school graduates on the semester system, and others unable to enter university in September.

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION Kootenay School of Art, Nelson, B.C. Director: D.O. MacGregor. Constituent of Selkirk College, Castlegar, B.C. The school is co-educational and part of the community college complex, supported by local taxation and the provincial treasury. The Kootenay School of Art was founded in 1961, Selkirk College in 1966. The school provides full art facilities for Notre Dame's BFA degree program, and art education for the BEd degree.

NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE*

Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 5E3

Telephone: 902-895-1571

Cable: Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Principal — H.F. MacRae, BSc(Agr), MSc, PhD. Vice-principal — J.E. Shuh, BSA, MSc. Registrar — P.Y. Hamilton, BSc(Agr), MSc. Librarian — B.S. Sodhi, BA, MA, DipLSc. Dean of students and chaplain — Rev. D.I. MacEachern, BA, MDiv. Placement officer — D.E. MacLeod, BA, BEd.

DEAN Technical and vocational training — A.D. Ells, MA.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Agricultural engineering — D.E. Clark, BSA, MSA. Animal science — L.M. Cock, BSc(Agr), MS, PhD. Biology — L.A. MacFadden, BSc(Agr), MSc, PhD. Chemistry — W.M. Langille, BSc, MSc. Economics and business management — J.C. Tait, BSc(Agr), MSc. Humanities — K.S. Marchant, BPEd, MS. Mathematics and physics — I.M. Fraser, BSc, MA. Physical education — K.S. Marchant, BPEd, MS. Plant science — J.S. Bubar, BSc(Agr), MS, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Control is vested by an act of the legislature of Nova Scotia in the Department of Agriculture and Marketing. The college is co-educational. Revenue comes from government sources and from student fees.

BACKGROUND The enabling legislation was passed during the 1905 session and the first classes commenced on October 14 of that year. Until the mid-thirties the names College of Agriculture and Nova Scotia Agricultural College were used interchangeably; since that time only the latter has been used.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND SENATE The college has neither a board of governors nor a senate.

INCOME Total income — \$2,190,857.60 [government grants: province of Nova Scotia, 68.4%, government of Canada, 5.1%, other provinces (Atlantic), 11.1%; tuitions, 4%; school recoveries, 11.4%].

PUBLICATION Annual calendar.

ACADEMIC YEAR Mid-September to early May.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is located in Truro, Nova Scotia (population 13,000). On the 350-acre campus are an administration building, three combined laboratory and lecture-hall buildings, three student residences, and a six-building animal science complex.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Fraser House and Chapman House provide living accommodations for approximately 400 male students, and Trueman House provides accommodation for 80 female students.

LIBRARY There is one library. It is located in one of the laboratory-lecture hall buildings.

STUDENT LIFE The Students' Council each year appoints a social committee which directs the social activities of the college. The Students' Debating Society conducts a series of interclass debates. Innumerable sports activities are offered. The athletic program involves intramural athletics, interscholastic athletics as well as a program of physical education. Each year, the students put on a college winter fair, or "college royal" as it is frequently called. The show is a competition in fitting and showmanship.

MEDICAL SERVICES Practically all of the students are covered by state hospital and medical plans. Infirmary facilities are available for both men and women. A small medical fee is charged.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Each new student has a faculty advisor. The advice of all faculty members is readily available and regularly sought.

BOOKSTORE All textbooks assigned are available at reasonable prices to students.

STUDENT PLACEMENT SERVICE The placement office provides employment services to all students. The office is staffed by one person on a full-time basis as well as a Canada Manpower representative who serves in a part-time capacity two days per week.

STUDENT COUNCIL The United Students' Council, consisting of all full-time students, elects its own executive to look after student affairs and to promote the interests of students. There is an annual fee of \$45.

GRADING SYSTEM Numerical grades are assigned. The pass mark is 50%. Honors diplomas are awarded to those with an average of 75% and high honors to those with an average of 80%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Scholarships varying in value from \$250 to \$700 are awarded on an academic basis and are available to degree course students. Free tuition is provided to technician course students from the Atlantic provinces. Technicians of high standing may also be awarded scholarships.

EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are administered in April and December. One supplemental examination is provided if necessary. No supplemental examinations may be written after two years have elapsed after the original failure.

GRADUATION No degrees are conferred; diplomas are presented in May to graduates.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time tuition fees per year: (a) university course, \$550; (b) technician course, no tuition, and technology course, no tuition for students from the Atlantic provinces. Miscellaneous fees: \$71 (medical — \$6; students' council — \$45; caution and laboratory deposit — \$20).

Room and board in residence: \$940 per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Degree: Nova Scotia grade XII or equivalent with an average of 60% and no mark below 50% in English, mathematics, chemistry, physics or biology, and a fifth subject.

Technology: for chemistry or biology laboratory technology and for ornamental horticulture technology, Nova Scotia grade XII or equivalent with no mark below 60% in English, mathematics, chemistry and biology or satisfactory completion of the first year in technical animal or plant science. For directed studies, satisfactory completion of one of the two-year technician courses. Farming technology — successful completion of the first year of agricultural business, animal science or plant science technician course.

Technician: Nova Scotia grade XI or equivalent with standing in English, mathematics, a science and two additional subjects.

COURSES AND DEGREES

AGRICULTURE

Diploma — two years from senior matriculation in agricultural science and three years in agricultural engineering. Graduates usually proceed for further studies to Macdonald College, the University of Guelph, the University of Maine or the Nova Scotia Technical College.

EXTENSION SERVICES AND COURSES BELOW UNIVERSITY LEVEL

For no university credit

Technician course — diploma awarded to students taking a two-year technician course and completing appropriate in-service training.

Technology course — diploma awarded to students taking a third year after completing technician course or a two-year program after senior matriculation.

NOVA SCOTIA COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN*

5163 Duke Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3J6

Telephone: 902-422-7831

Direct general correspondence to the director of admissions

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS President — G.N. Kennedy, AOCA, BFA, MFA. Dean — James Davies, BA, MA, PhD. Director of services — John Murchie, BA, MLS. Director of finance — R.W. Hobbs. Registrar — Joyce Johnson.

DIVISION CHAIRMEN Art education — H. Pearse, BEd, MA. Art history — D. Young, BA. Design — F. Fox, NDD, ARCA. Graduate studies — R. Berlind, BA, BFA, MA. Media and workshops — E. Porter, BA, MFA. Studio — R. Jarden, BFA.

GENERAL INFORMATION The Nova Scotia College of Art and Design is a co-educational, independent institution of higher education chartered by act of the provincial legislature. The college receives its principal financial support from the province of Nova Scotia.

BACKGROUND The college was established as the Victoria School of Art and Design, 1887; renamed the Nova Scotia College of Art, 1925; renamed the Nova Scotia College of Art and

Design, 1969. The college first awarded the bachelor's degree in 1970, and the master's degree in 1975.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS Government of the college is vested in a board of governors of 20 members, including government appointees, students, faculty, alumni, and elected members.

INCOME Total income — \$1,811,341. Student fees — \$434,044 23%; government grants — \$1,257,676 71%; miscellaneous and ancillary operations — \$119,621 6%.

PUBLICATIONS The calendar of the college issued annually, and other printed material about the college may be obtained by addressing the admissions secretary.

ACADEMIC YEAR The college year includes three terms: September to December; January to April; May to August. Undergraduate students may be admitted beginning with any term; MFA students are admitted only in September.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Halifax, with a population of 265,155 is the seaport capital of Nova Scotia, and the metropolitan centre of Canada's Maritime provinces. The college has recently completed a move to a three block area of restored historic buildings at 5163 Duke Street in downtown waterfront Halifax. Many buildings are still in the process of being completed for use.

The principal studio areas open to students in fine art include ceramics, jewelry, mixed media, painting, photography, printmaking, sculpture, and weaving. The design program offers specialization in environmental planning and communication design, including design of printed materials and audio-visual communication. Students at the college may arrange to take courses at Dalhousie University and at other universities in the city.

The Anna Leonowens Gallery, named for one of the founders of the college, the famous teacher of the children of the King of Siam, presents a series of exhibitions that are open to the public throughout the year.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The college does not provide residential accommodations but the student services office coordinates a housing and information service which attempts to aid students seeking accommodation.

LIBRARY The college library, a specialized collection in art and design, contains about 9,910 volumes. In addition, the college regularly receives about 300 periodicals and maintains an outstanding collection of 34,040 photographic slides of examples of works of art and design. Libraries of the other universities in the city are also available to students of the college.

STUDENT LIFE Several municipal and university recreation and entertainment facilities are open to students attending the college. These include movies, theatre, playing fields, gymnasium, and related facilities and activities. The college's program of extra-academic activities is supplemented through cooperation and reciprocal arrangements with other universities located in Halifax, and through community events and activities.

COLLEGE HEALTH SERVICE Consists of two physicians who visit the campus at specified times during the week to provide minor medical treatment, health counselling, and medical referrals. This service is offered free to students, and they may purchase prescription drugs through a local pharmacy at a discount.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICE The Student Services office coordinates a number of different services which are primarily directed toward meeting the extra academic needs of students during their period of attendance at the college. These services include opportunities for personal, academic, financial aid, employment, and foreign student counselling offered by the director of student services/college counsellor. In addition the office sponsors a program of visitors who are not working in the visual arts, but who are active in contemporary fields of interest and concern. The office also attempts to work with specific or general student concerns as they are realized during the academic year.

COLLEGE SUPPLY STORE The store supplies textbooks and other material necessary in the individual classes with a special student discount.

COLLEGE GOVERNMENT Students and faculty both play active parts on the board of governors and the policy-making and advisory committees of the college. The board of governors and all of the committees, except the Committee on Faculty Status and Affairs, include both student and faculty membership. The Student Union through its elected council, places the student representatives on the board and the committees, plans social, cultural and athletic activities, and represents student needs and

opinion in matters of official concern. The program of the student union is financed by student union fees, which are annually \$20 per student, or a total of over \$5,000.

GRADING SYSTEM The college records as credit those courses which are satisfactorily completed. Courses which are not satisfactorily completed receive no credit and are not entered on the student's permanent record.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Students of the college may be granted aid by the college toward their educational expenses according to their financial needs, and the availability of college funds, subject to the following conditions: a) the student requesting aid must use the resources of the Canada Student Loans Plan and any applicable provincial bursary plan, to the extent that he/she is eligible. Students who are not from Canada may also be considered for financial aid under a modified policy and within the limitations of available funds; b) the college assesses a student's need for assistance according to the determination used by the Canada Student Loans Plan; c) a reasonable portion of the aid will be offered as remuneration for employment with the college and the remainder will be given as remission of fees. Also available are the William Donald Peters Memorial Fund and the Effie May Ross Scholarship Fund.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the college. Undergraduate – the college invites all students who will qualify for a degree or diploma by the end of each term to take part in the graduation ceremonies, August, December and May. Graduate degrees are conferred once a year in May.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition, full-time enrolment (11 to 20 credits) – \$365 per semester, \$730 per year. Tuition, part-time students per credit – \$37.50 per semester. Registration fee – \$10 per semester. Student union fee – \$10 per semester, \$20 per year.

Other expenses are estimated as follows: room and board, out-of-town students – \$780 per semester, \$1,560 per year. Class supplies – \$225 per semester, \$450 per year. Personal expenses – \$225 per semester, \$450 per year. Local travel – \$60 per semester, \$120 per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS Admission to the college is based upon evidence of reasonable maturity, interest in working with the program of the college, and the ability to benefit from the offerings of the college. Applicants who are enrolled in typical high school programs will be asked to complete a Nova Scotia grade 11 program (junior matriculation), or the equivalent. All other candidates may present whatever other evidence they wish to indicate their interest, ability and maturity in order to qualify for admission to the college. Transfer students from other institutions including those from liberal arts and other programs may enter the college with advanced standing. Programs in pre-engineering, pre-architecture, sciences, sociology, psychology and related areas of study may count for up to two years in the design programs.

Closing date for receipt of applications

Applications should be completed eight weeks before the month which the student is applying to enter. Applicants to the MFA program must possess a BFA or the equivalent, competence in the making of art, and interest in teaching at the post-secondary level. Closing date for receipt of applications to the MFA program is March 31.

COURSES AND DEGREES

Four-year programs lead to the bachelor's degree in fine art or design. The diploma in fine art is a four-year program, and the diploma in graphic design requires three years. The college also offers a two-year program leading to the master of fine arts degree in fine arts.

DESIGN

The bachelor of design degree (BDes) is granted in environmental planning or in communication design. The degree requires a four-year program of study. Either program allows the student a considerable range of choice of areas in which to specialize. The student in communication design may study graphic design, the design of film or other audio-visual communications, or the design of mixed-media communications. The environmental planning program deals particularly with problems of significance to Nova Scotia and the Atlantic provinces. Students in environmental planning work with problems of urban and regional planning, or with the design of products, systems, and interior and exterior spaces that relate to the needs of the Atlantic area.

The diploma in graphic design [Associate of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design (ANSCAD)] is a three-year program of study with specialization in graphic design.

FINE ART

The bachelor of fine arts degree (BFA), offered in fine art, requires a four-year program of study. The introductory course, taken in the first year, and five semester-courses in art history are specifically required for the degree in fine art. The remaining courses are elected by the student from the various courses of study available at the college, and from courses available at other universities in the city.

The bachelor of arts degree in art education is a four-year program which qualifies the student to receive the Nova Scotia Teacher's Certificate as an art specialist. A program of 134

semester-credits, it requires 32 credits in art education, 12 credits in art history, and 70 credits in studio and related course work. The remainder may be taken in electives.

The diploma in fine art [Associate of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design (ANSCAD)] requires four years of study, which may be entirely in studio courses.

The master of fine arts degree (MFA) is a two-year, full-time, program with emphasis on preparation for teaching in colleges or universities. The program includes studio work, academic or art history courses, a teaching assistantship, and seminars. Assessment of the degree is by presentation of work and a written statement.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS Courses in various areas of art and design are offered, without credit, for adults and children in the Halifax area and at other locations in the province. The college does not offer credit courses under the extension program, but persons not regularly enrolled in the college may seek admission to regular classes of the college as special students, for either part-time or full-time study.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Summer trimester — the college offers a summer trimester of 14 weeks from May until August. Students who do not desire to enrol in the entire trimester may select courses lasting one-quarter or one-half of the term, beginning in May, June, early July, or late July.

Off-campus study — a student may receive credit for a program of study undertaken while travelling or at a place away from the college which may offer particular advantages for the work which he is pursuing. A student proposing an off-campus program of study for credit will arrange a plan with individual faculty members. Each proposal for such study is subject to approval of the appropriate faculty body.

Lithography workshop — the lithography workshop of the college provides an opportunity for advanced students of lithography to work with the master printmaker of the college, and with artists who visit the college for the purpose of having their work printed in the workshop.

NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE*

P.O. Box 1000, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3A 2X4

Telephone: 902-429-8300

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — C.N. Simpson, BSc, LL.D., DEng, FASCE. President — A.E. Steeves (acting), BSc, MSc, FCIC, FEIC. Registrar — M.R. Foran, BSc, MSc, PhD, FCIC, DEng. Director, extension — A.E. Creelman, BEng, MAsC. Alumni secretary — C.H. Miller, BEng, MAsC, PhD. Bursar — C.R. Lloyd. Dean of students — A.E. Steeves, BSc, MSc. Librarian — M.R. Hussain, MA, MSLS. Placement officer and director of physical plant — A.E. Creelman, BEng, MAsC. PEng. Public relations officer — Mary Barker, BA. Bookstore manager — B.C. Gillie.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Engineering — O. Cochkanoff, BASc, MASc, PhD. Assistant dean, graduate studies and research — W. Carson, BSc, MSc, PhD. Assistant dean, undergraduate studies — D.M. Lewis, BEng, MEng.

DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL Architecture — P. Manning, AADipl, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Applied mathematics — J.F. Goodfellow (acting), BSc, PhD. Bio-resources engineering — J.C.

MacKinnon, BEng, MScEng, PhD. Chemical engineering — G.D. MacKay, BEng, MEng, PhD. Civil engineering — G.G. Meyerhof, BSc, MSc, PhD, DSc, DrIng, FEIC, FRSC. Electrical engineering — O.K. Gashus, BSc, PhD. Industrial engineering — B. Worrall, BSc, PhD. Mechanical engineering — J.L. Warner, BEng, SM, PhD. Mining and metallurgical engineering — K.V. Gow, BASc, MSc, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The college is non-denominational and co-educational. It is governed by a board of governors, the controlling body in all matters pertaining to the college, a senate, faculties and faculty councils which are responsible for academic policy.

BACKGROUND The Nova Scotia Technical College was authorized by an act of the provincial legislature in 1907. Teaching began in 1909 and the first degrees were awarded in 1910. In 1947 the act of 1907 was repealed and replaced by two new acts which separated engineering education and secondary technical education and provided for the establishment of graduate studies. The college now confines its activities to work at the university level.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors consists of the president of the college; the minister of education; 10 members appointed by the governor-in-council not fewer than five of whom shall be representatives of the universities and colleges which are associated with, or co-operate in the educational programs of the college; these representatives to be appointed in consultation with the universities and colleges; four members elected by the alumni association of the college; three members

appointed by the board; three members, one elected by and from each of the faculties of engineering, graduate studies and the school of architecture; two members elected by and from the senate.

The board of governors is the controlling body in all administrative and academic matters pertaining to the college.

SENATE The Senate consists of the president; the academic deans; the academic directors; the registrar; the librarian; the heads of academic departments; a representative elected by the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia; a representative elected by the Nova Scotia Association of Architects; one representative from each of the faculties of engineering, graduate studies and the school of architecture — elected in each case by such faculty; two representatives elected from and by the board; one representative who must be a professional engineer and who must not be a registered student, elected by the registered students of the college; one representative who must be a registered architect and who must not be a registered student, elected by the registered students of the college; all full professors of the college; members appointed from other institutions by the senate not fewer than five of whom are representatives of the universities and colleges which are associated with or co-operate in the educational programs of the college, as designated by the board of governors, and after consultation with the universities and colleges.

The senate has general supervision over all academic affairs and is responsible for the co-ordination of the academic work with that given by the associated universities. The senate also, on the recommendation of the faculties, provides for and recommends to convocation the conferring of all degrees.

INCOME (1974-75) Operational income \$4,292,995, 80% from public funds, 10% from student fees and 10% other. Details published in the annual report.

PUBLICATIONS Calendar of the college, annual. Bulletin of graduate studies, annual. Obtainable from the office of the registrar. Annual report obtainable from the office of the president.

ACADEMIC YEAR Architecture, undergraduate — September to August for Co-op One, January to December for Co-op Two, both with three terms, September to May for Co-op Three with two terms. Engineering, undergraduate — September to May with two terms. Graduate studies — twelve months with normal commencement in September.

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, RESIDENCE, AND LIBRARY The college is located in the heart of the city of Halifax (population 256,155), the provincial capital, on a site of 13 acres. There are 11 buildings containing classrooms, laboratories, a computer centre, research facilities in all departments, the administration, a gymnasium, a common room, a library (50,000 volumes and 900 periodical subscriptions) and a men's residence, M.M. O'Brien hall, for 132 students.

STUDENT LIFE Student branches or faculty counsellors are established for many Canadian and international societies and institutes associated with the profession of engineering. The Architectural Undergraduate Society organizes talks, film and slide showings and social events. Active programs are run throughout the year that provide opportunities to meet members of the professions and the general public. Sports and major social events are organized by the Students' Society. Foreign students are welcomed by various ethnic societies organized outside of the

college. Medical and hospital services mainly free to Nova Scotia residents. Some medical insurance purchased by students and staff for special purposes.

BOOKSTORE Textbooks and supplies at cost plus small mark-up.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT A placement office is maintained to organize a program of interviews with company representatives who are recruiting prospective graduates during their final year of study. Assistance is also given in obtaining part-time and summer jobs for students. Information about companies is available in the reading room of the placement office. Students are encouraged to avail themselves of this information and the placement service.

STUDENT UNION Nova Scotia Technical College Students' Society — the objectives of the society are: 1. to provide an approved and recognized form of student government; 2. to enable members to plan, direct and participate in extracurricular student activities.

It functions through a council composed of: president; vice-president; treasurer; athletic committee chairman; social committee chairman; publicity committee chairman; internal affairs committee chairman; editor of "Tech Flash"; representatives of junior and senior classes, the architectural school and graduates society.

General meetings are held twice during the college year. At the fall meeting on the first of October the society's activities are outlined and an estimated budget presented. The representatives of the junior classes are elected by their respective classes during the first week in October. At the spring meeting the society's activities are reviewed and candidates for executive offices are introduced. Elections are held the following day. Graduate students are members of the students' society.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as follows: engineering — A — excellent (80-100%); B — good (70-79%); C — acceptable (60-69%); D — conditional (50-59%); E — failure (30-49%); F — complete failure (0-29%).

Architecture — Pass, fail, incomplete.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Canada student loans plan available to Canadian citizens and to landed immigrants of one-year residence who intend to remain in Canada after their graduation. For residents of Quebec, the Quebec student assistance scheme is applicable. Undergraduate: several industrial scholarships to the amount of tuition fees, or more, may be applied for after registration. Graduate: most major fellowships in the appropriate fields are tenable at the college; grants-in-aid of research to professors from varied sources are available for support of students; a limited number of teaching assistantships are available for awarding after registration.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are held, or assessments are made at the end of each term for each subject. Promotion is by year or academic period. Supplementary examinations are given within defined limits of failures or incompletions (see calendar).

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the chancellor at annual convocation in May.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year — full-time: (a) undergraduate, \$325 per term; (b) graduate, \$650 minimum.

Students' societies fees: undergraduate engineering, \$50; undergraduate architecture, \$37-54; graduate, \$50.

Residence rates, board and room, \$600 in double, \$647.50 in single, per term.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Architecture, undergraduate. A student must present a transcript showing that he has successfully completed at least two years in any course of study at any recognized university. One mathematics course is mandatory unless an entrance examination is sat. A letter of recommendation from the university is also required.

Engineering undergraduate students normally enter the junior year after completion of a program of studies at one of the following associated universities: Acadia, Dalhousie, Mount Allison, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Prince Edward Island, St. Francis Xavier, Saint Mary's. The program of studies at the associated universities is normally of three years duration, but a new, optional, two-year program is being introduced. Students who have completed equivalent studies at other universities may apply for admission.

Postgraduate. A student must have a first degree with high standing in the appropriate studies and supply the documentation required by the application forms; letters of recommendation from two professors; certified or official transcripts of academic record; and a brief description of previous schooling and plans for graduate work.

Closing date for receipt of applications

All applications must be received by July 2 for undergraduate programs.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARCHITECTURE

Faculty of the school of architecture

Bachelor of architecture (BArch). Four years after transfer from university with appropriate credits (see admission requirements). This is a co-operative program.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of architecture (MArch). At least one year from BArch.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Two years after transfer with diploma from Acadia, Dalhousie, Mount Allison, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Prince Edward Island, St. Francis Xavier, or Saint Mary's universities. Specialization offered in agricultural, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, and mining engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies

Graduate programs offered in all fields of engineering listed for BEng.

Master of engineering (MEng). At least one year from bachelor's degree in engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from the master's degree in engineering, or three years from the bachelor's degree in engineering.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For no university credit

The department of extension offers refresher, general, and specialist courses in the evenings for architects and engineers. Special courses for specific groups or industries can be arranged. These can be concentrated or extended courses and given at the college or on industry premises.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE The Atlantic Industrial Research Institute is an adjunct to the college with its aims to encourage, co-ordinate, direct, and administer programs and contracts of engineering and industrial research for public and private industry in the Atlantic provinces. Director — T.J. Gray, BSc, PhD.

THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN EDUCATION*

262 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6

Telephone: 416-923-6641

Cable: OISETOR

TELEX: 06-217720

Inquiries concerning graduate studies in education should be directed to the coordinator of graduate studies, and general inquiries to the office of the director.

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chairman, board of governors — S.L.G. Chapman, BA. Director — Clifford Pitt, MA, PhD. Assistant director — Robin Farquhar, MA, PhD. Coordinator of graduate studies — Clive Beck, BEd, BA, PhD. Coordinator of research and development studies — David Brison, MA, EdD. Coordinator of field development — Mark Holmes, BA, PhD. Chief librarian — Shirley Wigmore, MLS. Head, publications — John Main, BEd. Supervisor, computing services group — Richard Wolfe, BA. Director, educational clinic — Harry Silverman, MA, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Adult education — Alan Thomas, MA, PhD. Applied psychology — Clifford Christensen, MA, PhD. Computer applications — William Olivier, MA, PhD.

Curriculum — Michael Connelly, MSc, PhD. Educational administration — Thomas Williams, MA, PhD. Educational planning — Joseph Farrell, BS, PhD. History and philosophy of education — Ian Winchester, BSc, DPhil. Measurement and evaluation — Shizuhiko Nishisato, MA, PhD. Sociology in education — Edward Harvey, MA, PhD. Special education — Harry Silverman, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION OISE is a coeducational college chartered by the Ontario legislature and affiliated with the University of Toronto for graduate studies purposes. In addition to conducting programs of graduate study in education, OISE undertakes research in education and assists in the implementation of the findings of educational studies. It is under the control of a board of governors that reports to the provincial minister of education.

BACKGROUND OISE was established July 1, 1965 by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education Act, 1965. The act brought into one organization the former departments of educational research and graduate studies of the University of Toronto's Ontario College of Education. One year later the Ontario Curriculum Institute became part of OISE. Although OISE has the right to grant degrees, it entered into an agreement of affiliation with the University of Toronto, so that its graduates receive University of Toronto degrees.

The institute is organized into 10 academic departments, each concerned with conducting research in a particular field of

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

education and with the development of better educational methods and materials. The departments include: adult education, applied psychology, computer applications, curriculum, educational administration, educational planning, history and philosophy of education, measurement and evaluation, sociology in education, and special education. A degree program is also offered in the field of higher education, and certificate programs in adult education and school management. Programs of graduate study are offered in each department and are coordinated by the office of the coordinator of graduate studies. OISE also offers, off-campus, some sections of courses in MEd programs in order to make graduate study in education more readily available. The facilities of the institute enable advanced graduate students to participate directly in research or development programs in their field of scholarly interest. The institute's field development program, carried out largely through nine field centres serving all regions of the province, helps demonstrate and implement research findings and new curriculum materials, and assists local educators. Faculty and students can participate in the program, either through the centres or the departments.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board of governors includes the director of the institute, four members of its administrative and instructional staff, and 30 representatives of provincial educational organizations and the general public, for a total membership of 35. With the exception of the director, who is appointed by the board, the members are appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council upon the recommendation of the minister of education. The affairs of the institute are under the management and control of the board.

INCOME For the fiscal year ending April 30, 1975, the institute's revenue was \$12,126,000. About 83% of the revenue was received through grants from the province of Ontario, about 5% from special research grants (particularly private foundations), about 5% from student fees, and the remaining 7% from other sources.

PUBLICATIONS OISE Bulletin, Graduate Degrees in Education, University of Toronto. Published every February, the bulletin describes admission requirements and programs of study for the forthcoming academic year. Available from the institute's office of graduate studies. Annual reports can be obtained from the information office and list of current research and development projects from the office of the coordinator of graduate studies. Student newspaper — *Gradoise*. The institute has a publication division that plans and supervises the publication and promotion of both print and non-print materials developed by members of staff. The division also provides editing, design, and production services to staff members.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August, with required pre-session reading and post-session papers.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The institute is housed in a 12-storey building on Bloor Street West near St. George Street, in the centre of Toronto. (Population of metropolitan Toronto is 2.2 million.)

COMPUTER FACILITIES A range of computing facilities is available to meet the data processing needs of staff and students. A computing services group provides statistical and data management packages, programming consultation, a reference library, and courses. Facilities include access to the IBM 370/168 at the University of Toronto Computing Centre and to various

time-sharing services through interactive terminals. In-house time-sharing systems are also available for instruction and experimentation in interactive computing. Two computers are used, a TSS/9 and a DECSYSTEM-10.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation can be obtained at the University of Toronto, although the number of rooms available for graduate students is not large. The university's housing service will help students to find off-campus accommodation.

LIBRARIES The library includes holdings in education and related areas, particularly among the humanities and social sciences, comprising more than 350,000 items. Some 4,000 active serial titles are recorded. The collection is strongly multi-media in character, including films, audio-cassettes, microfilm and microfiche holdings, and specialized instructional materials for levels K-13. (The latter stress innovative approaches to the development of curriculum materials.) Specialized collections include a press clipping file related to Ontario education, instructional resources representative of standardized tests, and a comprehensive collection of school textbooks authorized for use in Ontario during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Certain of these materials are restricted to in-library use, or to borrowing only by the OISE community. Library staff provide advice on the development of bibliographies associated with the institute's specialized subject fields, and the library is associated with a project providing on-line searches of commercial data bases. Central libraries of the University of Toronto are within ten minutes' walking distance of OISE. Under the terms of an affiliation agreement, their collections and services are extended to OISE faculty and students. OISE library holdings are included in the University of Toronto Union Catalogue.

STUDENT LIFE A special advisor to overseas students is on staff at OISE. The University of Toronto International Student Centre, 33 St. George Street, also offers services and facilities to overseas students. Inquiries regarding customs regulations, accommodation, medical and hospital insurance, etc., should be directed to the office of the coordinator of graduate studies, OISE.

MEDICAL SERVICES The facilities of the University of Toronto health services are available to faculty members and to registered students of OISE. No special fee is required. The service includes first-aid, consultation with a physician, and psychiatric advice. It does not include dental care.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE Publications and teaching/learning materials produced by OISE can be purchased either at the institute or by mail. Discount policy: 10% to students and OISE staff and on orders of 5 copies or more to schools and school boards; 20% to booksellers and on orders of 50 copies or more to educational and professional associations, including public libraries.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION All OISE students, both full- and part-time, are members of the Graduate Students' Association. Its objectives are as follows: 1) to coordinate the governmental activities of students in the various departments of the institute, the institute assembly, its standing committees, and any ad hoc committees; 2) to promote and maintain communication between OISE students and OISE administration; 3) to act as a representative of OISE students, or any one of them, on all matters in which representation may be in the interests of such students; 4) to promote and maintain responsible student government at OISE; 5) to initiate, sponsor,

coordinate, and promote athletic, cultural, and social events in which OISE students may be interested; 6) to promote the welfare and interests of the individuals registered as full-time, part-time, or special students at OISE.

GRADING SYSTEM Seven-point grading system as follows: A+ 9; A 8; A- 7; B+ 6; B 5; B- 4; and F failure.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education offers students financial awards to support programs of full-time graduate study. The students must qualify for an award on the basis of academic ability and professional promise. The amount and type of award may vary with the student's financial need, the academic program, and the policies of the individual academic departments. For further information and application forms, write the office of the coordinator of graduate studies, OISE.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are held at the discretion of the instructor, and if required, are given at the conclusion of the course.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year; full time \$600. Miscellaneous compulsory fees per year, \$51.50.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS A minimum of second-class standing in the final year of an appropriate undergraduate degree is required for admission to graduate programs in educational theory. For detailed requirements for various degree programs, see pages 19 to 27 of the OISE bulletin.

Closing date for receipt of applications

February 1, 1976 is the final date for receiving application for admission forms for the 1976/77 regular session for full-time students who are also applying for financial assistance. March 15, 1976 is the final date for receiving application for admission forms for the 1976 summer session. June 10, 1976 is the final date for receiving application for admission forms for the 1976/77 regular session for part-time students only.

COURSES AND DEGREES

EDUCATION

Master of education (MEd). One regular academic session and one summer if pursued on a full-time basis. This degree can be taken on a part-time basis but must be completed within six years from first enrolment as an MEd candidate. Admission is based on either a four-year or a three-year BA, or equivalent, with second-class standing or better in the final year, teacher certification and one year of teaching experience.

Master of arts (MA). One academic year plus a thesis from a closely related four-year BA or equivalent, two years from a three-year BA or equivalent, or from a four-year BA that is not closely

related to the proposed field of graduate study, with second-class standing or better in the final year. One-third of a year advanced standing will be granted in a two-year program for teacher certification. The time limit for completion of the degree is five years from commencement of program at the four-year BA level or equivalent. A year of residence is required for this degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years of residence are required beyond the MA if continuing in relevant area of specialization. The degree must be completed within six years of the date of first PhD enrolment after a relevant MA.

Doctor of education (EdD). A basic requirement for admission is either the University of Toronto MEd or MA in educational theory, or the equivalent, with high standing. Applicants whose master's work did not include a thesis will be required to complete a qualifying research paper (QRP). The minimum residence requirement is one academic year of full-time study. The latest information regarding admission requirements and programs of study in particular sub-fields may be obtained by contacting the office of the coordinator of graduate studies, Ontario.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

During the regular academic session a considerable number of courses are scheduled after hours for part-time students. The summer session offers courses primarily for MEd programs, although under certain circumstances MA, PhD and EdD students may also take summer courses for degree credit.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE OISE is itself a research institute.

In addition to their teaching duties, academic staff carry out a program of research and development in education, assisted by a large research support staff. Strong emphasis is placed on interdisciplinary and interdepartmental projects. Specifications for projects supported by external agencies are determined by the funding agencies. Internal research and development funds are allocated competitively on the basis of project quality and relevance to priorities identified by the institute in consideration of the needs of education in Ontario and the capabilities of the institute.

Current priorities include: (1) development of Canadian studies materials and fostering of bilingualism in both English- and French-speaking students, with emphasis on the needs of Franco-Ontarian schools; (2) study of the process of educational innovation itself and development of innovative approaches to the learning situation; (3) development of problem-solving and basic intellectual skills in children; (4) analysis and development of methodology for educational policy decision-making and implementation. Other areas of emphasis include programming and materials for special groups (e.g., children with special education needs resulting from psychological or physiological characteristics, indigenous peoples, immigrants, women); selection, preparation, utilization and role definition of teachers and other school personnel; development of curriculum materials (print, multi-media, CAI, film and videotape); analysis of aims, evaluation and replanning of educational systems; early childhood education; and adult education.

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA*

English version follows/Le texte anglais se trouve à la suite

Ottawa (Ontario) K1N 6N5

Téléphone: 613-231-3311

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au registraire

DIRECTION ET CADRES Chancelier — Le très honorable
Gérald Fauteux, CP, CC, BA, LLL, LLD, DCL. Recteur et vice-
chancelier — Roger Guindon, omi, CC, BA, LPh, LTh, DTh,
LLD. Vice-recteur à l'enseignement et à la recherche — Maurice
Chagnon, LPh, MA, PhD. Vice-recteur (administration) — Allan
Gillmore, BA. Vice-recteur adjoint (recherche institutionnelle et
planification) — Jean-Marie Joly, PhD. Vice-recteur adjoint
(services scolaires) — Pierre Boulet, BA, BCom, MScCom. Vice-
recteur adjoint (relations de travail) — Trefflé Lacombe, BCom,
BA, MA. Vice-recteur adjoint (administration) — Jack McCarthy,
CA, ACIS. Vice-recteur adjoint (services administratifs) —
Charles Perron. Secrétaire — Paul-É. Drouin, omi, LPh, BA,
MA(ScMéd), MLS. Registraire — Raymond Labelle, BA, LPh.
Registraire adjoint (admissions) — poste vacant. Registraire
adjoint (systèmes, dossiers et statistiques) — Jean Boyer.
Bibliothécaire en chef, bibliothèques de l'université — Hans
Möller, PhD. Directeur, aide financière à l'étudiant — Michel
Leduc, BCom. Secrétaire général, Association des anciens — H.-
Olivier Pelletier, BA. Directeur, aumônerie — Jacques Pilon, csv,

BPéd, MEd. Directeur, Centre de communications et de moyens
didactiques — Bernard LeTremble. Éducation permanente — poste
vacant. Directeur, Les éditions de l'Université d'Ottawa —
Léopold Lanctôt, omi, BA, LPh, LTh, LDC. Directeur, logement
— André Carignan, BA, BEd, MEd. Directeur, restauration et
congrès — Franco Monopoli. Directeur, planification et
construction — Witold Kubasiewicz, DiplIng(Arch). Directeur,
relations extérieures — G.-William Boss, BA. Directeur, service de
placement — poste vacant. Directeur, service de santé — William
Howe, MD. Directeur, service des finances — Rhéo Brisson, CA.

DOYENS DES FACULTÉS Arts — Marcel Hamelin, BA,
LèsL, DLett. Droit (section de common law) — H.A. Hubbard,
BA, du Barreau de l'Ontario. Droit (section de droit civil) —
Gérald Beaudoin, BA, LLL, MA(Droit), DiplESD. Éducation —
Lionel-P. Desjarlais, BA, BPéd, MA, PhD. Médecine — J.-Jacques
Lussier, OC, BA, MSc, MD, PhD, FICS. Philosophie — Pierre
Laberge, BA, LTh, DPh. Psychologie — Henry Edwards, BA,
MA(Ps), PhD. Sciences de la gestion — poste vacant. Sciences et
génie — Antoine D'Iorio, BSc, PhD, MSRC. Sciences sociales —
Denis Carrier, MScCom, DiplEs(ScPol), DUP.

DOYENS DES ÉCOLES Études supérieures — Paul Hagen,
MB, FCIC. Sciences de l'activité physique et du loisir — W.A.R.
Orban, BSc, MS, PhD, FACSM. Sciences infirmières — Marie des
Ange Loyer, RN, BScPHN, MA, MPH, MEd, FAPHA.

DIRECTEURS DE DÉPARTEMENT Administration
publique — Walter Baker, MA, PhD. Anatomie — Marc

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

Colonnier, BA, BPh, MD, MSc, PhD, MSRCan. Anesthésie – Lloyd Hampson (intérimaire), MD, DiplAn. Biochimie – Donald Layne, MSc, PhD. Biologie – Gordin Kaplan, PhD. Chimie – Hans Baer, DrRerNat, FCIC. Chirurgie – Walter Waddell (intérimaire), MD, FRCSCan. Coopération internationale – Louis Sabourin, BA, LLL, DiplLittCont, DiplScPol, PhD. Criminologie – Cleobis Jayewardene, MB, AM, PhD. Diététique – Lucie Blondeau, end, BScD, MS, PhD. Éducation – Gérald Brûlé, BA, MEd (Section: formation des enseignants); Claude MacNeil, BA, BEd, MEd, PhD (Section: programmes des 2^e et 3^e cycles). Éducation physique – Léo Deschênes, BA(EdPhys), MEdPhys(Adm). English – Glenn Clever, PhD. Épidémiologie et médecine sociale – John Last, MB, DiplPh, FRSM, FAPHA. Études anciennes – Denis Brearley, PhD. Études slaves – Constantine Bida, PhD. Génie chimique – Benjamin C.-Y. Lu, MASC, PhD, FCIC. Génie civil – D.R. Townsend, BSc, PhD. Génie électrique – Clément Lemyre, BScA, PhD, DIC. Génie mécanique – Alexander Krausz, PhD. Géographie et aménagement régional – Denis St-Onge, BA, LSc, DSc. Géologie – Alec Baer, PhD. Gestion des services de la santé – Danielle Letouzé, LScEcon, PhD. Histoire – Jacques Monet, sj, BA, LPh, LTh, MA, PhD. Histologie et embryologie – Leonard-F. Bélanger, BA, MD, MMSc, MSRC. Informatique – Louis Birta, BASc, MS, PhD.

Kinanthropologie – Maurice Jetté, MS(PhysEd), PhD. Langues modernes – Margaret Stanley, BA, LèsL. Langues vivantes, Institut des – Raymond Leblanc, BA, BPéd, LèsL, DiplEA, PhD. Lettres françaises – René Dionne, MA, LPh, LèsL, DLett. Linguistique – Guy Rondeau, BA, BPéd, DES, DLett. Mathématiques – Rémi Vaillancourt, omi, BA, BPh, BA(Phil), LPh, BSc, BTh, LTh, MTh, MSc, PhD. Médecine – Kennedy Smiley, BA, MD, FRCPCan. Médecine familiale – Campbell Lamont, MD, CertCFPCan, DiplABFP. Microbiologie et immunologie – John Westwood, BA, MB, DiplBact, MRCS, LRCP. Musique – François Bernier, BA. Obstétrique et gynécologie – Gilles Hurteau, BA, MD, FRCSCan, FACOG. Ophtalmologie – A.G. Watson, MB, FRCSCan, FACS. Oto-rhino-laryngologie – G.-Guy Laframboise (intérimaire), BA, MD, FRCSCan. Pathologie – poste vacant. Pédiatrie – James McKee, MD, FRCPCan, FCCP. Pharmacologie – Radhey Singhal (intérimaire), MSc, PhD. Physiologie – Geza Hetenyi, MD, PhD. Physique – Gilles Lamarche, MSc, PhD. Psychiatrie – Gérald Sarwer-Foner, BA, MD, DiplPsy, FRCPCan, FRCPSy, FAPA, FACP. Radiologie – Conway Don, MB, DiplMR(D), MRCP, FFR. Recherche opérationnelle et planification – Wilson Price, BAcA, MSc, PhD. Récréologie – Edward Storey, BA, BPE, MS, PhD. Science économique – Philippe Crabbé, LLD, LScEcon. Science politique – André Vachet, BA, BPh, LPh, DUP. Sciences commerciales – William Radburn, CA, BCom, MBA. Sciences religieuses – Norman Pagé, ptre, BA, LèsL. Sociologie – Ronald D'Costa, BA, MA, LScPolSoc, DiplSP, DScPolSoc. Arts visuels et théâtre – Suzanne Rivard-LeMoine. Traducteurs et (d') interprètes (École de) – Brian Harris, BA.

RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX L'Université d'Ottawa est une institution bilingue, mixte, et privée, subventionnée par le gouvernement de l'Ontario. L'administration de l'université est la responsabilité d'un bureau de gouverneurs et d'un sénat.

HISTORIQUE Le Collège de Bytown, future Université d'Ottawa, a été fondé en 1848 par les missionnaires oblats de Marie-Immaculée. Érigée en corporation en 1849, l'institution a pris le nom de Collège d'Ottawa en 1861. Quelques années plus tard, soit en 1866, le gouvernement d'Union octroyait au collège une charte d'université. En 1889, le Pape Léon XIII accordait à l'université une charte pontificale. La charte civile remaniée était sanctionnée par la législature de l'Ontario en 1933. La charte

pontificale amendée recevait une nouvelle approbation de Rome en 1934. Au mois de juillet 1965, les facultés de théologie et de droit canonique ont été groupées sous l'Université Saint-Paul, institution fédérée à la nouvelle Université d'Ottawa avec représentation au sénat. L'administration de l'Université d'Ottawa est passée à un bureau de gouverneurs mais le sénat a conservé la responsabilité des décisions dans le domaine de l'enseignement universitaire.

BUREAU DE GOUVERNEURS Les décisions sur les plans administratif et financier relèvent du bureau des gouverneurs qui est constitué d'un maximum de 32 membres dont huit élus par la collectivité universitaire: deux par le sénat, deux par le personnel enseignant, deux par les étudiants et deux par les anciens diplômés.

SÉNAT Le sénat a pleine autorité sur les questions relatives à l'enseignement et à la recherche, et sur les politiques de l'université. Le sénat se compose du doyen, du secrétaire et d'un membre élu de chaque faculté; du doyen et d'un membre élu de chaque école. Quatre étudiants et d'autres membres élus en font également partie.

REVENUS (1973-74) Total \$42,391,947. Subventions gouvernementales, 79.6%; frais de scolarité, 19.3%; divers, 1.1%.

PUBLICATIONS S'adresser au Service de l'admission. Annuaire général; admission au baccalauréat; aide financière; arts; common law; cours d'été; cours du soir; cours par correspondance; droit civil; éducation; études supérieures*; formation des enseignants; médecine; philosophie; psychologie; renseignements à l'usage des candidats de pays étrangers; renseignements généraux; sciences de l'activité physique et du loisir; sciences de la gestion; sciences et génie; sciences infirmières; sciences sociales; vie étudiante**. *S'adresser à l'École des études supérieures. **S'adresser au directeur des services aux étudiants.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Études de baccalauréat – année régulière: de la mi-septembre à la fin d'avril. Cours d'été: du début de juillet à la mi-août. Études supérieures – trois périodes: septembre-décembre; janvier-avril; mai-août.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS L'université occupe, dans la capitale nationale, une bonne partie du quartier de la Côte de Sable. Le campus couvre une superficie de 42 acres et s'étend sur une longueur d'environ un mille, le long de la rive est du canal Rideau. D'ici une vingtaine d'années, la superficie du campus atteindra 83 acres. On y compte actuellement quinze édifices contenant salles de cours et laboratoires, et quatre résidences d'étudiants.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Les services du logement et de la restauration rassemblent, sous deux directions séparées, un ensemble de bureaux dont les objectifs fondamentaux sont de veiller à ce que tous les étudiants aient un logement convenable sur le campus ou à l'extérieur et de s'assurer que les services de la restauration sur le campus fonctionnent efficacement. Seuls les étudiants à plein temps peuvent être admis. Les résidences universitaires, pouvant loger étudiants et étudiantes, sont au nombre de quatre: les pavillons Marchand (347), LeBlanc (110), Stanton (357), et Thompson (450).

BIBLIOTHÈQUES L'université offre un choix considérable de bibliothèques la plupart spécialisées. La collection totale des volumes se chiffre à environ 800,000 volumes, 9,000 revues ou périodiques et 600,000 documents (manuscrits, microformes, cartes géographiques, photographies aériennes, disques, rubans magnétiques, et diapositives).

La nouvelle bibliothèque générale (humanités et sciences sociales), terminée en 1972, contient plus de 455,067 volumes et s'accroît rapidement. Elle édifie présentement un répertoire de toutes les collections qui existent sur le campus. La bibliothèque Vanier dessert la faculté de médecine et la faculté des sciences et de génie. Elle contient environ 120,000 volumes et reçoit quelque 3,012 revues ou périodiques.

Les facultés ou école suivantes ont aussi leur propre bibliothèque: faculté de psychologie; faculté d'éducation et section de la formation des enseignants; faculté de droit (section de droit civil et section de common law); école des sciences infirmières.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE La vie sur le campus est animée par différents services offerts aux étudiants: le service du logement et de la restauration, le service de santé, le service de consultation, les services des sports et de la récréation, le bureau de placement, le service de l'aumônerie, le service des affaires étudiantes, le service de l'animation culturelle, le bureau de l'aide financière. Ces services sont rendus possibles grâce à la collaboration et à la participation des étudiants, et collaborent étroitement avec les associations étudiantes et professionnelles sur le campus ainsi qu'avec les facultés, les écoles et les services administratifs. Quant à la Fédération des étudiants de l'université, elle offre des services tels que: un service d'orientation pour les nouveaux, la boutique étudiante, le Pub, une garderie pour enfants, deux journaux (La Rotonde, The Fulcrum), un annuaire, un studio de photographie, des voyages à rabais, etc.

SERVICES MÉDICAUX Le Service de santé entre en vigueur pour les étudiants diplômés et pré-diplômés à temps complet, dès la journée d'inscription, pour une année universitaire de 32 semaines, au coût de \$20 par étudiant payables avec les frais d'administration.

CONSULTATION Le Service de consultation de l'université offre aux étudiants inscrits à temps complet plusieurs services d'orientation et de consultation professionnelles: examens psychométriques, bibliothèque d'information scolaire et professionnelle, séminaires sur les méthodes de travail, orientation scolaire et professionnelle, consultation personnelle et groupes de développement personnel. Les étudiants peuvent avoir recours à ces services en tout temps de l'année universitaire. L'usage de ces services est facultatif et gratuit. L'étudiant doit prendre lui-même un rendez-vous. Les entrevues ont lieu dans les locaux du service de consultation et se font sur base confidentielle.

LIBRAIRIE UNIVERSITAIRE La librairie de l'Université d'Ottawa compte parmi les nombreux services mis à la disposition des étudiants. Il s'agit d'une entreprise à but non lucratif dont l'université a la propriété et la gestion.

EMPLOI DES ÉTUDIANTS Le Bureau de placement possède tous les renseignements essentiels concernant les possibilités d'emploi permanent, renseignements qui permettent aux gradués de faire un choix judicieux. Le bureau s'efforce aussi de trouver un emploi à temps partiel, pendant l'année, aux étudiants qui en font la demande.

UNION DES ÉTUDIANTS La Fédération des étudiants de l'Université d'Ottawa groupe plus de 15 facultés et écoles. Créée afin de remplacer une fédération aux structures désuètes et fortement centralisées, elle rassemble en un conseil étudiant les représentants des diverses facultés et écoles. Ces derniers constituent donc le corps législatif de la fédération qui fonctionne en vue de donner aux étudiants le plus grand nombre de services. Le président de la fédération, le commissaire à la représentation, le commissaire aux services ainsi que le commissaire aux finances

sont élus par le corps étudiant en général et, de pair avec leur commission (composée de membres du conseil étudiant), voient à la rédaction de politiques et de programmes. Le conseil étudiant est le seul organisme qui peut parler au nom des étudiants de l'Université d'Ottawa.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Au niveau du baccalauréat: A+, 90-100%; A, 85-89%; A-, 80-84%; B+, 75-79%; B, 70-74%; C+, 66-69%; C, 60-65%; D+, 55-59%; D, 50-54%; E, 40-49%, échec avec droit de reprise; F, 0-39%, échec sans droit de reprise.

Au niveau des études supérieures: A+, 90-100%; A, 85-89%; A-, 80-84%; B+, 75-79%; B, 70-74%; C+, 66-69%; échec, moins de 66%.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, de nombreuses compagnies, fondations et associations offrent des bourses et des prêts aux étudiants inscrits à temps complet au programme du baccalauréat et aux études supérieures.

L'université elle-même attribue chaque année, à l'admission, un certain nombre de bourses d'excellence aux candidats admis aux études à temps complet. Les bourses accordées aux élèves d'école secondaire admis à l'année pré-universitaire ou à la première année d'un programme de baccalauréat sont renouvelables pendant quatre ans. Dans le cas des candidats admis à s'inscrire en common law, en criminologie, en droit civil, en éducation ou en médecine, les bourses d'admission ne sont pas renouvelables. En outre, l'université offre annuellement des bourses d'excellence aux étudiants non diplômés inscrits à temps complet qui ont obtenu, aux examens de fin d'année, des résultats au-dessus de la moyenne. Pour plus de renseignements, veuillez consulter la brochure sur l'aide financière.

COLLATION DES GRADES Les collations des grades ont lieu au printemps et à l'automne. Le chancelier de l'université confère les grades.

DROITS D'INSCRIPTION Étudiants à temps complet — les droits indiqués comprennent les frais de scolarité et les frais accessoires. (a) Baccalauréat, par année: pré-universitaire (sciences), \$597; arts, diététique, droit, éducation (BEd), éducation physique et récréation, philosophie, sciences commerciales, sciences de la gestion, sciences infirmières, sciences sociales, \$647; formation des enseignants, \$662; génie, sciences, \$722; médecine, \$817; musique (arts), \$672; (b) études supérieures (y compris l'année propédeutique): par trimestre (quatre mois), \$316.

Étudiants à temps partiel — frais de scolarité. (a) Baccalauréat: chaque cours, \$118-\$138; chaque demi-cours, \$59. (b) Études supérieures, chaque cours de 4 crédits ou plus, \$140; chaque cours de 3 crédits ou moins, \$70.

Frais de logement. Par année \$575-\$650.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Année pré-universitaire

1. 12^e année de l'Ontario ou l'équivalent - moyenne générale de 65% et au moins 65% en sciences et en mathématiques. Minimum de six matières. 2. Conditions particulières. Sciences et génie en vue de: sciences, génie, sciences infirmières — français ou English, mathématiques, sciences (physique XI et chimie XII); au moins trois matières de: anglais ou English, géographie, histoire,

mathématiques, sciences, autre langue, art ou musique, pas plus d'une matière en commerce ou en technologie.

Première année

1. 13^e année de l'Ontario ou l'équivalent, au moins six crédits dans les matières voulues; moyenne générale de 60% et un minimum de 50% dans chaque matière. Documents requis - a) notes des trois dernières années du secondaire; b) rapport confidentiel du directeur.

2. Conditions particulières. Arts (cours général) — français (un crédit). Diététique — français (un crédit), chimie (un crédit), mathématiques: fonctions et relations plus mathématiques-calcul ou une mathématique plus physique (deux crédits). Musique (éducation, composition, musicologie, interprétation) — français (un crédit), audition et test écrit. Interprétation — exceptionnellement, admissibles après 12^e année de l'Ontario ou l'équivalent. Sciences de l'activité physique et du loisir — français (un crédit). Sciences sociales — aucune condition particulière. Science économique — mathématiques: fonctions et relations (un crédit) et mathématiques-calcul (un crédit). Sciences de la gestion — français (un crédit), mathématiques: fonctions et relations, calcul et trois autres crédits. Sciences et génie — mathématiques: fonctions et relations (un crédit), mathématiques-calcul, ou mathématiques-algèbre (un crédit), chimie ou physique (un crédit). Recommandée — physique et chimie; 60% exigé en mathématiques-sciences. Sciences infirmières — français (un crédit), biologie (un crédit), chimie (un crédit), 65% exigé en biologie et en chimie. Les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles pourvu que ces études rencontrent les exigences ci-dessus.

Études professionnelles

Pour être admis en première année de common law, le candidat doit avoir complété, après l'immatriculation senior, au moins deux années d'un programme d'études universitaires conduisant à un premier grade. Pour être admis en première année de droit civil, le candidat doit détenir le baccalauréat ès arts, le diplôme d'études collégiales, ou un diplôme jugé équivalent. Pour être admis en première année de médecine, le candidat doit: a) avoir terminé avec succès dans une université ontarienne, les deux premières années du programme d'études d'un BSc ou d'un BA pourvu que ce programme comporte au moins une année d'études dans les matières suivantes: physique, chimie générale et inorganique, biologie générale ou zoologie et chimie inorganique; b) avoir terminé dans d'autres universités des études équivalentes à celles mentionnées à l'alinéa (a), pourvu que ces études rencontrent les exigences du Collège des médecins et chirurgiens de l'Ontario. Le fait de rencontrer les préalables ci-haut mentionnés n'assure pas l'admission.

Étudiants étrangers

Le candidat étranger qui ne désire pas s'établir en permanence au Canada est admis au pays à titre de résident temporaire (non-immigrant). Il doit se procurer quelques-uns — parfois la totalité — des documents suivants: a) une lettre d'une université canadienne l'informant qu'il est admis à cette université; b) une déclaration écrite certifiant que ses ressources suffiront à subvenir à son entretien durant toute la période de ses études; c) un passeport — tous les candidats étrangers, sauf les candidats des États-Unis, doivent être munis d'un passeport; d) un visa — on exige ce document de tous les candidats étrangers, sauf des sujets britanniques, des citoyens des pays du Commonwealth, de l'Irlande ou de la France et des résidents permanents légaux des États-Unis. Pour obtenir un visa, les candidats étrangers

s'adressent à l'ambassade ou au consulat du Canada dans leur pays. Ils peuvent également s'adresser aux bureaux de l'immigration canadienne; e) un certificat de vaccination — la plupart des candidats étrangers, sauf ceux des États-Unis, sont tenus de fournir un certificat de vaccination obtenu moins de trois ans avant leur arrivée au Canada; f) certificat médical — les étudiants étrangers dont le séjour au Canada dépassera douze mois doivent subir, avant de quitter leur pays, un examen médical complet, y compris une radiographie pulmonaire. Une simple attestation de médecin ne suffit pas. Les frais de l'examen et de la radiographie sont à la charge du candidat; g) certificat canadien d'entrée — ce document est remis à tout candidat étranger, à son arrivée au Canada, par les agents d'immigration. Tout candidat des États-Unis doit être muni d'un document attestant sa citoyenneté américaine (certificat de naissance, extrait de baptême, certificat de naturalisation, passeport). Un candidat des États-Unis qui n'est pas citoyen américain est tenu de fournir la preuve officielle qu'il réside dans ce pays légalement.

Candidats adultes

Un candidat adulte est admissible aux conditions suivantes: a) qu'il soit citoyen canadien ou résident permanent; b) qu'il soit âgé de 21 ans au 31 décembre de l'année de sa demande d'admission; c) qu'il n'ait pas fréquenté une autre université; d) qu'il n'ait pas fait d'études à temps complet dans une école secondaire depuis au moins deux ans; e) qu'il offre, au jugement du Comité d'admission, des garanties de succès scolaire. Le candidat adulte doit fournir les documents suivants: preuve d'âge, relevés de notes, deux lettres de recommandation, et s'il y a lieu, preuve de citoyenneté canadienne ou de statut de résident permanent.

Études supérieures

Le candidat qui a obtenu un baccalauréat spécialisé (ou l'équivalent) avec au moins la mention B pour les cours de spécialisation est admissible directement au programme d'études de la maîtrise dans la même discipline. Le candidat qui a obtenu un baccalauréat général avec au moins la mention B est admissible à l'année propédeutique.

Pour les études de doctorat, la condition normale d'admission est la maîtrise obtenue avec au moins la mention "distinction" ou un grade jugé équivalent.

À l'École des études supérieures la date limite pour les demandes d'admission varie selon la discipline choisie. Les demandes doivent avoir reçu l'approbation de l'École des études supérieures un mois avant le début du trimestre concerné.

COURS ET GRADES N.B. Les langues d'enseignement sont le français et l'anglais.

Administration correctionnelle, voir criminologie

Administration des affaires, voir sciences de la gestion

Administration publique, voir sciences de la gestion

ARTS

Faculté des arts

Certificat en théâtre. Programme d'un an.

Certificat supérieur en théâtre. Programme de deux ans.

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA). (a) Général, programme de trois ans. (b) Avec concentration, programme de trois ans. Concentrations possibles: allemand, art et archéologie classiques, arts plastiques, communications sociales, English**, espagnol, études anciennes, études slaves, French, géographie, histoire, histoire de l'art, histoire des religions, lettres anglaises*, lettres françaises, linguistique, mathématiques, musique, philosophie, photo-cinéma, science économique, science politique, sciences religieuses, sociologie, théâtre. (c) Avec spécialisation, programme de quatre ans. Domaines de spécialisation: arts visuels, communications sociales, English**, espagnol, études anciennes, géographie, histoire, langue et littérature françaises, langues et littératures slaves, lettres anglaises*, linguistique, mathématiques, musique, sciences religieuses, théâtre, traduction. Les programmes "majeure/mineure" ne s'offrent plus à la faculté des arts.

*Programme d'études destiné exclusivement aux francophones.

**L'enseignement est donné en anglais seulement.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Au moins un an après le BA avec spécialisation. Offerte en English, études slaves, géographie et aménagement régional, histoire, lettres françaises, linguistique appliquée, linguistique (option traduction), mathématiques, et sciences religieuses.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD). Au moins deux ans après la maîtrise. Offert dans les mêmes disciplines que la maîtrise, sauf en linguistique et langues modernes, linguistique (option traduction).

CRIMINOLOGIE

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise en administration correctionnelle (MAC). Deux ans après le baccalauréat. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en criminologie [MA(Crim)]. Deux ans après le baccalauréat. Thèse.

DIÉTÉTIQUE

Faculté des arts

Baccalauréat ès sciences avec spécialisation en diététique [BSc(Diét)]. Programme de quatre ans.

DROIT

Faculté de droit, section de droit civil

Licence en droit (LLL). Trois ans après le BA ou un diplôme jugé équivalent.

Diplôme de droit notarial (DiplDN). Programme de trois ans après la LLL.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise en droit (LLM). Au moins un an après la licence en droit ou un diplôme jugé équivalent. Thèse. Concentrations: droit privé, droit public.

Doctorat en droit (LLD). Au moins un an après la maîtrise en droit. Thèse.

DROIT CANONIQUE*

Faculté de droit canonique

Baccalauréat en droit canonique (BDC). Deux trimestres après un baccalauréat ou l'équivalent.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise en droit canonique (MDC). Un an après le BDC. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en droit canonique [MA(DC)]. Un an après le BDC. Thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie en droit canonique [PhD(DC)]. Deux ans après la MDC.

ÉDUCATION

Faculté d'éducation

Baccalauréat en éducation (BEEd). Un an après un baccalauréat. Les études du BEEd constituent l'année propédeutique de la maîtrise en éducation.

Programme de formation intégrée (arts et éducation) (BA, BEEd). Programme de quatre ou cinq ans.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise en éducation (MEEd). Deux ans après un baccalauréat ou un an après le BEEd. Sans thèse. Concentrations: administration scolaire, counselling scolaire, fondements théoriques de l'éducation, mesure et expérimentation, psychopédagogie.

Maîtrise ès arts en éducation [MA(Ed)]. Deux ans après un baccalauréat ou un an après le BEEd. Thèse. Concentrations: les mêmes que pour la maîtrise sans thèse.

Doctorat en éducation (PhD). Au moins deux ans après la maîtrise ès arts en éducation ou l'équivalent.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE

École des sciences de l'activité physique et du loisir

Baccalauréat en éducation physique (BEP). (a) Général, programme de trois ans. (b) Spécialisé, programme de quatre ans.

Baccalauréat ès sciences en kinanthropologie [BSc(Kin)]. Programme de quatre ans.

Baccalauréat ès sciences en récréologie [BSc(Réc)]. Programme de quatre ans.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise en éducation physique (administration) [MEP(Administration)]. Au moins un an après le BEP avec spécialisation. Sans thèse. Condition préalable: brevet d'enseignement permanent valide ou deux années d'expérience valable dans le domaine de l'éducation physique.

Maîtrise ès sciences en kinanthropologie [MSc(Kin)]. Au moins un an après le BSc(Kin) ou l'équivalent. Thèse.

*Grades civils. L'Université Saint-Paul confère les grades ecclésiastiques.

GÉNIE

Faculté des sciences et de génie

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA). Programme de quatre ans. Spécialisations: génie chimique, génie civil, génie électrique, génie mécanique.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (MAsc*). Au moins un an après le BScA. Offerte en génie chimique, génie civil, génie électrique, génie mécanique.

Maîtrise en génie (MEng*). Au moins un an après le BScA. Offerte dans les mêmes disciplines que la MAsc.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD*). Au moins deux ans après la MAsc. Offerte en génie chimique et en génie civil.

* L'enseignement est donné en anglais.

Kinanthropologie, voir éducation physique

Law, voir le texte anglais

MÉDECINE

Faculté de médecine

Docteur en médecine (MD). Programme de quatre ans.

Diplôme d'études en psychiatrie. Deux ans après le MD.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc*). Au moins un an après le BSc spécialisé. Offerte en anatomie, biochimie, histologie et embryologie, microbiologie et immunologie, pathologie, pharmacologie, physiologie.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD*). Au moins deux ans après la MSc. Offert dans les mêmes disciplines que la maîtrise.

* L'enseignement est donné en anglais.

MUSIQUE

Faculté des arts

Baccalauréat en musique (BMus). Programme de quatre ans. Options possibles: composition, éducation, interprétation, musicologie.

PHILOSOPHIE

Faculté de philosophie

Baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation en philosophie [BA (spPh)]. Trois ans après la première année d'une faculté des arts, ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation conjointe [BA(spPh)]. Trois ans après la première année d'une faculté des arts ou l'équivalent. Comprend un sujet majeur en philosophie et un autre sujet mineur.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès arts en philosophie [MA(Ph)]. Deux ans après le BA

avec mention philosophie ou un an après le BA avec spécialisation en philosophie.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD). Au moins deux ans après la maîtrise ès arts en philosophie.

PSYCHOLOGIE

Faculté de psychologie

Baccalauréat ès arts avec concentration en psychologie. Programme de trois ans.

Baccalauréat avec spécialisation en psychologie (BPs). Un an après le BA avec concentration en psychologie.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise en psychologie (MPs). Trois ans après le BA ou le BSc, deux ans après le BPs, y compris un an de pratique. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en psychologie [MA(Ps)]. Trois ans après le BA ou le BSc, deux ans après le BPs. Thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD). Au moins deux ans après la maîtrise. Offert en counseling, psychologie, psychologie clinique, psychologie de l'enfant, psychologie générale-expérimentale, psychologie scolaire.

Récréologie, voir éducation physique

Relations industrielles, voir sciences de la gestion

SCIENCES

Faculté des sciences et de génie

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc). (a) Général, programme de trois ans. (b) Avec concentration, programme de trois ans. Concentrations possibles: biochimie, biologie, chimie, géologie, informatique, mathématiques, mathématiques-sciences, physique, physique-mathématiques. (c) Avec spécialisation, programme de quatre ans. Offert dans les disciplines ci-dessus ainsi qu'en physique-géologie.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc)*. Au moins un an après le BSc avec spécialisation. Offerte en biologie, chimie, géologie, mathématiques et physique.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD)*. Au moins deux ans après la MSc. Offert dans les mêmes disciplines que la maîtrise.

* L'enseignement est donné en anglais sauf le cours de mathématiques qui est donné en anglais et en français.

Sciences commerciales, voir sciences de la gestion ci-après

SCIENCES DE LA GESTION

Faculté des sciences de la gestion

Certificat en administration des affaires. Programme d'un an.

Certificat en administration publique. Programme d'un an.

Certificat supérieur en administration publique. Un an après le certificat dans la même discipline.

Certificat en relations industrielles. Un an après l'immatriculation senior.

Baccalauréat général en administration (BAdm). Programme de trois ans.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration publique (BAdmPub). Programme de quatre ans.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences commerciales (BCom). Programme de quatre ans.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de la gestion (BScGest). Programme de quatre ans. Spécialisation: recherche opérationnelle.

Diplôme en sciences de la gestion. Au moins un an après le baccalauréat.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise en sciences de la gestion (MSG). Deux ans après le baccalauréat.

Maîtrise en gestion des services de la santé (MGSS). Programme de deux ans après le baccalauréat.

SCIENCES INFIRMIÈRES

École des sciences infirmières

Baccalauréat ès sciences infirmières [BSc(Inf)]. a) Programme de quatre ans. b) Programme de trois ans destiné aux infirmier(ère)s autorisé(e)s.

SCIENCES MISSIONNAIRES

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès arts en sciences missionnaires [MA(ScMiss)]. Deux ans après le BA ou l'équivalent.

SCIENCES SOCIALES

Faculté des sciences sociales

Baccalauréat en sciences sociales (BScSoc). (a) Général, programme de trois ans. (b) Avec concentration, programme de trois ans. Concentrations possibles: science économique, science politique, sociologie. (c) Avec spécialisation, programme de quatre ans. Spécialisations: les mêmes que pour les concentrations.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). Au moins un an après le BScSoc avec spécialisation. Offerte en science économique, science politique, sociologie.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD). Au moins deux ans après la maîtrise ès arts. Offert en science économique.

THÉOLOGIE*

Faculté de théologie

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh). Six trimestres après le DEC ou au moins une année des arts.

École des études supérieures

Maîtrise ès arts en théologie [MA(Th)]. Au moins deux trimestres après le BTh. Avec ou sans thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie en théologie [PhD(Th)]. Au moins deux ans après la maîtrise.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Sauf indication contraire, pour tout renseignement s'adresser au Service de l'éducation permanente.

Cours conduisant à un grade ou à un certificat universitaire

Cours par correspondance — en vue du BA seulement. Les candidats doivent suivre au moins huit cours en résidence (cours d'été, cours du soir).

Cours du soir — (a) niveau du baccalauréat. Cours donnés à l'université et aux centres d'enseignement extérieurs suivants, en Ontario: Barry's Bay, Brockville, Cornwall, Deep River, Hawkesbury, Opeongo, Pembroke, Petawawa et Renfrew. (b) Niveau des études supérieures. Cours donnés à l'université seulement. S'adresser à l'École des études supérieures. (c) Certificat en administration d'affaires, certificat en administration publique, certificat supérieur en administration publique, certificat en relations de travail dans la fonction publique. S'adresser à la faculté des sciences de la gestion. (d) Certificat en théâtre, certificat supérieur en théâtre.

Cours d'été — (a) niveau du baccalauréat. Cours donnés à l'université et aux centres d'enseignement extérieurs suivants, en Ontario: Barry's Bay, Brockville, Cornwall, Hawkesbury, Pembroke et Petawawa. (b) Niveau des études supérieures. Cours donnés à l'université seulement. S'adresser à l'École des études supérieures.

Cours ne conduisant pas à un grade

Cours du soir — opérations de banque. Cours donnés en collaboration avec l'Institute of Canadian Bankers et conduisant au diplôme décerné par cet organisme. Cours d'été — École anglaises d'été — cours pour débutants, cours intermédiaires et cours avancés; cours d'été à Madrid, voyage d'études en Italie; cours d'été internationaux à Kassel, Allemagne; cours de musique à Aix-en-Provence; cours d'éducation comparée en Espagne; voyage d'études bibliques; plein air pédagogique — stage d'été au Camp de l'université, dans la Gatineau.

UNIVERSITÉ FÉDÉRÉE Université Saint-Paul, Ottawa (Ontario) cf. mention particulière.

COLLÈGE AFFILIÉ Notre Dame of Canada College, Wilcox, Saskatchewan. Recteur: Athol Murray. Catholique. Mixte. Fondé et affilié en 1933. Pensionnat et externat. Programme d'études conduisant au BA destiné aux anglophones. L'Université d'Ottawa confère les grades.

*Grades civils. L'Université Saint-Paul confère les grades ecclésiastiques.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA*

Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5

Telephone: 613-231-3311

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor

— The Right Honorable G  rald Fauteux, CP, CC, BS, LLL, LLD, DCL. Rector and vice-chancellor — Roger Guindon, omi, CC, BA, LPh, LTh, DTh, LLD. Vice-rector (academic) — Maurice Chagnon, LPh, MA, PhD. Vice-rector (administration) — Allan Gillmore, BA. Assistant vice-rector (institutional research and planning) — Jean-Marie Joly, PhD. Assistant vice-rector (academic services) — Pierre Boulet, BA, BCom, MScCom. Assistant vice-rector (staff relations) — Treff   Lacombe, BCom, BA, MA. Assistant vice-rector (administration) — Jack McCarthy, CA, ACIS. Assistant vice-rector (administrative services) — Charles Perron. Secretary — Paul-  . Drouin, omi, LPh, BA, MA(ScM  d), MLS. Registrar — Raymond Labelle, BA, LPh. Assistant registrar (admissions) — to be appointed. Assistant registrar (student records and statistics) — Jean Boyer. Head librarian of campus libraries — Hans M  ller, PhD. Secretary-general, Alumni Association — H.-Olivier Pelletier, BA. Director, Communications and Instructional Media Centre — Bernard LeTremble. Director, chaplain services — Jacques Pilon, csv, BA, BP  d, MEd. Director, financial services — Rh  o Brisson, CA. Director, housing services — Andr   Carignan, BA, BEd, MEd. Director, food services and conventions — Franco Monopoli. Director, placement office — to be appointed. Director, planning and construction — Witold Kubasiewicz, DiplIng(Arch). Director, public relations — G.-William Boss, BA. Director, student financial aid — Michel Leduc, BCom. Director, health services — William Howe, MD. Director, continuing education — to be appointed. Director, University of Ottawa Press — L  opold Lanc  t, omi, BA, LPh, LTh, LDC.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts — Marcel Hamelin, BA, L  sL, DLett. Education — Lionel-P. Desjarlais, BA, BP  d, MA, PhD. Law (common law section) — H.A. Hubbard, BA, of the Bar of Ont. Law (droit civil section) — G  rald Beaudoin, BA, LLL, MA(Droit), DiplESD. Management sciences — to be appointed. Medicine — J.-Jacques Lussier, OC, BA, MSc, MD, PhD, FICS. Philosophy — Pierre Laberge, BA, LTh, DPh. Psychology — Henry Edwards, BA, MA(Ps), PhD. Science and engineering — Antoine D'Iorio, BSc, PhD, FRSCan. Social sciences — Denis Carrier, MScCom, DiplES(ScPol), DUP.

DEANS OF SCHOOLS Graduate studies — Paul Hagen, MB, FCIC. Human kinetics and leisure studies — W.A.R. Orban, BSc, MS, PhD, FACSM. Nursing — Marie des Anges Loyer, RN, BScPHN, MA, MPH, MEd, FAPHA.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Anaesthesia — Lloyd Hampson (acting), MD, DiplAn. Anatomy — Marc Colonnier, BA, BPh, MD, MSc, PhD, MSRCan. Biochemistry — Donald Layne, MSc, PhD. Biology — Gordin Kaplan, PhD. Chemical engineering — Benjamin C.-Y. Lu, MSc, PhD, FCIC. Chemistry — Hans Baer, DrRerNat, FCIC. Civil engineering — D.R. Townsend, BSc, PhD. Classical studies — Denis Brearley, PhD. Commerce — William Radburn, CA, BCom, MBA. Computer science — Louis Birta, BSc, MS, PhD. Criminology — Cleobis Jayewardene, MB, AM, PhD. Dietetics — Lucie Blondeau, CND, BScD, MS, PhD. Economics — Philippe Crabb  , LLD, LScEcon. Education —

G  rald Br  l  , BA, MEd (teacher training section); Claude MacNeil, BA, BEd, MEd, PhD, (graduate programs section). Electrical engineering — Cl  ment Lemyre, BScA, PhD, DIC. English — Glenn Clever, PhD. Epidemiology and community medicine — John Last, MD, DiplPH, FRSM, FAPHA. Family medicine — Campbell Lamont, MD, CertCFPCan, DiplABFP. Geography and regional planning — Denis St-Onge, BA, LSc, DSc. Geology — Alec Baer, PhD. Health administration — Daniel Letouz  , LScEcon, PhD. Histology and embryology — Leonard-F. B  langer, BA, MD, MMSc, FRSCan.

History — Jacques Monet, sj, BA, LPh, LTh, MA, PhD. International co-operation — Louis Sabourin, BA, LLL, DiplLittCont, DiplScPol, PhD. Kinanthropology — Maurice Jett  , MS(PhysEd), PhD. Lettres fran  aises — Ren   Dionne, MA, LPh, L  sL, DLett. Linguistics — Guy Rondeau, BA, BP  d, DES, DLett. Mathematics — R  mi Vaillancourt, omi, BA, BPh, BA(Phil), LPh, BSc, BTh, LTh, MTh, MSc, PhD. Mechanical engineering — Alexander Krausz, PhD. Medicine — Kennedy Smiley, BA, MD, FRCPCan. Microbiology and immunology — John Westwood, BA, MB, DiplBact, MRCS, LRCP. Modern languages — Margaret Stanley, BA, L  sL. Music — Fran  ois Bernier, BA. Obstetrics and gynaecology — Gilles Hurteau, BA, MD, FRCSCan, FACOG. Operations research and planning — to be appointed. Ophthalmology — A.G. Watson, MB, FRCSCan, FACS. Otorhino-laryngology — G.-Guy Laframboise (acting), BA, MD, FRCSCan. Paediatrics — James McKee, MD, FRCPCan, FCCP. Pathology — to be appointed. Pharmacology — Radhey Singhal (acting), MSc, PhD. Physical education — L  o Desch  nes, BA(EdPhys), MEdPhys(Adm). Physics — Gilles Lamarche, MSc, PhD. Physiology — Geza Hetenyi, MD, PhD. Political science — Andr   Vachet, BA, BPh, LPh, DUP. Psychiatry — Gerald Sarwer-Foner, BA, MD, DiplPsy, FRCPCan, FRCPSy, FAPA, FACP. Public administration — Walter Baker, MA, PhD. Radiology — Conway Don, MB, DiplMR(D), MRCP, FER. Recreology — Edward Storey, BA, BPE, MS, PhD. Religious studies — Rev. Norman Pag  , BA, L  sL. Second-language Learning, Centre for — Raymond Leblanc, BA, BP  d, L  sL, DiplEA, PhD. Slavic studies — Constantine Bida, PhD. Sociology — Ronald D'Costa, BA, MA, LScPolSoc, DiplSP, DScPolSoc. Surgery — Walter Waddell (acting), MD, FRCSCan. Theatre and visual arts — Suzanne Rivard-LeMoyne. Translators and interpreters (School of) — B.M. Harris, BA.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Ottawa is a bilingual, co-educational and private institution, subsidized by the government of Ontario. Control of the university is vested in a board of governors and a senate.

BACKGROUND The University of Ottawa was founded as the College of Bytown in 1848 by the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Incorporated in 1849, it became the College of Ottawa in 1861 and was raised to the rank of a university in 1866 by an act of the union government. In 1889, it became a pontifical university by decree of Pope Leo XIII. The revised civil charter was approved by the Ontario legislature in 1933. The amended pontifical charter was given a new approval by Rome in 1934.

In July 1965, the faculties of theology and canon law were grouped as Saint Paul University, federated to the new University of Ottawa, with representation in its senate. Government of the University of Ottawa was vested in a board of governors, the senate retaining authority to control academic policy.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS Administrative and financial authority is vested in the board of governors which numbers

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

among its 32 members two members of the university senate, elected from among its own elected members, two elected full-time faculty members, two students elected by their peers and two members of the Alumni Association.

SENATE Academic direction and policies of the university are the responsibility of the senate whose members are the deans of each faculty and school, the secretary of each faculty, one member elected by the faculty council in each faculty and school, four elected students (two undergraduates and two at the graduate level), and certain other members.

INCOME (1973-1974) Total \$42,391,947 (government grants, 79.6%; academic fees, 19.3%; miscellaneous, 1.1%).

PUBLICATIONS Direct requests to the office of admissions. General calendar; arts; common law; correspondence courses; droit civil; education; evening courses; financial aid; general information; general information for applicants from foreign countries; graduate studies*; human kinetics and leisure studies; management sciences; medicine; nursing; science and engineering; social sciences; student life**; summer courses; philosophy; psychology; teacher education; undergraduate admission.

*Direct requests to the school of graduate studies. **Direct requests to the director of student services.

ACADEMIC YEAR Undergraduate studies — regular session: from mid-September to the end of April. Summer session: from the beginning of July to mid-August. Graduate studies — three terms: September-December; January-April; May-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated in the Sandy Hill district of Ottawa and will, in the future, extend over a distance of one mile along the east bank of the Rideau Canal. The campus at present covers an area of 42 acres, but will expand to cover 83 acres within 20 years. There are fifteen teaching buildings and four student residences.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The purpose of uniting under two distinct services the dual concerns of housing and nutrition is to ensure that all students at the university are provided with the necessary accommodation on or off the campus, and to ensure that food services on campus are operated adequately and efficiently. Accommodation is limited and is available to full-time students only. There are four residences: LeBlanc hall (110), Marchand hall (347), Stanton hall (357), and Thompson hall (450).

LIBRARIES Holdings exceed 800,000 volumes, 9,000 periodicals and 600,000 documents (manuscripts, microforms, records, maps, aerial photos, and slides). The new general library (humanities and social sciences), completed in 1972, contains 455,067 volumes and is gradually accumulating an index to all campus libraries. The Vanier library serves the faculties of medicine and of science and engineering. Its holdings approach 120,000 volumes and it receives more than 3,000 current periodicals. Certain other faculties and schools have their own libraries: the faculty of psychology; the faculty of education, teacher education section; the faculty of law (droit civil and common law section); the school of nursing.

STUDENT LIFE Students may take advantage of the services offered by the following offices: the directorate of housing and food services, the health service, the university counselling service, the sports and recreation divisions, the student placement service, the chaplaincy, student affairs, cultural affairs and student financial aid. Students' services are operated with an essential

student participation and work closely with students and professional associations on campus, as well as with the university's faculties, schools and administrative services.

The Students' Federation of the university organizes activities, programs and services such as the following: an orientation program for incoming students, the student boutique, the Pub, the child day-care centre, two newspapers (The Fulcrum and La Rotonde), the student directory, a photography studio, student travel rates, etc.

MEDICAL SERVICES The student health service is in effect for full-time graduate and undergraduate students from registration day, for the 32-week academic year at the cost of \$20 per student payable with university fees.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The university counselling service provides a number of professional psychological guidance and counselling services to registered full-time students of the university. The following are among the services available: psychological testing, educational and career planning, a vocational and educational information library, study habits seminars, personal counselling for social and emotional difficulties as well as personal development groups. Students may avail themselves of these services at any time during the year. Use of these services is voluntary. A student must take the initiative in seeking an appointment. All appointments are made on an individual basis and there is no fee. Interviews are held at the counselling service and are strictly confidential.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The University of Ottawa bookstore is part of the many services offered to the students. A non-profit enterprise, it is owned and operated by the university.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The placement office has at its disposal all the relevant information regarding permanent employment, thus enabling the graduating student to make a judicious choice. The office also helps undergraduate students to obtain seasonal or part-time employment during the academic year.

STUDENT UNION The Students' Federation of the University of Ottawa was created to take the place of the old students' union which was far too centralized for a campus with 15 different faculties or schools. The federation is made up of the associations that serve the students of the university in the various faculties. The presidents of these associations form student council, the central legislative body of the students of the university. The president of the federation, the commissioner of representation, the commissioner of services and the commissioner of finance are not elected by any one faculty but by the students as a whole. These centrally elected officials work with council to co-ordinate the activities of all faculties for the general student good. Only student council can speak for all the students of the university.

GRADING SYSTEM At the undergraduate level: A+, 90-100%; A, 85-89%; A-, 80-84%; B+, 75-79%; B, 70-74%; C+, 66-69%; C, 60-65%; D+, 55-59%; D, 50-54%; E, 40-49%, failure with supplemental privileges; F, 0-39%, failure without supplemental privileges.

At the graduate level: A+, 90-100%; A, 85-89%; A-, 80-84%; B+, 75-79%; B, 70-74%; C+, 66-69%; failure, below 66%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The federal government and the provincial governments, as well as numerous companies, foundations, and associations, offer

scholarships, bursaries, and loans to full-time students registered in undergraduate and graduate programs. The university itself awards each year a limited number of admission scholarships to applicants admitted to full-time studies. Entrance scholarships awarded to secondary school students admitted to the pre-university year or to the first year of an undergraduate program are renewable for four years. Scholarships awarded to applicants admitted to a program in common law, criminology, droit civil, education, library science, or medicine are not renewable.

In addition, the university offers, annually, scholarships to registered full-time undergraduate students whose achievement, at final examinations, has been above average. For further information, see the brochure on financial aid.

GRADUATION Convocation is held in the spring and in the fall. Degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time students. The amounts shown include both the tuition fees and the incidental fees. (a) Undergraduate programs, per year: pre-university (science), \$597; arts, commerce, dietetics, education (BE_d), law, management sciences, nursing, philosophy, physical education and recreation, social sciences, \$647; formation des enseignants, \$662; music (arts), \$672; engineering, science, \$722; medicine, \$817. (b) Graduate programs (including the preparatory year): per term (four months), \$316.

Part-time students. (a) Undergraduate programs: each course, \$118-\$138; each half-course, \$59. (b) Graduate programs: each course of four credits or more, \$140; each course of three credits or less, \$70.

Residence fees (room only). Per year: \$575-\$650.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Pre-university year

1. Ontario grade 12 or equivalent. Science and engineering — overall average of 65% in science and mathematics. Minimum of six subjects.

2. Specific requirements. Science and engineering leading to: science, engineering, pre-dental, pre-pharmacy — English or français, mathematics, science (physics XI and chemistry XII), at least three subjects from: français or French, geography, history, mathematics, science, another language, art, music, not more than one subject in “B and C” or “ST and T”.

Admission to first year

1. Ontario grade 13, or equivalent, with at least six credits in acceptable subjects; minimum overall average of 60%, no subject less than 50%. Required documents — a) academic report for last three years of secondary school; and b) principal's confidential recommendation.

2. Specific requirements. General arts — English (one credit). Dietetics — English (one credit), chemistry (one credit), mathematics (functions and relations) plus mathematics (calculus) or one mathematics plus physics (two credits). Music (education, composition, musicology, performance) — English (one credit), audition and written tests. Performance: for special cases, admissible after Ontario grade 12 or equivalent. Management sciences — English (one credit), mathematics functions and relations (one credit), mathematics calculus (one credit). Nursing — English (one credit), biology (one credit),

chemistry (one credit), 65% required in biology and chemistry. Physical education, English (one credit). Social sciences — no specific requirement. Economics — mathematics functions and relations (one credit), mathematics calculus (one credit). Science and engineering — mathematics functions and relations (one credit); mathematics calculus, or mathematics algebra (one credit), physics or chemistry (one credit). Recommended: both physics and chemistry; 60% in science-mathematics.

Professional studies

Applicants for admission to first-year common law must have completed, beyond senior matriculation, at least two years of a program leading to a first degree. Admission to first year of droit civil requires that the applicant hold the BA degree, the diploma of collegial studies, or a degree deemed to be equivalent.

Applicants for admission to first year medicine must have completed successfully, in an Ontario university, the first two years of a BSc or a BA program provided it includes at least one year of physics, one year of general and inorganic chemistry, one year of general biology or zoology and one year of organic chemistry; the admissions committee of the faculty will also consider applications from students of other universities who have completed studies equivalent to those listed above, provided such studies comply with the regulations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Meeting the above-mentioned minimum standards does not guarantee admission.

Foreign students

A non-Canadian applicant who does not wish to live permanently in Canada enters the country as a temporary resident (non-immigrant) and must obtain some or all of the following documents before entry: a) letter of acceptance from a Canadian university; b) certified proof of availability of sufficient funds for the duration of his studies; c) passport — required of all foreign applicants except those who are citizens of the U.S.; d) visa — required of all foreign applicants except British subjects, citizens of Commonwealth countries, citizens of Ireland and France, and permanent legal residents of the U.S.A. Visas are issued at Canadian embassies, consular offices and, in many countries, at Canadian immigration offices; e) vaccination certificate — evidence of having been vaccinated within the three years immediately preceding their arrival is necessary for students from most countries except the U.S.A.; f) medical clearance — foreign students staying in Canada for a period of time exceeding 12 months require, before arrival, a complete medical examination, including chest X-ray. A doctor's certificate of good health is not enough. The examination and X-ray are paid by the student; g) Canadian entry certificate — issued by immigration officers to all foreign students on their admission to Canada. An applicant from the U.S.A. must bring with him evidence of his American citizenship, such as birth certificate, baptismal certificate, naturalization certificate, or passport. An applicant coming from the U.S.A. who is not a citizen of that country should carry evidence that he is in the U.S.A. legally.

Mature students

An applicant whose academic record does not meet the published requirements (for admission) may be admitted as a regular student provided that: a) he/she is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident; b) he/she is 21 years of age on December 31 of the year of his/her application for admission; c) he/she has not attended a secondary school on a full-time basis during the past two years; d) he/she has not attended another university; e) he/she is considered, by the appropriate committee on admissions, to

hold promise of academic success. The mature applicants must submit the following documents: birth certificate, academic transcript, two letters of recommendation and proof of Canadian citizenship or landed immigrant status.

Graduate studies

Students holding an honors bachelor's degree (or the equivalent) with at least B standing in the honors courses are admissible directly to the master's degree program in the same field. Students holding a general (pass) bachelor's degree with at least B standing are admissible to the preparatory or make-up year. The normal admission requirement for studies at the doctoral level is a master's degree (or the equivalent) obtained with at least high second-class standing.

Applications for admission: closing dates depend on discipline concerned. Admission must be approved by the school of graduate studies one month before term begins.

COURSES AND DEGREES Note: the languages of instruction are French and English.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Certificate in theatre. One-year program.

Advanced certificate in theatre. Two-year program.

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General, three-year program. (b) With concentration, three-year program. Possible concentrations: classical art and archeology, classical studies, economics, English, French*, geography, German, history, history of art, history of religions, lettres anglaises, lettres françaises**, linguistics, mathematics, music, philosophy, photo-cinema, political science, religious studies, Slavic studies, social communications, sociology, Spanish, theatre, visual arts. (c) Honors, four-year program. Fields of specialization: English, French language and literature*, geography, history, langue et littérature françaises**, linguistics, mathematics, music, religious studies, Slavic languages and literatures, social communications, Spanish, theatre, translation, visual arts.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from honors BA. Available in applied linguistics, classical studies, English, geography and regional planning, history, lettres françaises**, mathematics, religious studies, Slavic studies.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Available in same disciplines as MA, except in linguistics.

*Program for English-speaking students only

**Instruction offered in French only

Business administration, see management sciences

CANON LAW*

Faculty of canon law

Bachelor of canon law (BCL). Two trimesters from a baccalaureate degree or the equivalent.

School of graduate studies

Master of canon law (MCL). One year from the BCL. No thesis.

Master of arts in canon law [MA(CL)]. One year from the BCL. Thesis.

Doctor of philosophy in canon law [PhD(CL)]. Two years from master's degree in canon law.

Civil law, see droit civil (French text)

Commerce, see management sciences

Correctional administration, see criminology below

CRIMINOLOGY

School of graduate studies

Master of applied criminology (MCA). Two years from a baccalaureate degree. No thesis.

Master of arts in criminology [MA(Crim)]. Two years from a baccalaureate degree. Thesis.

DIETETICS

Faculty of arts

Honors bachelor of science in dietetics [BSc(Diet)]. Four-year program.

Droit, see French text

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). One year from a baccalaureate degree. The BEd program constitutes the preparatory year of the master's program.

School of graduate studies

Master of education (MEd). Two years from a baccalaureate degree or one year from BEd. No thesis. Concentrations: educational administration, educational foundations, measurement and experimentation, psychopedagogy, school counselling.

Master of arts in education [MA(Ed)]. Two years from a baccalaureate degree or one year from BEd. Thesis. Concentrations: same as for MEd.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA(Ed) or equivalent.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of science and engineering

*Civil degrees. Saint Paul University confers ecclesiastical degrees.

Bachelor of applied science (BASc). Four-year program. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

School of graduate studies

Master of engineering (MEng). At least one year from BASc. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

Master of applied science (MASc). At least one year from BASc. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. Thesis.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MASc. Available in chemical and civil engineering.

HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of management sciences, school of graduate studies

Master of health administration (MHA). At least two years from a bachelor's degree or the equivalent. The first year is spent on campus. For the second year, students may elect to take another academic year on campus, preceded by a three-month summer administrative residency period, or they may opt for an eleven-month administrative residency period. Residency may be completed in a hospital or a health agency.

Kinanthropology, see physical education

Labor relations, see management sciences

LAW

Faculty of law, common law section

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from an approved degree or, exceptionally, from the second year of an approved degree course beyond senior matriculation.

MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

Faculty of management sciences

Certificate in business administration. One-year program.

Certificate in labor-management relations. One-year program.

Certificate in public administration. One-year program.

Advanced certificate in public administration. One-year program.

Bachelor of administration (BAdm). Three-year program.

Honors bachelor of commerce (BCom). Four-year program.

Honors bachelor of management sciences (major in operations research) (BMGTSc). Four-year program.

Honors bachelor of public administration (BPubAdm). Four years from senior matriculation.

Diploma in management sciences. At least one year from a baccalaureate degree.

School of graduate studies

Master of management sciences (MMS). At least two years from a baccalaureate degree.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Doctor of medicine (MD). Four years from BA (Premed) or BSc with appropriate options or first two years of honors BSc in biology.

Diploma in postgraduate training in psychiatry. Two years from MD.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from honors BSc or from MD. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, histology and embryology, microbiology and immunology, pathology, pharmacology, physiology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Two or three years from MSc; three or four years from honors BSc or from MD. Available in same disciplines as MSc.

MISSION STUDIES

School of graduate studies

Master of arts in mission studies [MA(Miss)]. With thesis, four trimesters after BA; without thesis, six trimesters after BA.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four-year program. Options: composition, education, musicology, performance.

NURSING

School of nursing

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). (a) Four-year program. (b) Three-year program for qualified registered nurses graduated from a diploma school of nursing.

PHILOSOPHY

Faculty of philosophy

Honors bachelor of arts in philosophy [BA(Ph)]. Three years after the first year in a faculty of arts or the equivalent.

Honors bachelor of arts with major and minor [BA(Ph)]. Three years after the first year in a faculty of arts or the equivalent.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts in philosophy [MA(Ph)]. Two years from BA with a major in philosophy or one year from HonBA(Ph).

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from the MA(Ph).

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

School of human kinetics and leisure studies

Bachelor of physical education (BPE). (a) General, three-year program. (b) Honors, four-year program.

Bachelor of science in kinanthropology [BSc(Kin)]. Four-year program.

Bachelor of science in recreology [BSc(Rec)]. Four-year program.

School of graduate studies

Master of physical education (administration) [MPE (Administration)]. At least one year from honors BPE. No thesis. Prerequisite: valid permanent teaching certificate or two successful years of experience in the field.

Master of science in kinanthropology [MSc(Kin)]. At least one year from BSc(Kin) or equivalent. Thesis.

Psychiatry, see medicine

PSYCHOLOGY

Faculty of psychology

Bachelor of arts with concentration in psychology. Three-year program.

Honors bachelor of arts (BPs). One year from BA with concentration in psychology.

School of graduate studies

Master of psychology (MPs). Three years from BA or BSc, two years from BPs, including one year of practice. No thesis.

Master of arts in psychology [MA(Ps)]. Three years from BA or BSc, two years from BPs. Thesis.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree. Available in psychology, clinical psychology, child psychology, counselling psychology, educational psychology, experimental psychology, school psychology.

Public administration, see management sciences

Recreology, see physical education

SCIENCE

Faculty of science and engineering

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General, three-year program. (b) With major, three-year program. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computer science, geology, mathematics, mathematics-science, physics, physics-mathematics. (c) Honors, four-year program. Available in same disciplines as BSc with major plus physics, geology.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from honors BSc. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in same disciplines as MSc.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Faculty of social sciences

Bachelor of social sciences (BSocSc). (a) General, three-year program. (b) Honors, four-year program. Available in economics, political science, sociology.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from honors BSocSc. Available in economics, political science, sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA degree. Available in economics.

THEOLOGY*

Faculty of theology

Bachelor of theology (BTh). Six trimesters after DEC or at least one-year arts.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts in theology [MA(Th)]. At least two trimesters from BTh; thesis.

Doctor of philosophy in theology [PhD(Th)]. At least four trimesters from master's degree.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS Unless otherwise indicated, direct inquiries to the department of university extension.

For university credit

Correspondence courses — towards BA degree only. Students must take at least eight courses in residence (evening division, summer session). Evening division — (a) Undergraduate level. Courses given at the university and at the following off-campus centres: Barry's Bay, Brockville, Cornwall, Deep River, Hawkesbury, Opeongo, Pembroke, Petawawa and Renfrew, Ontario. (b) Graduate level. Courses given at the university only. Address inquiries to the school of graduate studies. (c) Certificate in business administration, certificate in public administration, advanced certificate in public administration, certificate in labor relations in the public service. Address inquiries to the faculty of management sciences. (d) Certificate in theatre, advanced certificate in theatre.

Summer session — (a) undergraduate level. Courses given at the university and at the following off-campus centres: Barry's Bay, Brockville, Cornwall, Hawkesbury, Pembroke, and Petawawa, Ontario. (b) Graduate level. Courses given at the university only. Address inquiries to the school of graduate studies.

For no university credit

Evening division — (a) Courses in banking, offered in co-operation with the Institute of Canadian Bankers and leading to the diploma granted by the institute. (b) Courses in industrial management and administration, offered in co-operation with the Canadian Industrial Management Association, Ottawa branch, and leading to the certificate granted by the association.

*Civil degrees. Saint Paul University confers ecclesiastical degrees.

Summer session — (a) French summer school. Courses at the beginners, intermediate, and advanced levels; summer study program in Madrid; summer studies in Italy; Canadian summer school in Kassel, Germany; music courses in Aix-en-Provence; courses in comparative education in Germany; biblical study tour; theory and practice in outdoor education.

FEDERATED UNIVERSITY Saint Paul University, Ottawa,

Ontario. See separate entry.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE Notre Dame of Canada College, Wilcox, Saskatchewan. Rector: Athol Murray. Catholic. Co-educational. Founded and affiliated in 1933. Resident and day students. Courses lead to BA degree. Degrees are conferred by the University of Ottawa.

UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND*

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 4P3

Telephone: 902-892-4121

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — G. Gingras, CC, MD, FRSA, LLD, FRCP(C). President and vice-chancellor — R.J. Baker, BA, MA, LLD. Registrar — M.F. Hennessey, BA, BEd. Assistant registrar (admissions) — Louise Gay (Mrs). Librarian — C.M. Crockett, BA, BLS. Dean of women — Marion Morrison, BA, MSW. Comptroller — G.D. Clough, BCom, CA. Information officer — Marita McNulty (Mrs). Director of student counselling — J.A. Blanchard, BA, BEd, MA. Director of student services — J. Griffith, BA, MEd. Financial aid and liaison officer — R.J. LeClair, BA. Director of physical education, recreation, and athletics — J.E. Hilton, BCom. Student placement officer — W.J. Power, BA. Business manager — M.S. Stevenson. Chief accountant — K.P. Archer. Director of physical plant — J.R. Whitlock. Purchasing agent — A.W. Wellner. Bookstore manager — R.I. Stewart. Director of development and alumni affairs — Earl Nicholson. Computer director — J.W. Hancock, BAsC, BEd. Audio-visual director — L.C. Stewart. Residence manager — A.C. MacLean. Personnel officer — L. McKearney.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts — K. Ozmon, BA, MA, PhD. Education — D.R. Campbell, BA, MA, PhD. Science — J.R. Duffy, BA, MSc, PhD.

DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL Extension and summer session — I.P. MacDonald, BSc.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Biology — E.L. Drake, BSc, MSc, PhD. Business administration — J.J. Revell, BCom, MBA. Chemistry — J.A. Rigney, BS, MS, PhD. Classics — J.R. Kelly, BA, MA. Economics — D.J. O'Connell, BA, MA. Engineering — D.J. Gillis, BSc, BEng, MEng. English — J.J. Coyle, BA, MA, PhD. Fine arts — A. Arsenault, BA, MA. History — F.L. Driscoll, BA, MA. Home economics — Doris Anderson, BSc(HEC), MSc. Mathematics — J.I. Dowling, BSc, MSc. Modern languages — F. Vidal, BA, MA. Music — F.A. Reesor, BMus, MMus, AMus. Philosophy — C. Holmes, BA, MA, PhD. Physics — W.C. Lin, BSc, MSc, PhD. Political science — F. vonDreger, BA, MA. Psychology — J.G. Perry, BA, LOPS. Religious studies — Bernice Cullen, CSM, BA, PhD. Sociology — S. Dasgupta, BSc, MSc, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university is public, co-educational and non-denominational.

BACKGROUND The University of Prince Edward Island was established by an act of the legislature of Prince Edward Island in April 1969, and Prof. R.J. Baker was appointed its first president. The new public, non-denominational university is a

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

merger of two institutions of higher learning, Prince of Wales College established in 1834, and St. Dunstan's University established in 1855.

Enrolment at the University of Prince Edward Island, which began its sixth academic year in September 1974, was 1,397 students. Courses offered lead to degrees in arts, science, business administration, music and education. The first degrees of UPEI were conferred at convocation exercises held on May 15, 1970. The full-time teaching staff during the 1974-75 academic session totaled approximately 130 persons.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND SENATE The 18-member board of governors of the University of Prince Edward Island is under the chairmanship of Chief Justice C. St. Clair Trainor. Under the university act the chancellor, the president of the university, the president of the college of applied arts and technology, six members of the university community, and nine members appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council constitute the board. There are two members from the student body on the board. The 26-member senate includes six members from the student body of the university.

INCOME Total income for 1973-74 was \$5,102,907 (provincial government grants, 77.6%; student academic fees, 21.6%; miscellaneous, .8%).

PUBLICATIONS University calendar for the regular academic session, September to May. University calendar for summer sessions, May — June, 1 July — mid-August. Incidental brochures. Calendars and brochures are available at the registrar's office.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: September to December and January to May. Summer sessions: mid-May to end of June and early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university campus is situated at the northern boundary of Charlottetown (population 19,133) on the Trans-Canada Highway. Its campus occupies approximately 50 acres upon which there are eight teaching buildings, a library, and four residences. The university's sports facilities include a gymnasium, a football field, a tennis court and an arena with an artificial ice plant.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There are three residences accommodating about 105 men and 218 women, and a new apartment-style residence accommodating 272 persons.

LIBRARY The library contains approximately 204,052 volumes, and 1,365 periodicals are subscribed to.

STUDENT LIFE The university has a drama club, music society, campus radio station, campus newspaper, students' union, departmental societies: e.g., Physics Society, English Society, etc., Film Society, intramural sports and others.

MEDICAL SERVICES The Health Centre open to all students, faculty and staff has an eight-bed capacity for those requiring extended treatment. Appointments can be made with one of the university physicians. Nursing care is provided, free of charge, by a registered nurse on duty. A medical insurance plan offered by the student union is compulsory for all full-time students, unless they otherwise present proof of being enrolled in an alternate plan.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The university counselling services provide the following: psychological testing,

educational and vocational information library, study habit seminars, educational and vocational planning, personal counselling.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE Besides textbooks, the university bookstore provides other articles such as modern paperbacks, posters, greeting cards, jackets and sweaters, etc.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Full services of the federal Department of Manpower and Immigration are available to students through the university placement office. Although the placement office concerns itself mainly with prospective graduates, it aims to assist all students in their search for both summer and full-time employment.

STUDENT UNION The governing body of the UPEISU is the UPEISU Council which consists of five executive members, as well as four representatives from the arts faculty, three from the science faculty, and two from education. Student union fee — \$40.

The Student Union Council sees as its function and objectives: (a) the promotion of student affairs and the welfare of the student body and the representation of student opinion on matters of university, community, provincial, national and international concern; (b) the council shall be the only official organization among the students of the University of Prince Edward Island; (c) the student union of UPEI shall be the only official channel for negotiations, business, etc., between the student body and the university administration or any other organization or body.

GRADING SYSTEM All grades are given on a credit basis. A passing mark in each subject is 50%. Successful results are classified as follows: first-class (80% and over), second-class (70-79%), and pass (50-69%). Students above freshman level may elect to take four courses on a pass-fail basis.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Information on scholarships, bursaries and loans is made available through the department of student services for students seeking financial assistance to complete or continue their education. A number of UPEI full-tuition scholarships are available each year to incoming freshmen students; these may be retained throughout the academic year provided the student maintains a satisfactory standing. Several other scholarships and bursaries, administered by the scholarship committee, are provided by business firms.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are held in December and May. Supplementals are allowed and written in January and September. Special examinations are permitted with the approval of the department and dean.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred in May of each year by the chancellor.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition and other fees, \$60 per three semester hour course. Student union fee, \$40. Room and board (semi-private), \$1,050 per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. School or provincial leaving certificate results with an overall average of at least 60% and not less than 50% in the following subjects: English, mathematics and four other acceptable academic electives (one elective may be chosen from art, home economics or music).

2. Tests for admission. CEEB tests (for U.S. students) with complete high school record and school's recommendation.

3. Specific requirements. Arts — second language recommended. Science — second science recommended.

Foreign students

Certificates evaluated in terms of the general requirements. GCE O-level with at least five credits including English and mathematics. Hong Kong — English school certificate examinations with at least five credits including English and mathematics. If native language is not English, satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test or test of English as a foreign language required. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Last date for receipt of applications

Documentation for all applicants should be completed by August 31 if applying for the first semester, or by November 30 if applying for the second. However, students from abroad will have little chance of being accepted if documentation is not completed by March 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). General degree with a major. Four years from junior matriculation. Available in economics, English, French, German, history, music, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, sociology, and Spanish.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of business administration (BBA). Four years from junior matriculation.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years from junior matriculation or one year from BA or BSc.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of science

Diploma in engineering. Three years from junior matriculation. The diploma admits students to the fourth year of a five-year course leading to the bachelor of engineering degree at Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax.

HOME ECONOMICS

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years from junior matriculation.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from junior matriculation.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General degree with a major. Four years from junior matriculation. Available in biology, chemistry, home economics, mathematics, and physics.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening courses — courses offered at the university and by extension in several centres in the province, mainly in arts, business administration, and education. Summer sessions — courses are offered for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and to teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications. Subjects offered are chiefly in arts and education, but a limited number of science, business administration, and home economics courses are also offered.

For no university credit

A limited number of non-credit courses are offered during the evening and summer sessions.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The French immersion program is designed for any student who is serious about becoming bilingual. The student takes 15 semester hours of French in the first semester and picks up the regular courses in the second semester.

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC*

2875, boulevard Laurier, Ste-Foy (Québec) G1V 2M3

Téléphone: 418-657-3551

Cables et télégrammes: Univ du Qbc, Qbc

Télex: 111

Prière d'adresser toute correspondance d'ordre général à l'Université du Québec, 2875, boulevard Laurier, Ste-Foy (Qué.) G1V 2M3

Siège social

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*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

Direction des études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois [Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais, 335, boul. Cité des Jeunes, Hull (Qué.) J8Y 6M4. Téléphone: 819-770-3360; Services universitaires dans le nord-ouest, 435, rue Gagné, Rouyn (Qué.) J9X 5C6. Téléphone: 819-762-0971].

DIRECTION Directeur général — Jean Messier, MèsSc. Directeur du service pédagogique (Hull) — Denis Laforte, MA(ScPol). Registraire (DEUOQ) — Pauline Roy-Desjardins, BA, BEnsSpecTech.

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DIRECTEURS DE DÉPARTEMENT Sciences administratives et sociales (Rouyn) — Ghislain Jolette; (Hull) — Claude Beauregard. Sciences de l'éducation (Rouyn) — poste vacant; (Hull) — poste vacant.

École nationale d'administration publique, 625, rue St-Amable, Québec (Qué.) G1R 2G5. Téléphone: 418-657-2476.

DIRECTION Directeur — Jean Lessard, BA, LScPhy, BèsSoc, MenEcon, DiplEtPol. Secrétaire général — Jocelyn Gagnon, BA, LLL.

Institut Armand-Frappier, 531, boulevard des Prairies, Laval-des-Rapides (Qué.). Téléphone: 514-681-2521.

DIRECTION Directeur de l'institut — Aurèle Beaulnes, BA, MD, FACCP. Secrétaire général — Jeannine Beaudoin. Directeur administratif — Luc Bernier, BA, LScCom, CA. Directeur adjoint et directeur du centre de recherche en immunologie — Adrien-G. Borduas, BSc, DSc. Coordonnateur des services communautaires — André Chagnon, BA, BSc, PhD. Chef de service, centre de recherche en épidémiologie et médecine préventive — Lise Davignon, BA, MD, MPH. Directeur du service des finances — Jean-Marie Dumas, BA, LScCom, CA. Conseiller auprès du directeur et directeur du service de contrôle de qualité — Lionel Forté, BPharm, MSc. Conseiller auprès du directeur — Armand Frappier, BA, MD, LSc, Compagnon de l'ordre du Canada, OBE, docteur honoris causa de Laval, membre correspondant de l'Académie nationale de médecine de France, membre de la Société Royale du Canada. Directeur du service des relations publiques — Claude le Gris, BA, MA, PhD. Directeur du centre de recherche en virologie — Gilles Lussier, BA, DMV, PhD. Directeur adjoint et directeur du centre de recherche en médecine vétérinaire — Paul Marois, DMV, MSc. Directeur du service du personnel — André Martineau, CRI. Directeur adjoint et coordonnateur de la recherche — Vytautas Pavilaniš, MD, CSPQ. Directeur du centre de recherche en bactériologie — Vincent Portelance, BSc, PhD. Coordonnateur de l'enseignement — Édouard Potworowski, BA, PhD. Coordonnateur de la production et du contrôle de qualité — Marc Quevillon, BSc, PhD. Directeur adjoint et directeur du service de la gestion physique — Jean Tassé, LSc, MSc.

Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Complexe scientifique, 2700, rue Einstein, Sainte-Foy, Québec (Qué.) G1V 4C7. Téléphone: 418-657-2508.

DIRECTION Directeur — Charles-E. Beaulieu, BScAp, DSc. Directeur administratif — à nommer. Directeur scientifique — Claude Geoffrion, BScAp, MSc, DSc. Secrétaire général — Guy Reeves, LSc, D.

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Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, 930 est, rue Jacques-Cartier, Chicoutimi (Qué.) G7H 2B1. Téléphone: 418-545-4354.

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Université du Québec à Montréal, 1187, rue de Bleury, Montréal (Qué.) H3C 3P8. Téléphone: 514-282-7800.

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André Quintin. Sciences naturelles — André-Guy Lacerte. Sciences sociales — Benoît Daigle.

DIRECTEURS DE MODULE Administration — Serge Paris. Arts — Claude Meloche. Biologie et biochimie — Jean-Pierre Bourassa. Biologie médicale — Rogath Gagnon. Chimie et physique — Camille Chapados. Économique — André Archer. Éducation physique — Fernand Carron. Enfance inadaptée — André Plante (par intérim). Enseignement élémentaire — Irène Foley. Enseignement secondaire (sciences humaines) — à nommer; (sciences quantitatives) — Pierre-Léon Trempe. Enseignement préscolaire — Ercilia Quintin. Génagogie — Michel Poisson. Géographie — Jean Cermakian. Histoire — Bernard St-Pierre. Ingénierie — André Lescarbeau. Lettres et linguistique — Raymond Pagé. Langues modernes — Francis Whyte. Mathématiques — Guy Chatillon. Musique — Jacques Larocque. Nursing — Yvette Roy. Philosophie — Paul Gagné. Psychologie — Jacques Debigaré. Recherche opérationnelle — Yves Grandmont. Récréologie — Michel Neveu. Sciences de l'éducation — Pierre Boucher. Sciences comptables — Cléo Marchand. Théologie — André Turmel.

DIRECTEURS DE DÉPARTEMENT Administration et économique — Joseph Chicha. Chimie-biologie — Roger Leblanc. Éducation physique et psychologie — à nommer. Ingénierie — Aloïs Kadima. Lettres — Geoffroy Vitalé. Mathématiques — Raymond Leblanc. Philosophie — Claude Savary. Physique — Tapan Bose. Sciences de l'éducation — Lucien Morin. Sciences de la santé — Hugues Lavallée. Sciences humaines — Max D'Amours. Théologie — Jean-Marie Archambault.

RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX L'Université du Québec est une université publique et mixte, gérée par une corporation distincte de l'état.

HISTORIQUE L'Université du Québec a été créée par une loi votée par l'Assemblée nationale, le 18 décembre 1968. La création de cette nouvelle université voulait répondre aux objectifs suivants: créer des établissements qui ne soient pas des universités à charte limitée ou sous la tutelle d'une université existante, mais qui soient partenaires d'un réseau interdépendant et couvrant l'ensemble du territoire; assurer un développement ordonné de ces nouveaux établissements dont la croissance doit être rapide; opérer une décentralisation politique et administrative, nécessaire pour assurer une bonne gestion, un sentiment d'appartenance, une adhésion régionale et une participation des professeurs et des étudiants; réaliser une définition commune des politiques de développement et l'exercice de pouvoirs exécutifs au titre de la réglementation et des budgets, définissant les principales règles de fonctionnement de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche dans ce système; atteindre, par une situation de complémentarité, de support mutuel et de mobilité de ressources multiples, à un niveau d'excellence dans des universités de dimension moyenne.

Véritable réseau d'établissements d'enseignement supérieur et de recherche, l'Université du Québec compte actuellement quatre universités constitutives: à Montréal, à Trois-Rivières, à Chicoutimi et à Rimouski; deux écoles supérieures: l'École nationale d'administration publique et l'École de technologie supérieure; deux instituts de recherche: l'Institut national de la recherche scientifique et l'Institut Armand-Frappier et deux autres unités constitutives: la Direction des études universitaires dans l'Ouest québécois et la Télé-université. L'Université du Québec à Montréal, l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi et l'Université du Québec à Rimouski ainsi que la Direction des études universitaires dans l'Ouest québécois couvrent la plupart des domaines d'enseignement universitaire de

premier cycle et offrent déjà plus de trente programmes de deuxième et troisième cycles.

L'École nationale d'administration publique a été instituée expressément pour répondre à trois besoins de la société québécoise: la formation d'administrateurs publics, leur perfectionnement et la recherche en administration publique. Elle offre un programme de maîtrise et des sessions de perfectionnement en administration publique.

L'École de technologie supérieure à Montréal a pour mission spécifique d'assurer la formation au premier cycle universitaire de technologues, un nouveau type de spécialistes susceptibles de contribuer grandement à la croissance économique du Québec. Elle offre deux programmes, l'un en électricité, l'autre en mécanique, conduisant au baccalauréat en technologie.

L'Institut national de la recherche scientifique développe un nouveau type de recherche universitaire orientée dans des centres interdisciplinaires axés sur le développement économique du Québec. Il compte actuellement huit centres de recherche: INRS énergie, INRS eau, INRS urbanisation, INRS santé, INRS télécommunications, INRS éducation, INRS océanologie et INRS pétrole. L'Institut national de la recherche scientifique offre trois programmes de deuxième cycle et un programme de troisième cycle.

L'Institut Armand-Frappier, intégré à l'Université du Québec en 1972, poursuit des recherches en microbiologie, virologie, immunologie, en médecine préventive et en hygiène, en vue de l'amélioration de la santé publique, du développement industriel et de l'utilisation de ressources naturelles. L'institut contribue également à la formation de spécialistes au niveau des études avancées dans ces diverses disciplines.

La Télé-université est engagée dans certaines expériences privilégiées d'enseignement à distance. Elle offre un programme de perfectionnement des maîtres en mathématiques (PERMAMA), un cours d'initiation à la coopération (COOP-001) et offrira bientôt un programme sur la connaissance de l'homme et de son milieu.

À cette décentralisation géographique s'ajoute une décentralisation interne. Chacune des unités de l'université constitue une corporation distincte ayant sa propre personnalité juridique ainsi que ses propres pouvoirs, droits et obligations qui sont exercés dans le cadre des politiques générales de l'université.

L'organisation de l'enseignement et de la recherche dans les universités constituantes s'effectue à quatre niveaux:

Les départements — ils sont les cellules de base de l'université. Un département est une unité regroupant une équipe de professeurs travaillant en commun dans une même discipline. Tout professeur appartient à un département. Un département est responsable de la recherche dans sa discipline et de l'enseignement de sa discipline.

La structure modulaire du premier cycle: les modules regroupent, autour de programmes d'études, des groupes d'étudiants inscrits à ces programmes et des équipes de professeurs qui conseillent et encadrent les étudiants au cours de leur cheminement. Ces modules sont regroupés en familles pour la coordination des programmes d'études et pour l'organisation de l'enseignement. Chaque module est régi par un conseil composé paritairement d'étudiants et de professeurs. Le conseil fait aussi appel à des personnes choisies à l'extérieur de l'université pour assurer une

liaison fonctionnelle des programmes d'enseignement avec les besoins de la société et ceux du marché du travail.

Les centres de recherche: ils sont constitués par des équipes multidisciplinaires de professeurs réunis par une activité complémentaire de recherche dans un domaine donné. Les étudiants aux niveaux de la maîtrise et du doctorat peuvent participer aux travaux d'équipe qui s'effectuent dans ces centres.

Le fonctionnement en réseau des programmes d'études avancées: le développement rapide de programmes d'études de deuxième et de troisième cycles est facilité par une politique de concertation et d'échanges mutuels qui permet à chaque unité constituante de l'université de puiser aux ressources de l'ensemble. Ces structures souples permettent à chaque université constituante de développer et d'offrir des programmes d'enseignement et de recherche qui répondent aux besoins de leur région.

Il faut souligner qu'à tous les niveaux de sa structure décisionnelle, l'université fait appel aux trois éléments qui composent la collectivité universitaire: les professeurs, les étudiants et les administrateurs. Elle fait aussi appel pour participer aux décisions qui engagent son développement et son avenir à des personnes extérieures à l'université qui représentent les milieux socio-économiques.

Université publique, l'Université du Québec possède toutefois une personnalité juridique propre et distincte de l'État parce qu'elle jouit d'une autonomie complète quant à ses programmes d'études, à la gestion de ses biens et de son personnel, bref, quant à la poursuite de ses fins.

ASSEMBLÉE DES GOUVERNEURS L'université est administrée par l'Assemblée des gouverneurs, composée du président, de trois personnes du milieu socio-économique, des recteurs de chaque université constituante, de trois membres du corps professoral, de deux étudiants, de quatre vice-présidents et de trois directeurs d'institut de recherche ou d'école supérieure.

BUDGET Subvention — \$53,382,000; scolarité et inscription — \$9,293,000; autres — \$6,563,000. Budget d'investissement. Budget total: \$19,976,000. Revenus: subvention — \$17,916,000. Autres revenus \$2,060,000.

PUBLICATIONS On peut obtenir un exemplaire de l'Annuaire général de l'université en s'adressant au secrétariat général, Université du Québec, 2875, boulevard Laurier, Québec (Qué.) G1V 2M3.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE L'enseignement à l'Université du Québec se donne sur une base de sessions; trois sessions par année. Session d'automne: septembre à décembre. Session d'hiver: janvier à avril. Session d'été: mai à août.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES Université du Québec à Montréal, 380,000 volumes; Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, 259,500 volumes; Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, 222,505 volumes; Université du Québec à Rimouski, 70,000 volumes; Institut national de la recherche scientifique, 10,000 volumes; Direction des études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois, 35,000 volumes; École nationale d'administration publique, 10,000 volumes; au Siège social, 2,000 volumes; Institut de microbiologie et d'hygiène de Montréal, 35,000 volumes.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE Les services aux étudiants de chaque constituante comportent les organismes suivants qui sont la responsabilité du directeur des services aux étudiants: service culturel, service de la pastorale, service de logement et d'accueil,

activités sportives, service de placement. D'autres services sont aussi offerts aux étudiants et relèvent de leur directeur: service d'information, service de l'informatique, bibliothèque, centre audio-visuel.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS A — excellent; B — très bien; C — bien; D — passable; E — échec; I — incomplet; S — exigence satisfaite; X — abandon autorisé; K — exemption accordée en raison d'équivalences; H — hors programme; R — remise. Pour fin de calcul de la moyenne cumulative, la valeur numérique accordée à chacune des lettres est la suivante: A — 4; B — 3; C — 2; D — 1; E — 0.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS On peut distinguer deux sortes d'aide financière aux étudiants: le régime de prêts-bourses du ministère de l'Éducation du Québec; les bourses décernées soit par l'université soit par des associations, des instituts ou des compagnies. Service d'aide aux étudiants du ministère de l'Éducation — des prêts maxima de \$700 et des bourses maxima de \$1,100 sont consentis aux étudiants du premier cycle universitaire, aux conditions suivantes: l'étudiant doit être citoyen canadien, être domicilié et avoir résidé au Québec depuis au moins un an, être étudiant à temps complet et avoir besoin d'aide financière. Les étudiants étrangers qui, à titre d'immigrants, demeurent au Québec depuis un an sont admissibles à ce régime de prêts-bourses.

FRAIS Les frais de scolarité sont de \$50 par cours. Habituellement l'étudiant s'inscrit à cinq cours par session, donc \$250 par session.

ÉVALUATION L'évaluation est un processus continu sous la responsabilité de chaque responsable de programme; il n'y a pas de reprise d'examens échoués.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

Études de premier cycle

Diplôme d'études collégiales (D.E.C.) ou l'équivalent; les candidats, âgés d'au moins vingt-trois ans, possédant des connaissances suffisantes et une expérience pertinente, peuvent être admis sur recommandation du comité de sélection concerné. Le candidat qui occupe une fonction sur le marché du travail doit fournir une brève description de son expérience en précisant le lieu, la durée et la nature de son emploi. Toute demande d'admission doit être présentée sur le formulaire officiel intitulé "Demande d'admission" et accompagnée des pièces requises, dont: a) un certificat de naissance; b) deux photographies récentes, format passeport (2" x 2 1/4") portant la signature de l'étudiant; c) un chèque visé ou un mandat postal de \$15 fait à l'ordre de l'université. Ce montant n'est pas remboursable; d) trois exemplaires du bulletin officiel des notes obtenues pendant les deux années scolaires qui ont conduit à l'obtention du diplôme présenté à l'appui de la demande d'admission. Tout bulletin doit présenter le sceau de l'institution qui l'a émis. Les photocopies sont acceptées si elles sont certifiées conformes à l'original. Dans les cas des candidats inscrits dans un collège d'enseignement général et professionnel, ces documents doivent être transmis directement par l'établissement; e) un document officiel attestant que le candidat a obtenu le diplôme présenté à l'appui de sa demande d'admission si le bulletin officiel n'en fait pas mention.

Exigences particulières. Pour connaître les exigences particulières d'un programme, il faut se reporter à la section "Cours et grades". Les exigences sont groupées par numéro de code pour

chaque programme offert et correspondent aux numéros énumérés ci-dessous.

N° 1 — D.E.C. (option techniques infirmières). N° 2 — tout infirmier(ère) ayant droit de pratique reconnu et possédant au moins deux ans d'expérience professionnelle ou l'équivalent. N° 3 — D.E.C. ou l'équivalent. N° 4 — D.E.C. ou l'équivalent ou expérience professionnelle avec préparation intellectuelle pertinente. N° 5 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203; chimie: 101, 201; physique: 101, 201, 301; biologie: 301 ou 921. N° 6 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203; chimie: 101, 201; physique: 101, 201 ou 301; biologie: 301 ou 921. N° 7 — D.E.C., incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203; physique: 101, 201, 301 ou 102, 202, 302; chimie: 101, 201; biologie: 921 ou 301. N° 8 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 203; chimie: 101, 201, 202, 302; physique: 102, 202, 302; biologie: 921, 931 ou 301, 401. N° 9 — D.E.C. (formation professionnelle en électricité). N° 10 — D.E.C. (formation professionnelle en mécanique). N° 11 — D.E.C. dans l'un des programmes suivants: 210.00 chimie industrielle; 241.00 techniques de la mécanique; 243.00 électrotechnique; 420.00 informatique. N° 12 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203; chimie: 101, 201; physique: 101, 201; biologie: 921 ou 301, 401. N° 13 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203; biologie: 921 ou 301; physique: 101, 201, 301; chimie: 101, 201; géologie générale: 901 (recommandé). N° 14 — D.E.C. professionnelles, ou techniques, ou l'équivalent. N° 15 et n° 16 — D.E.C. professionnelles, ou techniques, ou l'équivalent: électricité: 243.01 électrodynamique, 243.02 instrumentation et contrôle, 243.03 électronique; mécanique: 211.00 techniques des matières plastiques, 241.01 techniques de fabrication mécanique, 241.02 équipement motorisé, 241.03 dessin de conception mécanique, 245.02 applications thermiques du bâtiment, 248.03 mécanique de marine, 270.00 techniques métallurgiques, 280.01 techniques de fabrication aéronautique. N° 17 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: biologie: 1 cours; mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203; physique: 101, 201, 301, ou 102, 202, 302; chimie: 101, 201.

N° 18 — trois ans d'expérience d'enseignement des mathématiques ou des sciences ou l'équivalent. N° 19 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203; physique: 101, 201, 301; chimie: 101, 201. N° 20 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 203; chimie: 101, 201, 202; physique: 102, 202, 302; biologie: 921, 931 ou 301, 401. N° 21 — D.E.C. N° 22 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101; psychologie: 101, 201; biologie: 921 ou 301; sociologie: 960, 961. N° 23 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: psychologie: 101, 201; biologie: 921 ou 301; sociologie: 960, 961; anglais: 1 cours. N° 24 — diplôme de premier cycle, ou un diplôme d'études collégiales et l'expérience pertinente ou l'équivalent, ou être âgé de vingt-trois ans et possédant des connaissances pertinentes. N° 25 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: psychologie: 101, 201; biologie: 921, 931 ou 301, 401; mathématiques: 101, 307. N° 26 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 203, 307; biologie: 921; psychologie: 101, 201. N° 27 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: psychologie: 101, 201; biologie: 921, 931 ou 301, 401; mathématiques: 101, 307. N° 28 — Brevet d'enseignement ou expérience professionnelle. N° 29 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 203, 307; biologie: 921 ou 301; psychologie: 101, 201. N° 30 — D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 203, 307.

N° 31 — D.E.C. les cours exigés sont identiques au cours requis par la discipline de la concentration [économique, mathématiques: 103, 307) administration, géographie, science

politique, sociologie (aucun cours préalable)]. N° 32 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103. N° 33 – D.E.C. mathématiques: 103, 307. N° 34 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 105, 203. N° 35 – expérience professionnelle. N° 36 – profil 051.00 arts plastiques. N° 37 – D.E.C., histoire de l'art: 103, 203, 303, 403; organisation picturale: 101, 201, 301, 401; organisation spatiale: 102, 202, 302, 402. N° 38 – D.E.C., profil 051.00 arts plastiques histoire de l'art: 103, 203, 303, 403; organisation picturale: 101, 201, 301, 401; organisation spatiale: 102, 202, 302, 402. N° 39 – D.E.C. solfège: 101, 201, 301, 401; littérature musicale: 102, 202, 302, 402; exécution: 103, 203, 303, 403. N° 40 – D.E.C., littérature musicale: 102, 202, 302, 402; solfège, culture auditive et langage musical: 101, 201, 301, 401; exécution: 103, 203, 303, 403 ou 113 213, 313, 413. N° 41 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: anglais: 201, 301; français: deux cours parmi 122, 231, 331. N° 42 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: anglais: 201, 301. N° 43 – D.E.C. incluant le cours suivant: anglais: 301. N° 44 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: français: deux cours parmi: 122, 231, 331; anglais: 201, 301 ou espagnol: 301. N° 45 – D.E.C. incluant le cours suivant: français: deux cours parmi: 122, 231, 331. N° 46 – diplôme d'enseignement et expérience professionnelle. N° 47 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 203, 307; psychologie: 101, 201. N° 48 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 307. N° 49 – brevet A ou un permis d'enseignement et expérience dans l'enseignement. N° 50 – D.E.C. incluant les cours suivants: mathématiques: 101, 103, 203; chimie: 101, 201, 202, 302; physique: 102, 202, 302; biologie: 301 ou 401, 921, 931; mathématiques: 101, 103, 203, 307; psychologie: 101, 201; biologie: 921.

N° 51 – Certificat en administration: tout candidat âgé d'au moins vingt-trois ans, possédant des connaissances suffisantes et une expérience pertinente peut être admis à ce programme, et ce, sur recommandation du comité de sélection concerné. N° 52 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration (recherche opérationnelle): détenir un diplôme d'études collégiales en formation professionnelle (informatique). N° 53 – Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (arts plastiques): Un minimum de quatre cours parmi les suivants: organisation picturale 101, 201, 301, 401; organisation spatiale 102, 202, 302, 402; histoire de l'art 103, 203, 303, 403. N° 54 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en travail social: mathématiques 101, 103. N° 55 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en travail social: mathématiques 103, 307. N° 56 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation physique: un cours de chimie; un cours de physique; un cours de mathématiques; deux cours de biologie. N° 57 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement professionnel au secondaire: D.E.C. professionnel ou l'équivalent. N° 58 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de l'éducation: mathématiques 307; biologie 301 ou 921; psychologie 101, 201; sociologie 960, 961. N° 59 – Certificat en traduction: détenir un D.E.C. ou l'équivalent et quelques années d'expérience dans un milieu de travail approprié. N° 60 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en mathématiques: mathématiques 101, 103, 105, 203. N° 61 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en mathématiques: mathématiques 103, 105, 203. N° 62 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement (sexologie): être détenteur d'un permis d'enseignement; ou posséder un statut professionnel dans le domaine de la santé et exercer sa profession. N° 63 – Certificat en connaissance de l'homme et du milieu: tout candidat âgé de 23 ans, possédant des connaissances suffisantes et une expérience pertinente peut être admis sur recommandation du comité de sélection concerné. N° 64 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en enfance inadaptée: un cours de biologie; un cours de statistiques; un cours de mathématiques. N° 65 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en psychologie: mathématiques 337; biologie 301; psychologie 102. N° 66 – Certificat en travail social: détenir un D.E.C. ou l'équivalent et être sur le marché du travail depuis au moins un an. NO 67 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en

biologie: 9 cours en sciences (biologie, chimie, physique et mathématiques). N° 68 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en physique: mathématiques 103, 105, 203; physique 101, 201. NO 69 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en géographie: mathématiques 307.

Études de deuxième et troisième cycles

Deuxième cycle: baccalauréat spécialisé ou l'équivalent. Troisième cycle: maîtrise dans la discipline choisie, ou l'équivalent.

Toute demande d'admission doit être présentée sur le formulaire officiel intitulé "Demande d'admission" et accompagnée des pièces requises, dont: a) un certificat de naissance; b) deux photographies récentes, format passeport (2" x 2 1/4") portant la signature de l'étudiant; c) le formulaire de renseignements sur les ressources pécuniaires; d) un chèque visé ou un mandat postal de \$15 fait à l'ordre de l'université – ce montant n'est pas remboursable; e) un relevé officiel, portant le sceau de l'université d'origine, des notes obtenues au cours des années d'études universitaires antérieures, envoyé directement à l'université par l'institution d'origine; f) un document officiel attestant que le candidat a obtenu le diplôme présenté à l'appui de sa demande d'admission si le bulletin officiel n'en fait pas mention, et envoyé directement à l'université par l'institution qui décerne le diplôme; g) trois exemplaires du formulaire "Rapport confidentiel" sur un candidat, complété par des professeurs, et envoyé directement par eux à l'université.

Exigences particulières. Pour connaître les exigences particulières d'un programme, il faut se reporter à la section "Cours et grades". Les exigences sont groupées par numéro de code pour chaque programme offert et correspondent aux numéros énumérés ci-dessous.

N° 101 – selon l'option choisie les seuils d'accueil seront les suivants: option médecine: M.D.; option psychologie: baccalauréat spécialisé en psychologie; option cinétique humaine: baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation physique. N° 102 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biologie) ou l'équivalent. N° 103 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (chimie) ou l'équivalent. N° 104 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (électrothermique) ou l'équivalent. N° 105 – Baccalauréat spécialisé dans une des disciplines suivantes: agronomie, biochimie, biologie, chimie, économie, géographie, géologie, mathématiques, physique. N° 106 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences ou l'équivalent. N° 107 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en mathématiques ou l'équivalent. N° 108 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en biologie, chimie, géographie, physique, mathématiques ou l'équivalent. N° 109 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en physique avec mention B ou l'équivalent. N° 110 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de l'éducation ou l'équivalent.

N° 111 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire avec mention B ou l'équivalent. N° 112 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en psychologie ou l'équivalent. N° 113 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en théologie ou l'équivalent. N° 114 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en science politique ou l'équivalent. N° 115 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en sociologie ou l'équivalent. N° 116 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en théologie ou l'équivalent. N° 117 – Baccalauréat en sciences en mathématiques, physique, génies électrique et physique, avec une moyenne cumulative d'au moins B ou l'équivalent. N° 118 – Diplôme universitaire de premier cycle et trois années d'expérience dans l'administration publique. N° 119 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en économie ou l'équivalent. N° 120 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en linguistique ou l'équivalent.

N° 121 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en études littéraires ou l'équivalent. N° 122 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en lettres ou

l'équivalent. N° 123 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en philosophie ou l'équivalent. N° 124 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences religieuses ou l'équivalent. N° 125 – Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biologie) ou l'équivalent. N° 126 – Maîtrise ès sciences ou l'équivalent. N° 127 – Maîtrise en philosophie ou l'équivalent. N° 128 – Maîtrise ès sciences (sciences de l'environnement); baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences pures ou de la santé ou l'équivalent. N° 129 – Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (pâtes et papiers): baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées ou l'équivalent. N° 130 – Maîtrise en géologie du précambrien: détenir un baccalauréat en géologie ou génie géologique ou l'équivalent. N° 131 – Maîtrise ès sciences (sciences de la terre): détenir un baccalauréat en sciences de la terre ou en géologie ou l'équivalent. N° 132 – Doctorat en psychologie: détenir une maîtrise ès arts (psychologie) ou l'équivalent.

Date limite pour la réception des demandes

Pour la session d'automne 76 – 1^{er} mars 75; session hiver 77 – 1^{er} novembre 76.

COURS ET GRADES Structure des programmes de premier cycle: L'Université du Québec offre actuellement des programmes de baccalauréat spécialisé et des programmes de certificat. Les règlements généraux prévoient toutefois d'autres types de programmes.

Les programmes de baccalauréats spécialisés (la nomenclature des diplômes de l'Université du Québec est sujette à changement au cours de l'année) sont composés d'un ensemble de trente cours comprenant quatre-vingt-dix crédits dont un minimum de seize cours et un maximum de vingt-quatre cours sont choisis dans une discipline ou un champ d'études. Trois à six cours libres, pris en dehors du champ de spécialisation, complètent le programme (les programmes menant au baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées comprenant exceptionnellement cent cinq crédits).

Les programmes de certificats sont composés d'un ensemble de dix cours comprenant trente crédits; huit de ces cours sont dans la même discipline ou champ d'études. (Le programme de certificat en administration est composé exceptionnellement d'un ensemble de douze cours comprenant trente-six crédits dont neuf cours sont obligatoires et trois au choix.) Habituellement, un étudiant s'inscrit à cinq cours par session; le baccalauréat comporte donc six sessions.

Les sigles employés dans cette section signifient: DEUOQ – Direction des études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois (Hull ou Rouyn); ENAP – École nationale d'administration publique; ETS – École de technologie supérieure; IAF Institut Armand-Frappier; INRS – Institut national de la recherche scientifique; UQAC – Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; UQAM – Université du Québec à Montréal; UQAR – Université du Québec à Rimouski; UQTR – Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières.

Programmes de premier cycle 1975-1976

ADMINISTRATION

Famille des sciences de l'administration

Certificat en administration (Certificat en administration). Offert à la DEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn, à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N° 51. Le cheminement de ce programme permet un approfondissement dans l'un ou l'autre des domaines suivants: administration de la santé, gestion du personnel et relations du

travail, administration publique, administration scolaire, administration policière, sciences comptables, informatique de gestion, marketing, institutions financières, évaluation foncière, administration bancaire, administration de la coopération, approvisionnement et assurance.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration (BSpAdm). Offert à la DEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn (n° 3), à l'UQAC (n° 34), à l'UQAM (n° 3), à l'UQAR (n° 34), et à l'UQTR (n° 34).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (administration) [BSpEnsSec(administration)]. Offert à la DEUOQ – Rouyn et Hull (n° 3), à l'UQAC (n° 34), à l'UQAM (n° 3), et à l'UQTR (n° 34).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration (recherche opérationnelle) [BSpAdm(recherche opérationnelle)]. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 34 ou n° 52.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration (sciences comptables) [BSpAdm(sciences comptables)]. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 34.

Certificat en sciences comptables (Certificat en sciences comptables). Offert à la DEUOQ – Rouyn et Hull, à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N° 3.

BEAUX-ARTS ET ARTS APPLIQUÉS

Famille des arts

Baccalauréat spécialisé en art dramatique (BSpArtDr). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en arts plastiques (BSpArtsPl). Offert à l'UQTR. N° 37.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en arts plastiques (gravure, peinture, sculpture) [BSpArtsPl(gravure, peinture, sculpture)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N° 37.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (arts plastiques) (BSpEnsArtsPl). Offert à l'UQAM (n° 37), à l'UQTR (n° 37) et à l'UQAC (n° 53).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en design (2D) [BSpDesign(2D)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N° 37.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire de l'art (BSpHistdel'art). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en musique (BSpMus). Offert à l'UQTR. N° 39.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (musique) [BSpEns(musique)]. Offert à l'UQAM (n° 39) et à l'UQTR (n° 39).

BIBLIOTHÉCONOMIE

Services publics et communautaires

Certificat en animation pédagogique des bibliothèques (CertAnimationPedBib). Offert à l'UQAR. N° 46.

DESIGN DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Famille des sciences pures et appliquées

Baccalauréat spécialisé en design 3D [BSpDesign(3D)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N°3.

Certificat en sciences de l'environnement (CertScEnvironnement). Offert à l'UQAC. N°3.

ÉDUCATION

Famille des sciences humaines

Baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation physique (BSpEdPhy). Offert à l'UQTR. N°56.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement (éducation physique) (BSpEnsEdPhy). Offert à l'UQAM (n°3) et à l'UQTR (n°56).

Certificat en éducation physique. Offert à l'UQAC et à l'UQTR. N°3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement élémentaire (BSpEnsEl). Offert à la DEUOQ, à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR, et à l'UQAM. N°3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement élémentaire et préscolaire (BSpEnsEl). Offert à l'UQAM et à l'UQAC. N°3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement préscolaire (BSpEnsPréc). Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, et à l'UQTR. N°3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement professionnel secondaire (BSpEnsProfSec). Offert à l'UQAC et à l'UQAR. N°57.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en information scolaire et professionnelle (BSpInformScolProf). Offert à l'UQAM. N°3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de l'éducation (BSpScEd). Offert à l'UQTR (n°58) et à la DEUOQ (n°3).

Certificat en sciences de l'éducation. Offert à la DEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn, à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N°24.

DROIT

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences juridiques. Offert à l'UQAM. N°3.

INGÉNIERIE

Famille des sciences pures et appliquées

Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement professionnel (électrotechnique) [BSpEnsProf(électrotechnique)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N°9.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement professionnel (techniques de la mécanique) [BSpEnsProf(techniques de la mécanique)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N°10.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement technique (BSpEnsTech). Offert à l'UQTR. N°11.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie électrique) [BSpScA(génie électrique)]. Offert à l'UQTR. N°6.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie géologique) [BSpScA(génie géologique)]. Offert à l'UQAC. N°13.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie industriel) [BSpScA(génie industriel)]. Offert à l'UQTR. N°6.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie unifié) [BSpScA(génie unifié)]. Offert à l'UQAC. N°13.

Certificat de technicien supérieur I (CertTechSup). (Ce programme est réservé aux étudiants déjà admis à l'Ex-École normale d'enseignement technique). Offert à l'UQTR. N°14.

Baccalauréat en technologie (électricité) (BTechnologieÉlectricité). Offert à l'ETS. N°15.

Baccalauréat en technologie (mécanique) (BTechnologieMécanique). Offert à l'ETS. N°16.

LETTRES

Famille des lettres

Certificat en anglais (langue seconde) (CertAng). Offert à l'UQAC. N°3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en études anglaises (BSpEtAng). Offert à l'UQTR. N°41.

Certificat en langue et littérature anglaises. Offert à l'UQTR. N°3.

Certificat en traduction (CertTraduction). Offert à l'UQTR. N°59.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (études anglaises) [BSpEnsSec(études anglaises)]. Offert à la DEUOQ – Rouyn (n°3), à l'UQAR (n°42) et à l'UQTR (n°41).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (études françaises) [BSpEnsSec(études françaises)]. Offert à la DEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn (n°3), à l'UQAC (n°3), à l'UQAR (n°44) et à l'UQTR (n°3).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en lettres (études françaises) (BSpLet(étFr)). Offert à l'UQAC (n°3), à l'UQAM (n°3), à l'UQAR (n°44) et à l'UQTR (n°3).

Certificat en lettres. Offert à l'UQTR. N°3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en littérature québécoise (BSpLitQué). Offert à l'UQTR. N°3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en linguistique (BSpLing). Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, et à l'UQTR. (N°3).

Certificat en linguistique (CertLin). Offert à l'UQAM. N°3.

Certificat en philosophie. Offert à l'UQTR. N°3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en philosophie (BSpPh). Offert à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR. N°3.

Certificat en sciences religieuses. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, et à l'UQTR. N°3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences religieuses (BSpScRel). Offert à l'UQAM. N°3.

MATHÉMATIQUES

Famille des sciences pures et appliquées

Baccalauréat spécialisé en mathématiques [BSpmathématiques]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 60), à l'UQAM (n° 61), à l'UQAR (n° 17) et à l'UQTR (n° 5).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (mathématiques) [BSpEnsSec(mathématiques)]. Offert à la DEUOQ — Rouyn (n° 5), à l'UQAC (n° 60), à l'UQAM (n° 61), à l'UQAR (n° 17), et à l'UQTR (n° 5).

Programme de perfectionnement des maîtres en mathématiques. Offert à la DEUOQ — Hull et Rouyn, à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N° 18.

Certificat en mathématiques (CertMat). Offert à l'UQTR. N° 3.

NURSING

Famille des sciences de la santé

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de la santé (nursing) [BSpScSanté(nursing)]. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 1.

Certificat en nursing communautaire (CertNurCom). Offert à la DEUOQ — Hull et Rouyn, à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, et à l'UQTR. n° 2.

PLURISECTORIELLES, ÉTUDES

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (sexologie) [BSpEns(sexologie)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N° 62.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en animation culturelle (BSpAnCult). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en communication (BSpCommunication). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation culturelle (BSpEdCult). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en recherche culturelle (BSpRecherCult). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 3.

Certificat en animation culturelle. Offert à l'UQAM. N° 3.

Certificat en animation. Offert à l'UQAR. N° 3.

Certificat en connaissance de l'homme et du milieu. Offert par la Télé-université. N° 63.

PSYCHOLOGIE

Famille des sciences humaines

Certificat en enfance inadaptée. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en enfance inadaptée (BSpEnfInad). Offert à l'UQTR (n° 64) et à la DEUOQ (n° 3).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (enfance inadaptée) [BSpEns(enfance inadaptée)]. Offert à la DEUOQ — Hull et Rouyn (n° 3), à l'UQAC (n° 3), à l'UQAM (n° 3), à l'UQAR (n° 3) et à l'UQTR (n° 64).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en psychologie (BSpPsy). Offert à l'UQAM (n° 65) et à l'UQTR (n° 29).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en relations humaines (BSpRelHum). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 3.

RÉCRÉOLOGIE

Services publics et communautaires

Baccalauréat spécialisé en récréologie (BSpRécréol). Offert à l'UQTR. N° 47.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en génagogie (BSpGénagogie). Offert à l'UQTR. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en travail social (BSpTravSoc). Offert à l'UQAM. (Intervention clinique, n° 54; intervention sociale, n° 55.)

Certificat en travail social. Offert à la DEUOQ et à l'UQAR. N° 66.

SCIENCES BIOLOGIQUES

Famille des sciences pures et appliquées

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biochimie) [BSpSc(biochimie)]. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 5 ou n° 8.

Certificat en biologie. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biologie) [BSpSc(biologie)]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 5 ou n° 8), à l'UQAM (n° 67), à l'UQAR (n° 7) et à l'UQTR (n° 5 ou n° 8).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (biologie) [BSpEnsSec(biologie)]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 5 ou n° 8), à l'UQAM (n° 67, à l'UQAR (n° 7) et à l'UQTR (n° 5 ou n° 8).

Certificat en biologie humaine. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biophysique) [BSpSc(biophysique)]. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 5 ou n° 8.

SCIENCES PHYSIQUES

Famille des sciences pures et appliquées

Certificat en chimie. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (chimie) [BSpSc(chimie)]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 5 ou n° 8), à l'UQAM (n° 67), à l'UQAR (n° 17) et à l'UQTR (n° 5 ou n° 8).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire en sciences (chimie) [BSpSc(chimie)]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 5 ou n° 8), à l'UQAM (n° 67), à l'UQAR (n° 17) et à l'UQTR (n° 5 ou n° 8).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en géographie physique (BSpGéoPhy). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 5.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (géologie) [BSpSc(géologie)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N° 5.

Certificat en physique. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (physique) [BSpSc(physique)]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 5 ou n° 8), à l'UQAM (n° 68), à l'UQAR (n° 17) et à l'UQTR (n° 5 ou n° 8).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (physique) [BSpEnsSec(physique)]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 5 ou n° 8), à l'UQAM (n° 68), à l'UQAR (n° 17) et à l'UQTR (n° 5 ou n° 8).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en physico-chimie (BSpPhy-Chi). Offert à l'UQTR. N° 5 ou N° 8.

SCIENCES SOCIALES

Famille de sciences humaines

Certificat en économie. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en économie (BSpEc). Offert à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR. N° 33.

Certificat en archéologie. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 3.

Certificat en géographie. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en géographie (BSpGéog). Offert à la DEUOQ – Rouyn (n° 3), à l'UQAC (n° 69), à l'UQAM (n° 3), à l'UQAR (n° 32) et à l'UQTR (n° 32).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (géographie) [BSpEnsSec(géographie)]. Offert à la DEUOQ – Rouyn (n° 3), à l'UQAC (n° 69), à l'UQAM (n° 3), à l'UQAR (n° 32) et à l'UQTR (n° 32).

Certificat en histoire. Offert à l'UQTR. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire (BSpH). Offert à l'UQAC (n° 3), à l'UQAM (n° 3), à l'UQAR (n° 3) et à l'UQTR (n° 3).

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (histoire) [BSpEnsSec(histoire)]. Offert à l'UQAC (n° 3), à l'UQAR (n° 3), à l'UQTR (n° 3), et à l'UQAM (n° 3).

Baccalauréat spécialisé en science politique (BSpScPol). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sociologie (BSpSoc). Offert à l'UQAM. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé en études urbaines. Offert à l'UQAM. N° 31.

THÉOLOGIE

Famille des sciences humaines

Baccalauréat spécialisé en théologie (BSpTh). Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N° 3.

Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (sciences religieuses) [BSpEnsSec(science religieuses)]. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR. N° 3.

Programmes de deuxième cycle

ADMINISTRATION

Famille des sciences de l'administration

Maîtrise en administration publique (MAP). Offerte à l'ENAP et par celle-ci à l'UQAM et à la DEUOQ. N° 118.

Maîtrise ès sciences (économie) [MSc(économie)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N° 119.

LETTRES

Famille des lettres

Maîtrise ès arts (études littéraires) [MA(études littéraires)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N° 121.

Maîtrise ès arts (linguistique) [MA(linguistique)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N° 120.

Maîtrise ès arts (lettres) [MA(lettres)]. Offerte à l'UQTR. N° 122.

Maîtrise ès arts (philosophie) [MA(philosophie)]. Offerte à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR. N° 123.

Maîtrise ès arts (sciences religieuses) [MA(science religieuses)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N° 124.

SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ

Famille des sciences de la santé

Maîtrise en sciences de la santé (sport) [MScSanté(sport)]. Offerte à l'UQTR. N° 101.

SCIENCES HUMAINES

Famille des sciences humaines

Maîtrise en éducation (MEd). Offerte à l'UQAC, à l'UQTR et à l'UQAM. N° 110.

Maîtrise ès arts (histoire) [MA(histoire)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N° 111.

Maîtrise ès arts (psychologie) [MA(psychologie)]. Offerte à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR. N° 112.

Maîtrise ès arts (science politique) [MA(science politique)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N° 114.

Maîtrise ès arts (sociologie) [MA(sociologie)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N° 115.

Maîtrise en théologie (MTh). Offerte à l'UQAC et à l'UQTR. N° 113.

Maîtrise ès arts (théologie) [MA(théologie)]. Offerte à l'UQTR. N° 116.

Maîtrise ès arts (télécommunications) [MSc(Télécommunications)]. Offerte à l'INRS. N° 117.

SCIENCES PURES ET APPLIQUÉES

Famille des sciences pures et appliquées

Maîtrise en géologie du précambrien [MSc(science de la terre)]. Offerte à l'UQAC. N° 130. Maîtrise en sciences appliquées (électrothermique) [MScA(électrothermique)]. Offerte à l'UQTR. N° 104.

Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (pâtes et papiers) [MScA(pâtes et papiers)]. Offerte à l'UQTR. N° 129.

Maîtrise ès sciences (biologie) [MSc(biologie)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N° 102.

Maîtrise ès sciences (chimie) [MSc(chimie)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N° 103.

Maîtrise ès sciences (eau) [MSc(eau)]. Offerte à l'INRS. N° 105.

Maîtrise ès sciences (écologie) (MEcol). Offerte à l'UQAM. N° 125.

Maîtrise ès sciences (énergie) [MSc(énergie)]. Offerte à l'INRS, à l'UQAC et à l'UQTR. N° 106.

Maîtrise ès sciences (mathématiques) [MSc(mathématiques)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N° 107.

Maîtrise ès sciences (océanographie) [MSc(océanographie)]. Offerte à l'UQAR. N° 108.

Maîtrise ès sciences (physique) [MSc(physique)]. Offerte à l'UQTR. N° 109.

Maîtrise ès sciences (sciences de la terre) [MSc(sciences de la terre)]. Offerte à l'UQAM. N° 3.

Maîtrise ès sciences (sciences de l'environnement) [MSc(sciences de l'environnement)]. Offerte à l'UQTR. N° 128.

Programmes de troisième cycle

LETTRES
Famille des lettres

Doctorat en philosophie (DPh). Offert à l'UQTR. N° 127.

SCIENCES HUMAINES
Famille des sciences humaines

Doctorat en psychologie [PhD(Ps)]. Offert à l'UQAM. N° 132.

SCIENCES PURES ET APPLIQUÉES
Famille des sciences pures et appliquées

Doctorat ès sciences (énergie) [DSc(énergie)]. Offert à l'INRS, à l'UQAC et à l'UQTR. N° 126.

INSTITUTS OU CENTRES DE RECHERCHE La recherche à l'Université du Québec s'effectue soit dans des instituts de recherche soit dans des centres ou groupes de recherche et des départements au sein des universités constituantes, soit dans des écoles supérieures.

L'École nationale d'administration publique offre un programme interdisciplinaire de maîtrise en administration publique et a choisi d'orienter ses activités de recherche sur les problèmes d'administration publique au Québec. La recherche a pour objectifs de développer d'une part, les connaissances en matière d'administration publique et de constituer d'autre part, des études et des documents nécessaires à l'enseignement de l'administration publique.

L'École se propose d'établir un plan de recherche institutionnel et privilégie des programmes de recherches qui correspondront aux besoins des secteurs publics et para-publics. Les thèmes choisis sont les suivants: l'administrateur public: ses caractéristiques; les organisations: leur caractéristiques, leurs problèmes; les politiques gouvernementales; les processus administratifs dont ceux de la

planification et de la programmation; les techniques de management; l'enseignement de l'administration publique.

Institut Armand-Frappier. L'Institut de microbiologie et d'hygiène de Montréal, fondé en 1938 et affilié à l'Université du Québec en 1972, adoptait le nom de son fondateur pour devenir, en 1975, l'Institut Armand-Frappier. L'institut a pour objectifs: de poursuivre des recherches en microbiologie, virologie, immunologie, en médecine préventive et en hygiène et dans les sciences connexes, en vue de l'amélioration de la santé publique, du développement industriel et de l'utilisation des ressources naturelles; de contribuer à la formation de spécialistes du niveau des études avancées dans ces diverses disciplines; d'offrir des services au gouvernement et à l'industrie dans le domaine du diagnostic, de la médecine préventive, de la microbiologie appliquée et des sciences connexes et de fabriquer et vendre des produits biologiques, vaccins, sérums, extraits, antigènes et autres produits utilisés en biologie et en médecine humaine et vétérinaire.

Les activités de recherche de l'institut se réalisent dans ses cinq centres de recherche:

Centre de recherche en bactériologie. Outre les activités de recherche dans les domaines de la tuberculose, de la lèpre et des bactéries anaérobies, ce centre fait des recherches en bactériologie appliquée au secteur de l'alimentation, à celui des ressources renouvelables et à celui de la fermentation. Enfin, les recherches importantes dans le domaine du vaccin BCG et de la tuberculose débouchent maintenant sur une voie nouvelle, celle du cancer. Ainsi, ce centre poursuit intensément l'étude du mécanisme d'action du BCG et la démonstration de son effet anticancéreux chez l'homme.

Centre de recherche en épidémiologie et en médecine préventive. Ce secteur de recherche de l'institut débord largement le territoire des maladies infectieuses et couvre actuellement celui de l'épidémiologie du cancer et des maladies cardiovasculaires et celui de la pollution atmosphérique et des maladies pulmonaires.

Centre de recherche en immunologie. Plusieurs secteurs importants de la recherche moderne en immunologie sont couverts par les chercheurs de ce centre: immunologie cellulaire, antigènes tissulaires, maladies de l'immunité, immunothérapie du cancer.

Centre de recherche en médecine vétérinaire. Ce centre poursuit des activités de recherche et de développement de vaccins vétérinaires et de services spécialisés dans des domaines tels que celui des primates, celui des animaux libres de contamination microbienne et celui du diagnostic des maladies à virus chez l'animal. On envisage présentement l'implantation de quelques nouveaux axes de recherche et développement tels que la toxicologie animale et le développement des immun-sérums. Outre ces activités de recherche, l'institut contribue à la formation scientifique et professionnelle du milieu québécois; ses professeurs dispensent de l'enseignement dans les différentes universités montréalaises et dirigent dans les laboratoires de l'institut les recherches de plusieurs candidats aux diplômes avancés de même que celles des stagiaires professionnels. Depuis quelques années, l'institut joue également un rôle croissant dans le domaine des services communautaires: la vaccination par BCG dans les écoles, le diagnostic des maladies virales chez l'homme, l'histocompatibilité pour greffes rénales, le diagnostic immunologique spécialisé, le diagnostic viral vétérinaire. Enfin, comme complément logique à ses activités de recherche et de développement, l'institut offre aux organismes publics et para-publics un service de production de quinze vaccins ou sérums, humains ou vétérinaires et de cent soixante milieux de culture.

Centre de recherche en virologie. Le centre de virologie de l'institut, le plus important du Canada, présente un vaste éventail de thèmes de recherche portant sur les maladies virales, humaines et vétérinaires, telles l'influenza, la rougeole, la rubéole et la mononucléose infectieuse. Ce même centre poursuit également un programme de dépistage de l'activité antivirale de nouvelles molécules de synthèse ainsi que des essais toxicologiques et pharmacologiques chez l'animal et chez l'homme.

Institut national de la recherche scientifique. L'institut a été créé en 1969 comme unité constituante de l'Université du Québec et ayant comme missions la recherche fondamentale orientée et la recherche appliquée, l'enseignement au niveau des études avancées et les services à la collectivité. Les objectifs généraux de l'institut se rapportant à ces missions sont les suivants: effectuer de la recherche dans les domaines prioritaires pour le développement social, économique et culturel du Québec et choisir en liaison avec des organismes publics compétents; aborder la recherche par problèmes globaux interdisciplinaires grâce à une structure thématique et à une gestion par budget-programme; jouer, grâce au choix des champs de recherche et au dynamisme interne, le rôle d'un agent d'initiative et de leadership du développement québécois; offrir des programmes spécialisés de deuxième et troisième cycles pour un nombre limité d'étudiants dans des domaines choisis; favoriser la participation des scientifiques de l'INRS aux programmes d'études avancées des universités; accueillir des scientifiques afin de leur permettre de compléter leur formation en participant aux travaux de recherche de l'INRS; collaborer avec les agents publics et l'Université du Québec en vue du développement de laboratoires et mettre à leur disposition des moyens de recherche; constituer des banques de données et diffuser l'information scientifique dans certains domaines de recherche de l'INRS; participer à l'administration et au développement du complexe scientifique de Québec.

L'institut poursuit les diverses activités reliées à ces objectifs dans les six centres de recherche et les deux groupes de recherche qui sont ci-après décrits.

INRS eau. Situé au complexe scientifique de Québec, à Ste-Foy, l'INRS eau concentre ses activités dans trois grands programmes soit, la simulation et le système d'écoulements, l'utilisation des ressources hydriques ainsi que la gestion régionale de la qualité des eaux. Ce dernier programme comporte deux axes, l'un orienté vers les rivières, l'autre vers les lacs et les réservoirs et vise au développement d'une méthodologie pour la gestion régionale de la qualité de l'eau. En plus de ces activités de recherche, l'INRS eau assure un programme de formation de deuxième cycle en sciences de l'eau dont il a l'exclusivité au Québec.

INRS énergie. L'INRS énergie a ses laboratoires à Varennes et conduit ses recherches sur l'interaction laser-matière, sur le confinement d'un plasma chaud, sur la technologie des réacteurs à fusion et sur diverses applications des plasmas. De plus, le centre poursuit plusieurs projets de recherche en collaboration avec l'Institut de recherche de l'Hydro-Québec (IREQ), notamment en électrochimie, en haute tension, en mathématiques appliquées, en mécanique et thermodynamique et sur les matériaux de conduction. Avec la compagnie RCA limitée, le centre poursuit également des projets conjoints en particulier sur les plasmas et les sources lumineuses de haute intensité. L'INRS énergie offre un programme de maîtrise et de doctorat en énergie. Dans le cadre des ententes entre l'INRS, l'IREQ et RCA, les étudiants peuvent également préparer leur thèse dans un des projets de recherche de l'IREQ ou de RCA.

INRS urbanisation. L'INRS urbanisation localisé à Montréal axe ses travaux sur la réalisation de programmes intégrés de recherche

dont l'objectif visé est de définir des modes d'intervention sur la structure urbaine et régionale de l'espace à partir des investissements et des équipements tel que les infrastructures de transport, la structure industrielle, les terrains publics et semi-publics, etc. Dans ce contexte, les études retenues comme prioritaires portent sur les transformations du réseau et du tissu urbain, sur la mesure de l'impact de ces transformations, sur la qualité de l'environnement résidentiel ainsi que sur l'analyse de l'organisation politico-administrative dans sa fonction de gestion de l'espace.

INRS santé. L'INRS santé est un centre orienté sur des programmes de recherche interdisciplinaire. Sa localisation dans des locaux de l'hôpital St-Jean-de-Dieu, à Montréal, facilite son développement selon ses axes principaux soit, la pharmacologie clinique (psychopharmacologie, neuropharmacologie, etc.) et la psychiatrie. À ceci s'ajoutent des projets en médecine industrielle. Les caractéristiques principales de l'INRS santé demeurent néanmoins la méthodologie en recherche clinique et son intérêt pour les statistiques et les mathématiques appliquées.

INRS télécommunications. L'INRS télécommunications créé conjointement avec la Société de recherches Bell-Northern, a choisi le champ d'action de l'ingénierie des systèmes de télécommunications. Présentement, le centre oeuvre dans deux domaines de recherche: le traitement des signaux numériques et le réseau de téléinformatique. Un programme de maîtrise ès sciences (télécommunications) a été élaboré afin de permettre la formation de scientifiques et d'ingénieurs capables de concevoir un système de télécommunications. Les étudiants peuvent choisir leur sujet de thèse parmi les projets du centre ou encore parmi certains projets de recherche de la Société de recherches Bell-Northern.

INRS éducation. L'INRS éducation a son siège à Québec. L'objectif du centre est le développement et l'évaluation de nouveaux systèmes qui constituent des alternatives aux situations existantes et qui permettent à l'élève de devenir le maître et l'auteur de son propre progrès. L'INRS éducation a développé trois programmes de recherche spécifiquement pour répondre à cet objectif: le programme SAGE (système d'apprentissage géré par l'étudiant) qui vise à permettre à l'élève de l'élémentaire de prendre en charge son apprentissage; l'enseignement du français, étude portant sur les programmes et l'enseignement du français de même que sur les apprentissages et perceptions des apprenants et les aptitudes et besoins des enseignants; les instruments de mesure, programme orienté vers l'élaboration et l'évaluation des instruments de mesure utilisés en éducation. De plus, le centre entreprend, à la demande du milieu, des projets qui répondent à des besoins spécifiques; ces projets sont regroupés sous le programme recherche-milieu et consistent essentiellement à l'évaluation de programmes d'enseignement.

En plus des centres ci-haut décrits, l'INRS a les deux groupes de recherche suivants:

INRS océanologie. L'INRS océanologie localisé à Rimouski, centre ses activités de recherche en océanographie appliquée. Le groupe s'intéresse en particulier aux problèmes relatifs à l'équilibre côtier. Dans ce contexte, il aborde d'une part divers aspects de la géologie et de la géomorphologie côtière, de la circulation côtière et estuarienne et, d'autre part des études de la faune benthique littorale et du zoo-plancton de même que de la matière particulière en tant que potentiel de nourriture.

INRS pétrole. L'INRS pétrole situé au complexe scientifique de Québec, est un groupe créé dans le but de répondre à un besoin d'assistance dans les secteurs privés et publics en géologie de laboratoire pour l'industrie pétrolière et minière. Ses projets de

recherche sont pour l'instant limités au domaine de la géologie de l'exploitation pétrolière.

Dans les universités constituantes, les activités de recherche se réalisent dans les différents départements par les professeurs qui y sont rattachés; il s'agit essentiellement de recherches individuelles ou d'équipe. Par ailleurs, pour les recherches qui visent l'étude de problèmes interdisciplinaires ou qui impliquent un nombre important de professeurs, les universités constituantes ont mis sur pied des centres de recherche dont les buts et les principales activités sont résumés ci-après; la formation de groupes de recherche structurés permet d'atteindre des objectifs moins vastes que ceux des centres avec un nombre moins considérable de professeurs.

Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

Centre de recherche du moyen-nord. Ce centre a été créé afin de participer au développement de la recherche nordique et d'assurer une formation de personnel pour l'éducation autochtone. Les projets de recherche du CRMN se rapportent essentiellement aux programmes suivants: la mise en valeur des ressources minérales, l'étude de l'environnement nordique, les modèles d'aménagement du territoire et les études amérindiennes.

Université du Québec à Montréal

Centre de recherche en didactique. Le principal objectif de ce centre est la description scientifique de la didactique. À cette fin, ses travaux se situent autour des programmes suivants: l'élaboration d'une théorie des stratégies didactiques, l'étude des fondements psychologiques et épistémologiques de l'enseignement, la symbolisation et la communication en situation didactique. Les applications concrètes relativement à ces travaux se font conjointement avec divers départements.

Centre de recherche en sciences de l'environnement. Ce centre entend contribuer à une meilleure connaissance du milieu biophysique de l'homme et suggérer des solutions concernant les problèmes reliés à la détérioration de ce milieu. Son programme de formation au niveau du second cycle vise à la formation de professionnels de l'environnement. Dans ce contexte, les recherches du centre portent sur l'environnement aquatique, l'environnement atmosphérique, l'écologie et l'aménagement, la cytologie et les modèles écologiques ainsi que l'algologie et l'aérobiologie.

Centre de recherche en sciences appliquées à l'alimentation. Le champ d'activités de ce centre se situe entre celui des sciences agronomiques et celui de la diététique et de la nutrition. Ses activités interdisciplinaires axées sur les besoins du milieu québécois s'exercent aux niveaux public, parapublic et privé et portent, entre autres, sur le développement de nouveaux produits alimentaires, sur l'élaboration de nouvelles techniques de contrôle de qualité des aliments, sur l'influence de l'ozone sur les bactéries, moisissures, levures, virus et cellules cancéreuses et sur l'analyse chimique ou bactériologique de différents aliments.

Centre interuniversitaire d'études européennes. Ce centre interuniversitaire fut fondé conjointement en 1971 par l'Université du Québec à Montréal et l'Université Sir George Williams afin de poursuivre des travaux sur l'Europe dans une perspective historique.

Université du Québec à Rimouski

Section d'océanographie. Ce groupe de recherche oeuvre en océanographie biologique, chimique, physique et géologique. Autour de ces quatre pôles, on retrouve deux programmes majeurs

de recherche: le régime chimique de l'estuaire maritime du St-Laurent et l'étude de la pollution par le pétrole dans ce même estuaire.

Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Centre de recherche en sciences de la santé et de l'efficacité physique. L'objectif général du centre est la recherche multidisciplinaire dans les domaines suivants: l'acquisition, le maintien et la récupération de l'efficacité physique et psychique en relation avec l'activité physique (sport ou travail); la prévention, le traitement et la réhabilitation des pathologies physiques et psychiques en relation avec l'activité physique (sport ou travail). Les programmes de recherche portent sur des questions ayant trait à l'environnement physique et psychologique du travailleur et aux influences exercées par le milieu sur le travailleur. Les projets de recherche touchent les thèmes suivants: répercussions physiologiques et psychologiques d'une semaine comprimée de travail; étude phénoménologique de la propension aux activités de travail; mesure de fatigue par motricité oculaire; choix de carrière et conjonctures hormonales.

Groupe de recherche en biophysique. Ce groupe examine la structure cellulaire ainsi que les processus de transformation, régulation et utilisation de l'énergie dans cette structure.

Groupe de recherche sur la démoustication. Ce groupe met au point un contrôle des populations de moustiques par des méthodes écologiques et examine les aspects écologiques, physiologiques et microbiologiques de la démoustication.

Groupe de recherche en fonctionnement de la personne. Ce groupe se penche sur l'étude du fonctionnement de la personne dans ses relations avec le monde environnant réel et imaginaire.

Groupe de recherche en pâtes et papiers. Ce groupe désire promouvoir le progrès techniques et participer à l'amélioration du rendement et de la qualité dans l'industrie des pâtes et papiers. À cette fin, il étudie les problèmes techniques généraux des différentes branches de l'industrie papetière par la poursuite de projets de recherche se rapportant aux matières premières fibreuses et synthétiques, aux pâtes mécaniques et chimiques ainsi qu'aux eaux résiduaires.

Groupe de recherche thermopol. Ce groupe effectue des recherches sur les effets thermiques découlant de l'opération des centrales nucléaires de Gentilly I et II et de l'usine d'eau lourde Lapérade et sur la faune et la flore de cette région du fleuve St-Laurent.

Centre de développement en environnement scolaire. Ce groupe poursuit, conjointement avec la Commission scolaire de Trois-Rivières, des études théoriques et pratiques se rapportant à l'interaction entre les activités pédagogiques et le milieu scolaire.

Centre d'études en loisir. Ce groupe poursuit des recherches sur le développement professionnel des loisirs ainsi que sur les comportements, les valeurs, les attitudes et les aspirations se rapportant à ce champ d'activité.

Centre documentaire en civilisation traditionnelle. Ce groupe s'occupe de monter un fonds d'archives écrites, visuelles et sonores traitant de la vie et de la civilisation traditionnelles du Québec.

Centre de documentation en théâtre et littérature québécois. Ce groupe poursuit l'étude de la littérature québécoise prise dans une perspective esthétique, sociologique et historique. Ses travaux ont trait présentement au théâtre québécois des XIX^e et XX^e siècles.

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GENERAL INFORMATION Queen's is a non-denominational and co-educational institution. The government of the university is vested in a board of trustees, a university council, a senate and faculty boards.

BACKGROUND Queen's College was founded by the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland primarily to provide educational opportunity for the youth of a growing economy and for a ministry trained within the country. On October 16, 1841, Queen Victoria issued a Royal Charter to "Queen's College at Kingston". The first session opened on March 7, 1842, and the first degrees were awarded in June 1847.

The only denominational requirement was that the principal be a Presbyterian minister and that trustees and staff subscribe to the Westminster Confession of Faith. The denominational requirements were gradually eliminated by successive acts of parliament. The Dominion of Canada Act of 1912, essentially a new charter, removed the last trace of them. The faculty of theology became Queen's Theological College and the original Queen's College at Kingston became Queen's University at Kingston.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES The board consists of ex-official and elective members. The ex-officio members are the chancellor, the principal, and the rector. The elective members are: one representative from each affiliated college; representatives, as

provided by the statutes from the university council, the benefactors, and the graduates; and members elected by the board of trustees. The functions of the board are to manage the finances, to possess, care for and enlarge the property, to share with the senate the responsibility for the selection of the principal, to appoint the principal and the vice-principals, to procure legislation and, in general, to attend to such external matters as do not relate directly to instruction.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL The university council consists of the chancellor, the vice-chancellor, the trustees, the members of the senate, and an equal number of members elected by the graduates from their own members. Functions of council are: a) to elect the chancellor; b) to elect six trustees; c) to make by-laws governing the elections of the rector, seven trustees by the benefactors, six trustees by the university council and six trustees by the graduates; d) to discuss all questions relating to the university and its welfare; e) to make representation of its views to the senate or the board of trustees; f) to decide on proposal for affiliation; and g) to arrange all matters pertaining to its own meetings and business, meetings and proceedings of convocation, installation of the chancellor, and fees for membership, registration, and voting.

SENATE The senate consists of ex-officio and elective members. The ex-officio members are the principal, the vice-principals, the principal of Queen's Theological College, the deans of the faculties of arts and science, applied science, education, medicine, law, the deans of the schools of graduate studies, business, nursing, the chief librarian, and the president of the Alma Mater Society. All academic matters and the planning of the development of the university are the responsibility of the senate.

PUBLICATIONS Queen's University publishes the following calendars and brochures, copies of which may be obtained by writing to the registrar. Admissions bulletin; faculty of applied science; faculty of arts and science; faculty of education; faculty of law; faculty of medicine; school of business (undergraduate and graduate); school of graduate studies; school of nursing; school of rehabilitation therapy; spring, summer and extension studies; theological college.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall/winter session — September to May; spring term — mid-May to end of June; summer term — early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Queen's University at Kingston (population of Kingston approximates 60,500), has 35 teaching buildings; an administration building; a library (1,100,000 volumes), a law library (89,114 volumes); an education library (36,078 volumes); well-equipped laboratories for the basic and applied sciences and a psychological laboratory; an experimental station some 15 miles from Kingston provides special opportunity for research in land and water biology; the Kingston General Hospital, the Hotel-Dieu and the Kingston Psychiatric Hospital are centres for clinical teaching in medicine. There is an art centre, a music library, a new gymnasium complex with a swimming pool of Olympic size, a synchrotron laboratory, a computing centre, and foreign language laboratories. Queen's University radio station, CFRC, is owned by the university and operated by the student radio club under the supervision of the director of radio and a professor of electrical engineering.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There is residence and dining accommodation for 1,100 women and 1,100 men (the dining hall in the women's residence also accommodates women students lodging out of residence).

LIBRARIES The library system at Queen's includes the Douglas library, the central unit which serves the social sciences and humanities as well as containing special services, technical processing departments and administrative offices. There are three major faculty libraries in law, education and the health sciences, and 18 smaller branch libraries, chiefly in the sciences and applied sciences. Branch libraries for the most part contain working collections close to laboratories and classrooms in special disciplines. The library contains approximately 1,100,000 volumes, the law library 89,114 volumes, the education library 36,078 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE Queen's provides opportunities for students to compete in a total of 21 intercollegiate sports and 27 intramural sports. The new George Richardson Memorial Stadium is the home of the Golden Gaels football team. The large new physical and health education complex is comprised of dance studios, three gymnasias, swimming pools, a hockey arena, squash, handball and tennis courts, modern weight-training equipment and archery and pistol ranges. The Agnes Etherington Art Centre houses the permanent university collection of art, and offers a full exhibition program of great variety throughout the year; the centre presents illustrated lectures, films and music recitals.

Convocation Hall is the home of the Queen's theatre, which is one of the outstanding small theatres in the country. Opportunities exist for students to take part in drama productions, including acting, directing, design, stage management, costuming, lighting and sound. The music department has a large collection of recordings for classwork and student listening, supported by a library of books and musical scores. There is also the Glee Club, the Choral Society and the Queen's University Band. Queen's radio station CFRC and CFRC-FM is operated by the Student Radio Club under the supervision of the station manager with technical direction from a professor in electrical engineering. Students at Queen's also participate in skin-diving and flying, political and field naturalist activities, student newspapers and social volunteer work.

MEDICAL SERVICES The Student Health Service is located on campus and provides comprehensive outpatient medical care and psychiatric and psychological service to all students registered at Queen's and at Queen's Theological College. Medical staff consists of two full-time specialists in internal medicine, two full-time practitioners trained in public health and four registered nurses.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Academic and career counselling is available. The psychiatric division of the student health service provides help with the resolution of emotional problems which students commonly encounter. The student counselling service offers free, confidential psychological counselling and testing. Professional help is available for any personal or social problems which may arise. Individual and group testing is provided regarding vocational and educational-related abilities and interests. As well, the university has a chaplain on campus who is available to all students and staff.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE Books and academic supplies are available at the Campus Book Store located on campus. The store maintains a stock of all required textbooks for all courses in the university along with a wide range of popular reference books in both hard and soft covers. To achieve its non-profit position, the store currently applies a discount, where applicable, of 5% on most textbooks in stock, and on instrument sets. Different discounts apply to other items.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The career planning and placement department provides all possible assistance to students

seeking permanent, summer, or part-time employment, and discussion of career plans with students on an individual basis. The placement office supervises a program of on-campus recruiting by major employers, conducts a series of career seminars throughout the school year, and maintains a large survey of literature on careers plus other aids to career planning. This service is available to all registered full-time students.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT Queen's was the first university in Canada to introduce student self-government. All students are members of the Alma Mater Society, the chief instrument of student government. The society through its officers, councils and committees, organizes the student self-government that is a tradition in the university dating back to 1858. The society sponsors educational, cultural and social activities; publishes a newspaper, year-book, handbook, and student directory; supervises non-academic discipline; and participates in providing student services.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded as follows for all faculties: grade A, 80-100%; grade B, 65-79%; grade C, 50-64%; grade E, 35-49%; grade F, below 35%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Queen's University offers a large number of scholarships and bursaries as well as other kinds of financial aid. Detailed information is contained in the university calendars or may be obtained by writing directly to the assistant registrar (student awards).

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year: full-time (a) for first degree — arts, commerce, law, 1st-year nursing, \$600; pure science, physical and health education, nursing, rehabilitation therapy, \$600; engineering (1st and 2nd years), \$675; medicine (medical years), engineering (3rd and 4th years), \$725; (b) for master's or doctorate degree — the fee is divided into two parts; a degree fee and a registration fee per term. The master's degree fee is \$300; the doctoral program, on a full-time or a part-time basis, or inactive, will be \$100 per term until the completion of the program, with the minimum total fee of \$600 (master's) or \$1,200 (doctoral). The degree fee will be payable at the rate of \$100 per term for each of the first three terms of registration in the case of master's students and for each of the first six terms for doctoral students. Hence, each student will pay a total fee per term of \$200 for three terms (master's) or six terms (doctoral) and thenceforth \$100 per term until completion of the program. Tuition fees include charges for courses, laboratories, library, examinations and thesis binding (four copies). (c) MBA program — \$595.

Student activities per year: \$70.15 to \$83.15, depending on faculty. Extramural course, \$120; summer school course, \$120; course taken as an extension tutorial class, \$120.

Residence fees for men: (room and board) — arts and science (first year), single \$1,342, double \$1,275; arts and science (second, third, and fourth years), single \$317, double \$251; medicine (first and second years) single \$557, double \$479; (third year) single \$507, double \$431; applied science (first year) single \$1,126, double \$1,069; applied science (second, third and fourth years) single \$264, double \$201. Earl Street residence (senior students, room only): arts and science (second, third and fourth years), \$719; applied science (second, third and fourth years), \$705; commerce (second, third and fourth years), \$723; medicine (first, second and third years), \$850; law \$846; education \$740. West campus residence (co-ed, room only): fees as above in Earl Street residence. Residence fees for women: (room and board) single \$1,232, double \$1,188.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Educational level equivalent to successful completion of Ontario grade 13 as certified by the secondary school, minimum average 60% to be eligible for consideration.

2. Specific requirements. Arts BA (three-year), arts BA [honors (four-year)] — for mathematics, two credits in mathematics are required (three credits are strongly recommended); for natural sciences, two credits in mathematics and two of biology, chemistry or physics are required (three credits in mathematics are strongly recommended). Science BSc [honors (four-year)] — for natural sciences, at least two credits in mathematics, one in each of chemistry and physics (three credits in mathematics strongly recommended); biology acceptable for biology but physics 001 required in first year; BSc [honors (four-year)] for mathematics, at least two credits in mathematics (three credits in mathematics strongly recommended). Art education — grade 13 art if available. A portfolio and/or an interview is required. Music — grade VIII keyboard (or grade VI keyboard and grade VI voice, band or orchestral instrument) and grade II theory, or grade 13 music; an audition is normally required.

Nursing, physical and health education, rehabilitation therapy — one credit in mathematics and one credit in chemistry; an interview is normally requested for occupational therapy. Commerce — two credits in mathematics, one credit in English. Applied science (engineering) — three credits in mathematics or equivalent, one in each of physics and chemistry, normally no mark in these subjects below 65% is acceptable. Medicine — at least two years' university work beyond Ontario grade 13 including one year in each of physics, general or inorganic chemistry, general biology or zoology, organic chemistry. Law — BA or equivalent, or at least two years' university beyond Ontario grade 13 or three years beyond Ontario grade 12. For admission to the BD course — a BA degree.

Foreign students

UK — GCE in five subjects with at least two at A-level. USA — minimum requirement of grade 12 high school academic graduation with exceptionally high standing. Other countries — equivalent official certificates. Students whose mother tongue is not English may be required to submit satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test or the test of English as a foreign language. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Candidates who are at least 21 years of age and three years out of school and who cannot meet the normal admission requirements may be admissible. Before being granted formal admission into the university the applicant must either pass with a minimum 60% average, one degree credit course of arts or science at Queen's, or have obtained an average of between 50% and 60% on this course, and complete a second course obtaining a minimum average of 60% on the two courses. These courses may be taken intramurally, extramurally or at summer school and will count for degree credit if the student is formally admitted.

Graduate

For admission to graduate study, a student must have obtained a degree or degrees with specified grades.

Last date for receipt of applications

No specified deadlines as long as space is available.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) BA (minor concentration), three years from senior matriculation. Concentration possible in art history, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, classical studies, computing and information science, drama, economics, English, film, French, geography, geology, German, Greek, health, history, image of man in modern literature, Italian, Latin, life sciences, mathematics, music, philosophy, political studies, psychology, religion, Russian, sociology, and Spanish. (b) Honors BA, four years from senior matriculation. Available in art history, classical studies, economics, English, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Latin, music, philosophy, political studies, psychology, religion, Russian, sociology, and Spanish. Medial combinations are also possible of the above subjects and with certain natural science subjects.

Special field concentrations are offered in Canadian studies; culture change; classics; Commonwealth studies; Russian and East European studies; French language, translation, French-Canadian studies; Greek language and civilization; Spanish and Latin American studies; Latin language and civilization; mediaeval studies; the image of man in modern literature; and social behavior.

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of art education (BAE). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts/bachelor of physical health education (BA/BPHE). Four years from senior matriculation.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Ordinarily, one year from honors BA. Available in classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, mathematics, philosophy, political studies, psychology, sociology, Spanish.

Diploma in clinical psychology. Given at the end of the first year of a PhD program.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Normally two years from master's degree. Available in economics, English, French, geography, German, history, mathematics, philosophy, political studies, and psychology.

BUSINESS

School of business

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). Four years from senior matriculation.

Diploma in business administration. One year from bachelor's degree in arts, science or engineering.

Master of business administration (MBA). Two years from bachelor's degree in arts, science or engineering. Designed for graduates seeking careers in professional management and administration.

Master of public administration (MPA). A university degree and substantial administration experience, or having graduated with a better than average standing in either arts, law or commerce.

Commerce, see business above

DIVINITY

Queen's Theological College

Master of divinity (MDiv). Three years from BA.

Bachelor of theology (BTh). Four years.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd). Admission requirements are proof of graduation with an approved degree.

Master of education (MEd). Honors bachelor's degree followed by BEd degree and 2 years' teaching.

Engineering, see science, applied

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from: (a) three years of university degree course beyond junior matriculation, or (b) two years of university degree course beyond senior matriculation, or (c) a bachelor's degree.

Master of laws (LLM). One-year full-time program, admission restricted to 40. Proof of graduating with a high standing from a recognized university.

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Doctor of medicine (MD). A total of six years from senior matriculation (two full years of university work beyond senior matriculation plus 4 years' medicine). These are followed by one-year internship.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Normally at least one year from MD degree with a minimum of second-class honors standing. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, community health and epidemiology, medicine, microbiology and immunology, paediatrics, pathology, pharmacology, physiology, and surgery.

Diploma in radiology (diagnosis) [DMR(D)]. Two years. Candidates with the MD degree are accepted under the general regulations of the school of graduate studies and research. Studies for the DMR(D) program lead to certification or fellowship by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada after three years of diagnostic radiology. The Royal College requires an additional year which may be spent either in isotopes in the department, or in medicine or surgery, or six months of either, plus six months of pathology.

Diploma in anaesthesia. Applicants with the MD degree are accepted under the general regulations of the school of graduate studies and research. All graduate students who complete three years' training in the department of anaesthesiology, one of which shall be either internal medicine or a basic science, will be a candidate for the diploma in anaesthesia, on examination, granted by the university. The postgraduate course satisfies the requirements for examination for the certificate and fellowship (in anaesthesia) degree of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

In addition, postgraduate work is offered in obstetrics and gynaecology, psychiatry and urology.

NURSING

School of nursing

A four-year integrated program leading to the bachelor of nursing science (BNSc) is offered to high school graduates. Registered nurses are required to complete a three-year program. The one-year diploma course in public health nursing has been discontinued.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

School of physical and health education and faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA) and bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE). Four years from senior matriculation.

REHABILITATION THERAPY

School of rehabilitation therapy

The school of rehabilitation therapy offers two undergraduate programs, each leading to the degree bachelor of science (BSc). One program specializes in occupational therapy, and the other in physical therapy.

SCIENCE, APPLIED

Faculty of applied science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, and mining engineering, and in chemistry, geological sciences, mathematics and engineering, and physics. Students graduating with first- and second-class honors standing on the work of the third and fourth years are awarded the BSc with honors.

School of graduate studies

Master of science in engineering [MSc(Eng)]. Ordinarily, one year from BSc with at least second-class honors standing. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, and mining engineering, and in chemistry, geological sciences, mathematics, and physics.

Diploma in engineering. Available in some branches of engineering. Programs are substantially the same as those for the master's degree except that five or six graduate courses are required and there is no research or thesis.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Two years from master's degree. Available in chemistry, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, and mining engineering, geological sciences, mathematics, and physics.

SCIENCE, NATURAL

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA) minor concentration. Three-year program, three years from senior matriculation. Concentration possible in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computing and information science, geography, geology, life sciences, mathematics, and physics.

Bachelor of science (BSc). Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, chemical physics, computing and information science, geography, geology, life sciences, mathematical physics, mathematics, mathematics and statistics, physics, and theoretical physics.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Ordinarily, one year from BSc with at least second-class honors standing. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, community health and epidemiology, computing science and information, geography and mathematics, geology, medicine, microbiology and immunology, pathology, pharmacology, physiology, psychiatry, and surgery.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Two years from master's degree. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geological sciences, mathematics, microbiology and immunology, pathology, pharmacology, physics, and physiology.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Courses are offered by correspondence at night. Students may complete a program leading to a 3-year BA degree by taking spring term, summer term and extension courses; complete programs leading to the degrees of BA(Honors), BSc(Honors), and BSc(Honors, subject of specialization) are not offered.

Correspondence courses are offered only in the winter session. Night classes are offered through the department of extension at the university and at Madoc, Belleville, Brockville and Smiths Falls.

Spring term (May-June) and summer term (July-August) make available a large number of arts and science courses in Kingston. Summer programs also exist in Venice, Vienna, Bermuda, and Falmouth.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Centre for French Area Studies. The centre was established in 1967 to co-ordinate and develop interdisciplinary studies and research in areas where French is the main language of communication. Its present membership includes specialists in the language, literature, history, and politics of France and French Canada.

Institute of Commonwealth and Comparative Studies. The Queen's University Institute of Commonwealth and Comparative Studies was established in 1963 to concentrate, co-ordinate, and encourage interdisciplinary studies in comparative Commonwealth and other areas at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Programs of study may be arranged within the current course offerings and regulations of the participating departments and faculties. At the present time, the institute is sponsored jointly by the departments of economics, English, French, geography, history, political studies, and the faculty of law.

Institute of Local Government. The institute is associated with the department of political studies. Its staff conducts research and teaches graduate and undergraduate students in provincial and local governments. The institute has an extensive library.

Institute for Economic Research. Conferences, research, and publications on topics in economics are organized by the Institute for Economic Research.

Institute of Intergovernmental Relations. This institute, also associated with the department of political studies, was established to provide a centre for research into the problems of intergovernmental relations in Canada and elsewhere. The institute provides students in several disciplines with an opportunity for directed study in intergovernmental relations.

The Industrial Relations Centre. The varied facilities of the centre are available to undergraduate and graduate students. Industrial relations has formed an important part of work at Queen's for many years. Hence students wishing to concentrate in this field can draw upon these specialized resources. The program of the centre is built upon five functions: 1) participation in undergraduate and graduate instruction; 2) undertaking of a continuing program of research and publication; 3) the conduct of seminars and conferences; 4) maintenance of policy-oriented relationships with government, industry, and labor; 5) maintenance of a specialized, industrial relations reference library. The centre's research programs offer opportunities for summer employment and research experience. The specialized library is also particularly valuable to those students engaged in special study and research in industrial relations and labor economics.

Canadian Institute of Guided Ground Transportation. The Canadian Institute for Research and Education in Ground Transportation was established in June 1970 by four founders — Queen's University, Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Transport Commission. Its main functions are (a) to seek solutions to some of the problems that face Canada's railway industry; (b) to provide additional opportunities in research and education for students, university staff, and employees of industry and government; (c) to increase the supply of persons competently trained in fields relating to guided ground transportation; (d) to establish a reference centre which will facilitate national co-ordination within the industry.

The Centre for Resource Studies was established in 1974 at Queen's University under the joint sponsorship of the Mining Association of Canada, the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and Queen's University. It is a cooperative research organization, established to carry out investigations designed to contribute to Canada's natural resource policy development, particularly in the mineral sector.

Centre for Metal and Mineral Technology. A centre for industrial research in the science of metal and mineral technology. Statistics are drawn from physics, chemistry, mining and earth sciences.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE Queen's Theological College, Kingston, Ontario. Principal — B.R. Bate. United Church. Co-educational. Established 1912, when the faculty of theology was separated from the university and incorporated as Queen's Theological College. Offers courses in theology leading to the master of divinity (MDiv) and bachelor of theology (BTh) degrees awarded by the university.

THE UNIVERSITY OF REGINA*

Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2

Telephone: 306-584-4111

Telex number: 071-2683

Direct general correspondence to the secretary of the university

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — E.C. Leslie, OC, QC, BA, LLB, DCL, LL.D. President and vice-chancellor — L.I. Barber, BA, BComm, MBA, DBA. Vice-president — E.B. Tinker, BE, MSc, PhD. University secretary — D.T. Lowery, BComm, CA, RIA. Controller — S.G. Mann, BA, BComm. Head, business and professional extension program — H. Kindred, BE, MEd. Head, general studies extension program — R.E.Y. Wickett, BA, MEd. Head, fine arts and humanities extension program — L. Person, BA, MA, DdeL'Univ. Head of extra-session credit program — J.B. Carefoot, BA, MA. Director, conservatory of music and director, program of Western Board of Music — H. Leyton-Brown, DFC, DipMus, FGSM, DM. Director, Norman Mackenzie art gallery — H.C. Dillow (Mrs), BA. Director of counselling services — Ann Gustin, BA, MS, PhD. Manager AV services — G.S. Jackson. Librarian — S. Harland, BA, MA, FLA. Director, department of extension — H. Kindred, BE, MEd. Co-ordinator, publicity and information — J. Osborne, BA. Chief accountant — R.R.F. Carter, RIA. Purchasing officer — J.S. Neudorf. Personnel director — J.M. Blake (Miss), BA.

Director of ancillary enterprises — R. Duck, RIA. Bookstore manager — A.G. Whitaker (Mrs). Food services manager — L. Hatfield. Duplicating services manager — W. Quan. Residence manager — W.W. Holbrow, BAdmin. Registrar — N.A. Stables, BComm, CA. Assistant registrar and awards officer — J.A. Brown. Director of physical plant — D.A. Larmour, BE. Director of maintenance and operation — T.E. Tribe, BSc. Manager, department of computing services — C. Turnbull, BA, MA. Budget officer — J. Ayre. Co-ordinator, institutional research — D.N. Southam, BE, MSc, BEd, BA, RIA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Administration — D.E. Shaw, BComm, MA. Arts — R.R. Robinson, BA, DPhil. Campion College — Rev. Desmond Burke-Gaffney, SJ, MA, PhD. Education — W.N. Toombs, BA, BEd, MEd, PhD. Engineering — J.B. Mantle, BE, MS. Graduate studies and research — A.B. Van Cleave, BSc, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Luther College — A.A. Krentz, MA, PhD. Science — W.B. McConnell, BSc, MSc, PhD.

ASSOCIATE DEANS Fine arts — to be appointed. Education — G.E. Richert, BEd, MEd, PhD. Humanities — H.B. Timothy, BA, BD, BA, PhD. Social sciences — P. Hemingway, BA, MA, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF CENTRES AND INSTITUTES Bilingual Centre — B.J. Wilhelm, DèSL. Canadian Plains Research Centre — E. Jonescu (Mrs), BA, BEd, MA, PhD (acting). Physical education — N.B. Sherlock, BEd, MSc.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Anthropology — G.W. Arthur (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Biology — R.Y. Zacharuk (acting), BSA, MSc, PhD. Chemistry — W.D. Chandler, BSc, PhD. Computer sciences — L.R. Symes, BA, MS, PhD. Drama — W.C. Dixon (acting), BA, MA. Economics — J.A. Boan, BA, PhD. English — M.L. Berghusch, BA, MA, PhD. French — M.O. Lundlie, Dipd(Ét)franç, BA, BA, PhD. Geography — A.H. Paul (acting), BA, MSc, PhD. Geological sciences — G.R. Parslow, BSc, PhD. Germanic and Slavic studies — N. Popil, DipPedagogy, MA, PhD. History — B. Zagorin, BA, MA, PhD. Mathematics — R.I. McDonald, BA, MA, PhD. Music — T.M. Schudel, BS, MA, DMA. Philosophy and classics — R.H. Archer, BA, PhD. Physics — G.A. Papini, DinF. Political science — M. Alexander (Ms), BA, MA, PhD. Psychology — C.K. Knapper, BA, PhD. Sociology — J.N. McCrorie, BA, MA, PhD. Social studies — R.M. Stirling, BSA, MA, PhD. Visual arts — J. Nugent.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Regina is provincial, non-denominational and co-educational. It is governed by a board of governors, a senate, and a council.

BACKGROUND The University of Saskatchewan was established by an act of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan in 1907. Teaching began in 1909 and the first degrees were awarded in 1912. Regina College, which was established in 1911, was taken over by the university as a constituent college in 1934. In 1961, the name of the college was changed to the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus. On July 1, 1964, the two teachers' colleges at Saskatoon and Regina became part of the university and all teacher-training programs are now integrated within the university. The Regina Campus issued its first degree in May 1965.

On July 1, 1974, the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus became the University of Regina gaining full autonomy.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors consists of the president of the university, the chancellor, six members appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, two members elected by the senate, one student who shall be the president of the Students' Union and one member of the faculty. The board is responsible for the administrative and business affairs of the university. Within the structure of the university, it has the ultimate authority in all matters related to the raising and spending of university funds, and the acquisition and management of university property.

SENATE The membership of the Senate includes the following persons by virtue of their offices: the chancellor and all persons who at any time have held the office of chancellor; the president of the university; the vice-presidents of the university; the deputy minister of continuing education; the chairman of the Educational Council; the presidents of the federated or affiliated colleges of the university; the deans of faculties; deans of academic and student affairs; such directors as are nominated by the president and approved by the senate; another 14 members of convocation elected by the senate by convocation; the minister of continuing education who shall be a member ex officio; six full-time students. In addition, any professional society, group, or organization in the province that, in the opinion of the senate, contributes in a significant way to the social, economic, and cultural welfare of the province may, with the consent of the senate, be represented on that body. Senate's general area of concern is the academic welfare of the institution and, within this area, it has a variety of duties and powers. Most of the broader issues of academic policy within the university are reserved for its approval. In another role it acts as an ultimate court in academic affairs.

PUBLICATIONS General, spring/summer and evening class calendars may be obtained free-of-charge from the office of the registrar. Calendars and brochures describing non-credit and certificate classes may be obtained from the department of extension.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall semester: September to December. Winter semester: January to April. Spring sessions: early May to mid-June. Summer sessions: early July to mid-August. The campus operates on a modified tri-semester system.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University of Regina is situated on the outskirts of Regina (population 148,000). Unlike many other universities whose growth has been haphazard, The University of Regina, with its distinctive architecture, has developed from a master plan. The campus is a part of the Wascana centre development, a government, education and cultural centre designed by an internationally known architect, Minoru Yamasaki. All buildings on the new campus are built on a common base or podium, so that it will be possible to go from one building to another without going outside. At present the administration/humanities, classroom, college west, laboratory and library buildings have a common podium with enclosed connecting passageways and common courtyards.

The physical education centre, Campion College (a federated Roman Catholic arts college), Luther College (a federated Lutheran arts college), the education building and the student services centre will eventually be joined to future buildings and College West, an academic and residential complex. This campus also includes the original Regina College campus located on College Avenue with the Norman Mackenzie art gallery and Darke hall. The division of fine arts, the department of extension programs and the conservatory of music are located on this campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Luther College provided the first residence accommodation on campus and has facilities for some 200 students. College West, a co-educational residence for 405 students, features furnished suites for apartment-type living for 6 to 12 students.

LIBRARIES The university library collections include over 332,000 book volumes, 4,200 serials and 319,000 other items. The major portion of the bookstock is in the main library. Two branch libraries (education and fine arts) contain specialized collections.

STUDENT LIFE A wide range of opportunities is provided for students at all levels of proficiency to participate in organized athletic programs. The intramural program for men includes: badminton, broomball, basketball, cross-country skiing, alpine skiing, flag football, floor hockey, golf, ice hockey, splasketball, tennis, table tennis, soccer, swimming and diving, team handball, volleyball, and co-ed inner tube water polo. The women's program offers: badminton, basketball, field hockey, golf, floor hockey, table tennis, tennis, swimming, powder-puff football and volleyball. The intramural program is sponsored jointly by the department of physical education and the Students' Representative Council. It is administered by an intramural athletic board composed of students and faculty. The inter-varsity athletic men's program includes competition in basketball, curling, diving, fencing, soccer, speed swimming and wrestling. The women's program includes competition in basketball, curling, diving, fencing, speed swimming, synchronized swimming, and volleyball.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university provides nursing services and is available to students Monday through Friday. This

service is designed to meet immediate and emergency needs for attention. If medical treatment is required, the student is advised to consult his own physician.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The university provides a general counselling service on campus and the counselling centre offers help with personal and emotional problems, some vocational guidance, and generally tries to be responsive to the problems students often have.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university operates a bookstore on the main campus which is open Monday through Friday.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration, manpower service, maintains an office at the campus. The services of this office, designed to assist graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer, or part-time employment, are available during the fall and winter semesters.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as follows: 5 — outstanding; 4 — very good; 3 — good; 2 — satisfactory; 1 — passing grade; 0 — failing grade; IN — incomplete; EX — exempt; C — credit for hours shown; AU — audit, no credit; W — withdrew from class; WF — withdrew, failing grade; DE — deferred examination; P — pass standing; AG — aegrotat standing; N — no credit for hours shown; F — failing grade (pass/fail classes only); and IP — in progress.

If grades are converted to percentages, the University of Regina uses the following: grade 1 — 50-59%; grade 2 — 60-69%; grade 3 — 70-79%; grade 4 — 80-89%; grade 5 — 90-100%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The University of Regina has scholarship programs for full-time students at the matriculation, undergraduate and graduate levels. No applications are required for these scholarships.

A number of private scholarships and bursaries are administered by the university. Application forms for these awards are available at the office of the registrar and must be completed and submitted before July 1. All students who can demonstrate financial need are expected to apply for assistance under the Canada Student Loans Plan and the Saskatchewan Government Bursary Program. For further information, students should contact the student assistance section, Department of Continuing Education, 4th Floor, Toronto Dominion Building, Regina, Saskatchewan.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS The privilege of writing supplemental examinations is no longer granted. The authority for the granting of deferred examinations will rest with the dean of the student's faculty.

GRADUATION Convocation meets twice a year, in May and in October, and degrees and scholarships are awarded at this function.

FEES AND COSTS Fees per year (excluding books, art fees, etc.): full-time (a) for first degree — first year, \$460; upper years — arts and science, education, administration, engineering, music, \$475-\$555; (b) master's degree, \$475; (c) doctor's degree, each year, \$475; (d) part-time (per subject), \$70, music, \$84. Students fees, per year, approximately \$39. Semester fees are approximately one-half of the full-year fees.

At the present time space is available for 600 resident students. Cost for room, approximately \$70 per month.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. General requirements. Complete Saskatchewan division IV standing (21 credits) or equivalent. University matriculation requires at least 12 credits at the year II and year III levels, (engineering requires 13 such credits), and a minimum average of 65% on seven approved subject credits; as well as a minimum average of 65% on 5 or 6 required credits (depending on the faculty); minimum age 16 years.

2. Equivalent certificates. Certificate of standing equivalent to Saskatchewan grade XII from another province with subjects approved for admission. Some junior matriculants may be admissible to the matriculation course at the Regina Campus. This is a pre-university level course.

Saskatchewan division IV requirements — 1976 admission. a) All credits submitted must be in different subjects. b) Subjects numbered 21, 31, 24, 34, 26c and 36c are not acceptable. Special physical education, family life education, psychology, band, orchestra, choral subjects are acceptable only to certain faculties. c) Many university subject courses have level 30 courses as prerequisites; students with the required high school averages may be admissible with a deficiency of 1 credit (in some faculties) but these deficiencies must be cleared before entry to second year.

3. Specific requirements. Administration — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, 1 approved elective from group 30, 2 other approved electives at the 20 or 30 level, minimum average 65% also on first five. Arts or science — literature 30, composition 30, 3 approved electives from group 30, 2 other approved electives numbered 20, 30 or 33, minimum average 65% also on first five. Education — literature 30, composition 30, 1 approved elective from group 30, 2 other approved electives numbered 30, 33, 35 or 36, 2 other approved electives numbered 20, 30, 23, 33, 25, 35, 26 or 36, minimum average 65% also on first five. Engineering — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, chemistry 30, physics 30, 1 approved elective numbered 20, 23, 30, 33, 35 or 36, minimum average 65% also on first six. Laboratory technology programs — in addition to meeting the arts or science requirements, students require algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, chemistry 30, and biology 30.

Pre-professional and first-year professional programs for students intending to enter certain professional colleges in Saskatoon. Pre-law — identical to those of arts and science. Pre-medicine, pre-veterinary medicine, pre-dentistry — first-year agriculture and home economics; in addition to meeting arts and science requirements, students who wish to complete these programs in the normal time period require algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, biology 30, and chemistry 30. For pre-med, pre-vet med, and pre-dent — physics 30 is recommended.

Foreign students

Certificates equivalent to the standing required for Canadian students. UK and Commonwealth — GCE (or equivalent) in 5 approved subjects (English, 1 math, and 1 science required at 0-level) with 2 or 3 at the A-level. USA — successful completion of a full academic high school program in subjects and averages prescribed by the faculty to which the student is seeking admission. Students from other countries seeking admission to The University of Regina must submit original documents covering their present academic standing, or should write to the

office of the registrar for detailed information concerning admission requirements for the faculty in which the student is seeking admission.

Open admission. Persons who cannot present the documents required for admission to a faculty and who wish to register for one class for which there is no unsatisfied university prerequisite may be granted admission to take one of these classes.

Canadian students who apply at least one semester after completing high school and have completed grade 12 or division IV with between 60% and 65% average may be admissible.

Mature students

Candidates at least 20 years of age who cannot meet the normal requirements may be admissible under the mature admission program.

Final dates for receipt of applications

Winter 1977 semester. Out of country — October 15, 1976; Canadian — December 15, 1976. Fall 1976 semester. Out of country — June 15, 1976; out of province — July 31, 1976; Saskatchewan — August 15, 1976.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of administration

Bachelor of administration (BAdmin). Four years from senior matriculation. Areas of concentration: behavioral sciences, economics, and computer science and operations research.

Combined programs of study in arts and administration and in law and administration are also available.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Ordinary course, three years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: humanities, fine arts, and social sciences. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, Canadian plains area study, economics, English, French, geography, history, music history, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, and social studies.

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Ordinary course, four years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: visual arts or drama. Honors course not available.

Certificate in visual arts. Two years of specified classes from senior matriculation.

Diploma of associate in arts (AA). Ordinary course, two years from senior matriculation. Course selection is open.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from ordinary BA, or at least one year from honors BA. Available in economics, English, French, geography, history, political science, psychology, social studies, and Canadian plains area study.

Master of fine arts (MFA). At least two years from BFA. Available in painting, sculpture, ceramics, graphics, and film.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Available in psychology only.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Two year teaching certificate program. Two years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years from senior matriculation. General and specialized programs offered in elementary school teaching and secondary school teaching.

Bachelor of education — after an approved degree (BEAD). Two-year program following an approved bachelor's degree.

Bachelor of music education (BMusEd). Four-year program for preparation of music teachers for secondary schools. Students register in the faculty of arts and science for the first two years of the program and in the faculty of education for the last two years.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Postgraduate diploma in educational administration (DipEdAdmin). At least one year from BEd.

Master of education in educational administration (MEd). At least one year from BEd, plus thesis.

Postgraduate diploma in school guidance and counselling. At least one year from BEd.

Master of education in school guidance and counselling. At least one year from BEd, plus thesis.

Postgraduate diploma in curriculum studies (music education, science education, and social studies). At least one year from BEd.

Master of education in curriculum studies (music education, science education, and social studies). At least one year from BEd plus thesis.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of applied science (BASc). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. At the present time only two years of this program can be completed at Regina.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science in engineering (MSc). At least one year from a baccalaureate degree. Specialization offered in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering.

LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Faculty of science

Bachelor of laboratory technology (BLT). Three years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: microbiology and biochemistry. For hospital laboratory work, 12 months of apprenticeship must follow.

Certificate in hospital laboratory technology [LT(Cert)]. Two years from senior matriculation. For hospital laboratory work, 12 months of apprenticeship must follow.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: composition, music history, and performance.

Bachelor of arts (BA). Three years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: music history and music theory. Honors course, four years from senior matriculation in music history.

Bachelor of music education (BMusEd). Four-year program for preparation of music teachers for secondary school. May be taken through the faculty of education, if preferred.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of music. Thirty-six credit hours from ordinary bachelor of music degree. Available in composition, conducting and performance.

Science, applied, see engineering

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Ordinary course, three years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computer science, geology, mathematics and physics. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in biology, biochemistry, chemistry, computer science, geological sciences, mathematics, and physics.

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) Ordinary course, four years from senior matriculation. Areas of emphasis: biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computer science, geology, geophysics, mathematics, and physics. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Additional classes in major subject.

Faculty of graduate studies and research

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from ordinary bachelor's degree in science or at least one year from honors bachelor's degree in science. Available in biology, chemistry, geological sciences, mathematics, and physics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in biology, chemistry, mathematics, and physics.

SOCIAL WORK

Faculty of social work

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of social work (extension). Two calendar years after completion of a BA degree or equivalent degree or two years of university studies. Limited to persons who have been successfully employed in the social services for at least one year.

Certificate in social service. This program is designed for persons employed for at least one year in social service agencies but whose previous education has not included university studies in social work.

PRE-PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM

The faculties of arts or science offer preparatory courses for students intending to enter certain professional colleges such as agriculture, home economics, law, medicine, veterinary medicine, nursing, dentistry, and social work. Before registering students intending to enter any of these professional programs should acquaint themselves thoroughly with the requirements and the courses of the college or faculty they intend to enter.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening classes — undergraduate classes (on and off campus) in a wide range of subjects in arts and science, administration, and education. Spring and summer sessions — a complete range of undergraduate classes in arts and science, administration, education, and engineering, together with some graduate classes.

For no university credit

Certificate courses — certificate in administration, four years of evening study from senior matriculation. Options in business, personnel and public administration and accounting. Certificate in data processing, three years of evening study from senior matriculation; the fellow's program in banking; certificate in local government administration; postgressional certificate in engineering and numerous other courses. The personnel administration program may lead to certification by the Council of Canadian Personnel Association. A number of individual classes in administration and in the liberal arts are offered as well.

Extension services for urban and rural communities and organizations include specially designed short courses, seminars and conferences in general adult education: community development, human relations and communication, and current issues in public policy.

Matriculation courses

Preparatory courses — The University of Regina offers a two semester program of studies leading to a matriculation certificate.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Bilingual program — a three-year program leading to the BA degree and a four-year program leading to a BEd degree are being offered. The programs are based essentially on the regular degree program of the university and differ substantially only in the matter of the language of instruction. To qualify under the bilingual program, a student must complete at least 40% and not more than 60% of his classes in French, and must register in at least two classes offered in French by a department other than the French department.

Canadian plains area study program — this program provides interdisciplinary major and honors studies focused on the Canadian plains region. Its aim, as a liberal undergraduate program, is an understanding of a regional society in its many aspects and in its broad context. It has been designed in such a way as to fulfil the requirements of the faculties of arts or science.

Co-operative programs in administration and engineering — these programs enable students to combine full-time opportunities with full semesters of study in administration and engineering.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE Canadian Plains Area Centre. The centre fosters a community of research and discourse which facilitates the interdisciplinary training of graduate students in studies pertaining to the Canadian plains.

FEDERATED COLLEGES Campion College, Regina, Saskatchewan. President: Very Rev. Peter Nash, SJ, MA, PhD. Roman Catholic and co-educational. Established 1917.

Undergraduate arts college, offering in co-operation with the university's faculties of arts and science, courses leading to the degrees offered by those faculties. Serves as student centre for Roman Catholic students. No residential accommodation.

Luther College, Regina, Saskatchewan. President: M.A. Anderson, BA, BEd, MA. Lutheran and co-educational. Established 1921. Undergraduate arts college, offering in co-operation with the university's faculties of arts and science, all courses leading to the degrees offered by the faculties of arts or science. Serves as a student centre for Luther College students. Residential accommodation for 200 students.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA*

Kingston, Ontario K7L 2W3

Telephone: 613-545-7236

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor and president — The Minister of National Defence, The Honorable J.A. Richardson, PC, BA, MP. Commandant Brigadier-General W.W. Turner, CD, AdC, IDC, NDC, PSC, RMC. Principal and director of studies — J.R. Dacey, MBE, BSc, MSc, PhD, FCIC. Director of cadets — Lieutenant-Colonel C.E. Ryley, CD, RMC, BASc. Director, administration — Commander P.C. Fortier, CD, BA. Chief librarian — J.W. Spurr, BA, BEd. Registrar — R.E. Jones, MA, PhD. Personal assistant to the commandant — Captain J.H. Simpson, BEng.

DEANS Arts — J.P. Cairns, BA, MA, PhD. Canadian Forces Military College and chairman of the extension division — W.S. Avis, BA, MA, PhD. Engineering — A.C. Leonard, MBE, CD, BSc, MSE, PhD. Graduate studies and research division — Commander (Retd) J.B. Plant, CD, NDC, PhD. Science — T.S. Hutchison, BSc, PhD, PInstP, FAPS, FRSE.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Chemistry, chemical engineering and nuclear engineering — S.N. Naldrett, BSc, MSc, PhD. Civil

engineering — J.S. Ellis, BSc, MEng, PhD. Electrical engineering — F.E. Hetherington, CD, PSC, RMC, BSc, MSc. English and philosophy — R.W. Watters, BA, MA, PhD. French — B. Rollason, BA, DipEd, PhD. History — F.F. Thompson, BA, MA, DipEd, DPhil. Mathematics — N.K. Pope, BSc, MSc, PhD. Mechanical engineering and engineering and management — W.C. Moffatt, RMC, BSc, MSc, ScD. Military leadership and management — Lieutenant-Colonel G.J. Carpenter, CD, BA, MA, PhD. Physical education and athletics — Major R.G. Wolfe, CD. Physics — D.C. Baird, BSc, PhD. Political and economic science — M.D. Chaudhry, BA, MA, PhD.

BACKGROUND The Royal Military College of Canada had its beginning in 1874 when the Dominion government decreed by act of parliament that there be established in one of the garrison towns of Upper Canada "an institution for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering, and a general scientific knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments". The site selected was the old naval dockyard on Point Frederick immediately east of Kingston. The college was opened in June 1876. The title "Royal" was conferred on the college by Queen Victoria in 1878. The college was closed in 1942 for the duration of the war and reopened in 1948 as a tri-service college.

A degree-granting charter was obtained from the Ontario legislature in March 1959 for the conferment of degrees in arts, science, and engineering. The first degrees were awarded in 1959.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

ADVISORY BOARD The function of the advisory board is to advise and make recommendations to the minister on all matters pertaining to the colleges. The advisory board is composed of: a) the following ex-officio members — chief of the defence staff; deputy minister; chairman, Defence Research Board; vice chief of the defence staff, and assistant deputy minister (personnel); and b) the following members appointed by the minister — two representatives from each of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and one representative from each of the other provinces and the Yukon Territory, three ex-cadet representatives nominated by the Royal Military College Club of Canada, one of which shall be an ex-cadet of the Royal Roads Military College and one ex-cadet representative nominated by the Club des anciens du CMR Ex-Cadet Club.

SENATE Under the Royal Military College of Canada Degrees Act, 1959, the senate has the power to grant degrees and honorary degrees in arts, science and engineering. The senate consists of the president, the commandant, the director of studies, the chairmen of the academic divisions, and the registrar as secretary.

INCOME Income is derived from federal funds.

PUBLICATIONS Calendar and counsellors' handbook available from the registrar.

ACADEMIC YEAR The college year is divided into three terms. The fall and winter terms together provide a period of 32 weeks' instruction including examination periods. From September to May inclusive, approximately 85% of the instruction is in academic subjects and the remainder in military subjects. The summer term, extending from June to mid-August, is spent in practical military training with the armed forces.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is situated east of Kingston on a peninsula comprising approximately 110 acres. It has 10 teaching buildings, including laboratories and workshops, a library (150,000 volumes), two gymnasias, a student facilities building that includes a swimming pool, four dormitories and several other administrative and athletic buildings. All cadets are in residence, with complete living facilities provided.

LIBRARY The Massey library, opened in September 1960, houses the administrative and technical services of the college library, the greater part of its collection of approximately 145,000 volumes and, as separate units, the departments of English, French, history, and political and economic science. The library contains spacious and well-appointed reading and reference rooms, book-stacks which are open to both staff and cadets, and a fine arts lounge equipped with facilities for the exhibition of prints and pictures and for the enjoyment of recorded works of music, poetry and drama. The library subscribes to some 650 periodicals and serials, and the book collection is growing at the rate of approximately 6,000 volumes per year. A separate reference library in science and technology is maintained in the Mackenzie building, and there are small working collections in the departments of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. The prime collection of the Massey library is devoted to war studies.

STUDENT LIFE All cadets at RMC must be Canadian citizens, precluding attendance by foreign students. RMC is located within one-half mile of downtown Kingston, a city of 60,000 which provides all off-campus services. Cadets are required to live in dormitories and all student services are provided.

MEDICAL SERVICES Regular cadets are members of the Canadian Armed Forces who receive medical services free of

charge. A small clinic is located on the campus to cope with medical problems.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES As a military institution, RMC provides all military counselling through cadet and officer counsellors. Academic counselling is provided through the registrar's office and academic departments. Each cadet has a regular force squadron commander and an academic instructor as a counsellor.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES Cadets are members of the regular officer training plan and receive full subsidization for their entire program. Summers are spent at various Canadian Armed Forces units training for future careers as members of Canada's Officer Corps.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded as A: 75-100%; B: 66-74%; C: 60-65%; D: 50-59%; E: 35-49% (failure); F: below 35% (serious failure).

FINANCIAL AWARDS AND ASSISTANCE Regular Officer Training Plan (ROTP) — scholarships awarded in recognition of academic merit may be retained under the Regular Officer Training Plan. Reserve Entry Plan — applicants under the Reserve Entry Plan are eligible to apply for a number of scholarships and bursaries that are available to students at Canadian universities. Further information may be obtained from the registrar.

Royal Military College Club of Canada Foundation Scholarship — three scholarships annually are open to competition among all reserve entry applicants for admission to the Canadian military colleges. Each scholarship has a value of \$1,000 for the first year and a further increment of \$400 for each subsequent year up to the time of graduation from the Royal Military College of Canada. An applicant, to be awarded a scholarship, must be an accepted reserve entry candidate for Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario K7L 2W3; Royal Roads, Victoria, B.C.; or Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean (Québec). Further information may be obtained from the secretary-treasurer, R.M.C. Club of Canada, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario K7L 2W3.

Dominion cadetships — the following cadetships are offered to candidates admitted to their first year at the Canadian military colleges: a) the value of cadetship is \$580 and shall be applied against the recipient's initial year fees; b) not more than 15 cadetships may be awarded in a college year, of which five may be awarded to candidates of each service; c) a candidate, to be eligible for a cadetship, shall satisfy the requirement for entrance and be the son of a person who was killed, died, or is severely incapacitated as a result of service in: 1) the Canadian Forces; or 2) the Canadian Merchant Marine during hostilities; d) applications for cadetships shall be made in writing giving full particulars of the candidate's eligibility under (c) of this article and shall be forwarded by the first day of July, to: National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K2, attention: director of recruiting and selection; e) the final board of selection shall submit to the minister for approval a list of candidates recommended for cadetships, in the order of selection.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred at graduation ceremonies in May by the chancellor.

FEES AND COSTS The scale of fees is \$550 for the first year and \$300 in each subsequent year in respect of tuition, clothing, books, instruments, drawing materials, dry cleaning, laundry, and incidental expenses; plus an annual fee to defray the cost of accommodation and meals; recreation club fee of \$30 plus a

deposit of \$100 to cover incidental expenses, of which the unexpended balance is refundable. Cadets attending under the Regular Officer Training Plan (ROTP) have their fees paid and those holding Dominion cadetships have their first-year fees paid.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. An applicant must be a male Canadian citizen and must be between the ages of 16 and 21. For admission to the first year of the course: senior matriculation. In addition to the general and academic admission standards, service enrolment standards must also be met. Students who have completed two years of study beyond senior matriculation at Royal Roads Military College, or three years of study beyond junior matriculation level at the Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean will be admitted to the third year of the course.

2. Specific requirements. To meet the minimum requirement for admission to the Royal Military College of Canada, an applicant must offer standing at a level satisfactory to the college in the following subjects:

English or anglais or French or français (one credit course acceptable for Ontario applicants); mathematics (relations and functions and calculus, in Ontario; mathematics 30 in Alberta; algebra, trigonometry, and geometry in Nova Scotia); AND: (a) in Ontario — two of: algebra, physics, chemistry; (b) in Alberta — two of: mathematics 31, physics 30, chemistry 30; (c) in other provinces — one of: physics, chemistry, AND: any other approved subject (or subjects) to make up the full requirement for graduation in the current year of work.

Specific requirements — Royal Roads Military College. Arts — high school graduation with credits in English, mathematics*, and one of physics, chemistry or French. (*In Alberta, where two matriculant-level mathematics courses are offered, mathematics 30 is required, and mathematics 31 is preferred. In Ontario, functions and relations is required as a minimum.) Penultimate year credits are required in English, mathematics, physics and chemistry (or a course in science leading to final year high school courses in physics and chemistry), and French. Science and engineering — complete matriculant year with standings in English or French, mathematics**, physics and chemistry. (**)In Alberta, mathematics 31 is required. In Ontario, at least two courses are required, one of which must be functions and relations.)

Conditions particulières — Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean. Année préparatoire, bons résultats en langue maternelle (anglais ou français), en chimie, en mathématiques (au complet) et dans les autres matières du programme au moins de l'avant-dernière année dans la province domiciliaire. Première année — au moins le diplôme de fin d'études secondaires ou l'équivalent.

Specific requirements — Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean. Preliminary year: mother tongue (French or English), chemistry, mathematics (complete) and other subjects to complete at least junior matriculation in home province with high standing. First year — at least senior matriculation or equivalent.

Foreign students

Only Canadian citizens are eligible. Standing equivalent to that for Canadian students. UK — GCE O-level in English, French, mathematics, physics, chemistry accepted as equivalent to junior matriculation, in addition at least mathematics and physics at A-level required for RMC and RRMC. USA — high school grade 12 academic graduation accepted as equivalent to junior

matriculation, in addition one year's work at an approved college or university including English, mathematics and physics required for RMC and RRMC (exceptionally high standing at high school may be acceptable at RMC and RRMC). Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Graduate

Graduate degree programs leading to the degrees master of arts, master of science, and master of engineering are offered in the disciplines listed in the section entitled "courses and degrees". Admission to graduate studies is restricted at the present time to regular officers of the Canadian Armed Forces. Graduate students are posted to the college on full pay and allowances. Studies may be pursued on either a full-time or part-time basis, the latter in conjunction with other college duties.

Although the stated minimum time is one calendar year, most master's degree programs normally require 18 months of full-time study, or three years of half-time study, to complete.

Closing date for receipt of applications

The admission policies and selection procedures are presented in CFAO 9-33.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Courses of study are available in economics and commerce, English, French, history, international studies, political and economic science, emphasis politics, or emphasis economics. (b) General course, four years from senior matriculation. Courses of study are available in commerce, economics, English, French, history, international studies, and politics.

Graduate studies and research division

Master of arts (MA). Minimum one year from honors BA. Available in the departments of economics and politics, history and war studies.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of engineering (BEng). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization possible in chemical, chemical (nuclear option), civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, engineering and management, and engineering physics.

Graduate studies and research division

Master of engineering (MEng). Minimum one year from BEng or equivalent with second-class honors. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, nuclear, and mechanical engineering, and engineering physics.

SCIENCE, APPLIED

Bachelor of science (applied) (BSc). Four years from senior matriculation. A unique course of study containing requirements of courses in the humanities and applied science in addition to science.

SCIENCE, PURE

Bachelor of science (BSc). Honors and general course, four years from senior matriculation; mathematics and physics.

Graduate studies and research division

Master of science (MSc). Minimum one year from honors BSc. Available in chemistry, mathematics, and physics.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs — war studies. An interdepartmental program is available leading to the degree master of arts in war studies. Minimum 18 months from a first degree in arts, science, or engineering with second-class honors.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean (Québec). Le commandant, le Colonel J.A. Vandal, CD, PSCJ, NDC, BA. Pour hommes. Fondé en 1952. Bilingue. Les deux premières années d'études au RMC peuvent être faites au CMR après une année préparatoire et les deux dernières années poursuivies au RMC.

Royal Roads Military College, Victoria, British Columbia. Commandant: Colonel R.C.K. Peers. Men only. Founded in 1942. Offers first two years of degree course in arts, science, or engineering; final two years are taken at the Royal Military College of Canada.

RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE*

50 Gould Street, Toronto, Ontario M5B 1E8

Telephone: 416-595-5000

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chairman of the board of governors — I.F.T. Kennedy. President — Walter Pitman, BA, MA. Vice-president, academic — J.L. Packham, BSc, PEng. Executive vice-president, administration — G. Korey, LL.M., LL.D., DScEcon, FRES, MIMC. Registrar — C.R. Horney, BA, MSc, PEng. Chief librarian — A. Paulaitis, MA, BLS. Director of alumni affairs — L.A. Gonsalves, RPI dip. Director of computing centre — I.A. Taylor. Director of counselling — R.J. Taber, MA. Director of evening studies — B.G. Celliers, BSc(Mech), BSc(Elec), PEng. Director of finance and management information systems — W.W. Ralston, ACMA. Comptroller — J.E. Boyes. Manager of food services — M.L. Duthie, BSc(HEC). Director of health centre — D.A. Barr, MD, MCFP. Director of information services — D.A. Brennan. Director of administrative services — D.N. Roe. Director of institute services — V. Jensen. Director of management development institute — D. Gyallay, LL.D. Director of media centre — A.J. Santolini. Director, office of the president and secretary of the board of governors — J.R. Gorman. Director, Open College — M. Norquay, MA. Director of personnel — J.J. Rolian, LL.M. Director

of physical resources — J. Ezyk, BSc. Director of student services — T.G. Sosa, MA. Assistant to the secretary of the board of governors and executive secretary of the advisory council — R. McClenahan, CD. Assistant to the vice-president, academic and secretary of the academic council — J.A. Wargo, BA.

DEANS OF DIVISIONS Applied arts — A. Sauro, BA, MEd. Arts — N. MacKenzie, MA. Business — W.J.L. Clark (acting), BSc. Community services — A. Wilkinson, MA. Technology — C.R. Worsley, BArch, MRAIC, ARIBA.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC.

ASSISTANT CHAIRMEN, SOCIAL SCIENCES Economics — G.E. Carter, BA, MA, PhD. Geography — N.J. Siller, BA, MA. History — R. Dye, BA, MA. Politics — T. Grier, BA, MA. Philosophy — M.E. Kehoe, BA, MA. Psychology — G. Emslie, MA, PhD. Sociology — J.F. Golden, BA, MA.

GENERAL INFORMATION Ryerson is a non-denominational, co-educational institution. Control is vested in a board of governors.

BACKGROUND Ryerson Polytechnical Institute was established by the Ontario government as the Ryerson Institute of Technology in 1948. In 1963 the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute Act established the new Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and transferred its governance and conduct to a board of governors. On October 1, 1971, an amendment to the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute Act empowered the institute to grant degrees of bachelor of technology and bachelor of applied arts in addition to its traditional diplomas and certificates.

The first degree was conferred on Ontario Premier William Davis at spring convocation, 1972, with nine students in interior design, geodetic sciences and business administration making up the first degree class. The institute today offers more than 30 programs in the areas of arts, applied arts, business, community services and technology.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS Ryerson's board of governors is composed of: a) the minister of colleges and universities or his representative; b) a representative of the University of Toronto appointed on the recommendation of its board of governors; c) a representative of the Association of Professional Engineers of the province of Ontario on the recommendation of its council; d) the president; e) nine persons who are residents of Ontario, appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council; four of the appointed members are elected annually and are composed of two faculty members and two student members. The board of governors is responsible for the government, conduct, management and control of Ryerson.

ACADEMIC COUNCIL Ryerson is governed by a board of governors but the academic council advises the board regarding academic matters. The council is composed of 37 elected students and alumni, 37 elected faculty and 36 ex-officio members.

INCOME Total current income \$23.28 million (fees 18%, provincial government 78.2%, miscellaneous 3.8%).

PUBLICATIONS Annual calendar and various program brochures — available from office of admissions. Evening study calendar — available from evening studies. Annual report, as required by Ryerson Polytechnical Institute Act — available from secretary of the board.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall term — September 2, 1975 to December 13, 1975. Winter term — January 5, 1976 to April 30, 1976. Summer term (nursing) semesters 3 and 6 — May 1976 to July 30, 1976. All other credit courses to be announced. Diploma nursing program — commences September and continues for six consecutive terms. Post-diploma program courses — commence September, January and May.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Ryerson's campus occupies several city blocks in downtown Toronto (metropolitan population, 2,628,043). The main quadrangle building, Howard Kerr hall, was opened in 1964, Jorgenson hall was Completed in 1971 and the Donald Mordell Learning Resources centre was completed in 1975. Additions are being made continually to meet

student enrolment requirements. Other buildings serve the business, electrical technology, photographic arts, journalism, radio and television arts, and theatre departments. Ryerson has its own FM radio station, CJRT and, on campus, closed-circuit television station RCTV and radio station RCR.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Bond house (accommodation for 40 men); Neill-Wycik College (22-storey co-operative residence owned and operated by its members and housing 700 students).

LIBRARIES Ryerson's library contains 140,000 volumes. The library subscribes to approximately 2,800 periodicals. The new 12-storey "Library resources centre" was officially opened June 1974, by Lieutenant Governor Pauline McGibbon.

STUDENT LIFE Services available to students include a health centre, counselling services, students' union, placement office, food services, housing registry, bookstore, a gymnasium and a swimming pool.

MEDICAL SERVICES A modern well-equipped health centre is located in Howard Kerr hall. A registered nurse and doctor are in attendance Monday to Friday. Any illness or accident not requiring hospitalization can be treated at the centre.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The counselling service helps students help themselves through interviews, informal conversations, group sessions, etc. Psychological test batteries are administered to students on a voluntary basis. The Counselling Centre arranges a number of personal growth groups for those interested in examining their own life-style and improving their level of interpersonal functioning.

BOOKSTORE Students may purchase textbooks, stationery, art equipment and supplies along with a wide variety of gift items, greeting cards, and school souvenirs, all at substantial discounts from the bookstore.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Ryerson's Student Placement Office is staffed by the Department of Manpower and Immigration. The placement office exists to find permanent employment for Ryerson's graduates, and part-time, temporary, and summer jobs for undergraduates. Many employers participate in on-campus recruitment, which occurs twice each year, October-November, and January through March.

STUDENT UNION The Students' Union is administered by a 12-member board of directors, elected annually. Every student is a member of the students' union. Under its terms of incorporation, the union administers funds collected on behalf of the union by the institute.

GRADING SYSTEM Final course grades are determined by combining term and/or examination evaluations. The grades and their interpretations are: pass grades — A, excellent performance; B; C; D, minimum pass performance; PSD, passed (no breakdown of passing grade); AEG, aegrotat. Non-pass grades — X, failed — must repeat course; INC, incomplete; X-S, failed with supplemental examination privilege. Other designations — CR, course credit; EXP, exemption; NG, no record of student having attended course; NCR, non-completion of a non-credit course.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Principal awards open to graduates of Canadian secondary schools entering Ryerson — four Steel Company of Canada, \$200 per annum until graduation, four executive secretaries awards, \$100. In addition, there are 265 awards to academic departments with specified terms of reference from \$50 to \$1,000. There is a

general bursary fund from which grants are made to students in financial need. Ryerson administers the Ontario Student Assistance Program which is integrated with the Canada Student Loans Plan.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations may be held at the end of each term for one-term courses, or in April for two-term courses. A supplemental may be granted where the student has failed a course. Supplemental examination privileges will be offered in June immediately following term in which the X-S grade was given, and in June of the following year. Exceptions to this procedure are outlined in current Ryerson calendar. Students may clear outstanding supplementals prior to June by writing the examination during the regular examination period, providing an examination has been scheduled and does not conflict with other examinations being written.

GRADUATION Degrees, diplomas and certificates are awarded to students who successfully complete programs as prescribed by the academic council. Convocation exercises take place three times each year, February, May and October.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time fees — \$212 per term. Part-time fees — (a) if a student registers for 26-69% of a full program, \$106; (b) if a student registers for less than 26% of a full program, \$53.

Post-diploma part-time evening studies: \$60 for each 3-hour-a-week course, each term; \$120 for each 6-hour-a-week course, each term. Fees for evening study courses are \$35-\$175 per course. Fees include tuition, graduation and convocation activities, services performed by the institute and by the students' union on behalf of the institute.

Residence fees: Bond house, \$228 per term. Neill-Wycik College, fees approximately \$440 per term.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Ryerson operates on a system of subject admissions. Students applying for a particular program will require the secondary school diploma together with specific subjects and level of achievement necessary for admission to that program (see 2 below). Applicants who have completed one or more years at a university, college of applied arts and technology, or institute of technology at a level equal or higher than that of a Ryerson program may be given credit for their studies at the discretion of the office of admissions.

2. Specific requirements. Note: throughout the section on admission requirements, O.S.S.G.D. refers to "Ontario secondary school graduation diploma" (grade 12) and O.S.S.H.G.D. refers to "Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma" (grade 13); level 5 indicates grade 13, level 4 — grade 12 and level 3 — grade 11. As well, the term "general" refers to the Ontario secondary school graduation diploma (four-year course) with a 70% average and the term "advanced" refers to the Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma (five-year course) with a 60% average.

Degree programs: Applied geography — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, advanced, general; mathematics level 4, advanced, general. Business management — Ryerson business administration diploma or equivalent; applicants must have obtained a "B" average, or an acceptable equivalent. Applicants are required to have had post-diploma employment and experience at a level which satisfies the

business department's criteria. Early childhood education — O.S.S.H.G.D.; English level 5, preference will be given to those applicants achieving a minimum mark of 60% in level-5 English. Geodetic sciences — Ryerson diploma in geodetic sciences, or equivalent. Graphic arts management — O.S.S.H.G.D. including chemistry, level 5, minimum 1 credit; English, level 5, minimum 1 credit; mathematics, level 4, advanced, general. Where possible, English should have written communication content. Home economics — O.S.S.H.G.D.; English level 5; chemistry, advanced level 4. Preference will be given to those applicants achieving a minimum mark of 60% in each required subject. Interior design — O.S.S.H.G.D.; diploma must include English, history [choice should be from contemporary history selections (if available); where history is not available, students may substitute geography, economics, sociology or art history], mathematics (functions and relations); where possible, art is strongly recommended. The required minimum average in the above-mentioned subjects is 60%. Journalism — O.S.S.H.G.D.; English level 5, minimum one credit and where possible English should have written communication content; history level 5. Photographic arts — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, advanced, general. Radio and television arts — O.S.S.H.G.D.; English level 5. Preference given to students with minimum of 65% in English and to those who include communications and social and environmental studies in their program.

Secretarial science — O.S.S.G.D. must include 10 credits at levels 3 and 4 of which two must be English levels 3 and 4; students wishing to enter the second year of the program must have an Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma (grade 13). Urban planning — O.S.S.H.G.D.; any six level-5 credits. Applicants with 2 credits in level-5 mathematics and at least one credit in level-5 geography and English will be given preference. Social services — Ryerson diploma or equivalent diploma with a "B" standing or equivalent is required; applicants will be required to have been employed in the field of social services as a practitioner, supervisor or administrator for a minimum period of 12 months following completion of the diploma program or approved equivalent. A letter of reference will be required. Hotel and tourism management — Ryerson hotel, restaurant, and institutional administration or equivalent; one-year cumulative acceptable work experience. Air transport engineering — consult the office of admissions for program details. Architectural science — O.S.S.H.G.D.; English, level 5; preference given to applicants who include mathematics (functions and relations), and physics in year 5 subjects. Chemical technology — Ryerson diploma in chemical technology, or equivalent. Applicants must be employed in their area of specialization or have one year of acceptable work experience. Civil engineering technology — Ryerson diploma in civil engineering technology (or equivalent). Construction management — Ryerson diploma in architectural technology or equivalent; one-year acceptable industrial work experience. Electrical engineering technology — Ryerson diploma in electrical technology (or equivalent) plus one year of business or industrial experience as a technologist. Industrial engineering technology — Ryerson diploma in industrial engineering technology or equivalent. One-year acceptable industrial experience. Laboratory science — Ryerson diploma in laboratory science, or equivalent. Applicants must be employed in their area of specialization or have one year of acceptable work experience. Mechanical engineering technology — Ryerson diploma in mechanical engineering technology or equivalent. One year of related business and/or industrial experience as a technologist.

Diploma programs: aerospace engineering technology, chemical technology, civil engineering technology — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4; mathematics levels 3 and 4 average: advanced and general; physics level 3 and chemistry level 4; average: advanced

and general. Preference given to applicants with advanced level credits in levels 3 and 4 required subjects and who have a minimum average of 60% in English levels 3 and 4. Arts — O.S.S.G.D. Any three level-4 subjects from the following: English, economics, history, geography, any language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology. Advanced, general; one other level-4 subject, advanced, general. Business administration — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, advanced, general; mathematics levels 3 and 4, advanced, general; minimum of 10 credits in levels 3 and 4. Preference given to applicants who include algebra-based mathematics courses in their levels 3 and 4 studies. Computer applications technology — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, mathematics level 4, advanced; physics level 3 and chemistry level 4, average, advanced. Applicants who have not achieved a mark of 70% in level-4 mathematics may substitute level-5 mathematics with a minimum mark of 60%. Preference given to applicants who have a minimum average of 60% in English, levels 3 and 4. Hotel, restaurant and institutional administration — O.S.S.G.D. with a minimum of 10 credits at levels 3 and 4; English level 4, advanced, general; mathematics levels 3 and 4, advanced, general; one other level 4 subject, advanced, general. Preference given to candidates who select algebra-based mathematics at levels 3 and 4. Social Services — O.S.S.H.G.D. English level 4, advanced (level 5 preferred). Preference given to students who include humanities and social science studies in their program. Applicants must be a minimum of 18 years of age as of June 1, 1976. Preference given to applicants who are over 20 years of age and have had 2 or more years of work experience in any field. Theatre-dance, acting, arts administration (not offered 1975-76), technical production — O.S.S.G.D.; no specific subject requirements. Applicants for dance must offer proof of satisfactory ballet training, and be a minimum of 16 years of age. All other theatre programs require that applicants be a minimum of 17 years of age. Industrial engineering technology, mechanical engineering technology, metallurgical technology* — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, mathematics levels 3 and 4, advanced, general; physics level 3 and chemistry level 4 average: advanced, general. Preference may be given to applicants with advanced level subjects in levels 3 and 4 required subjects and who have a minimum average of 60% in English, levels 3 and 4. *No specific percentage requirements.

Electrical technology, landscape architectural technology, physics technology — O.S.S.G.D., including 10 credits in years 3 and 4, with at least a 60% average in years 3 and 4, advanced English, years 3 and 4 advanced mathematics, and years 3 and 4 advanced physics and advanced chemistry. Applicants who do not meet these standards will be considered on an individual basis.

Fashion — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, advanced, general; minimum of 10 credits in levels 3 and 4. Laboratory science* — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, mathematics levels 3 and 4, two of chemistry, physics, biology, level 3 or higher. Preference may be given to applicants with advanced level subjects in levels 3 and 4 required subjects and who have a minimum average of 60% in English levels 3 and 4. Nursing — O.S.S.G.D. Minimum of 10 credits, levels 3 and 4. Advanced level. Minimum 60%. Required subjects include English, levels 3 and 4 (full 2 credits); chemistry, level 3 or higher (1 credit); biology or physics, level 3 or higher (1 credit). Preference may be given to biology. Other preferred subject areas: mathematics, communications, social and environmental studies. Secretarial science — O.S.S.G.D. must include English levels 3 and 4 and 10 credits at levels 3 and 4 of which two must be English levels 3 and 4. Students who wish to be considered for admission to the second year of the program must have an Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma (grade 13).

Certificate programs: adult intensive care nursing, pediatric nursing — Ryerson diploma in nursing or equivalent and be registered, or eligible for registration, in Ontario. Psychiatric nursing — Ryerson diploma in nursing or equivalent and be registered, or eligible for registration, in Ontario. Psychiatric experience during the diploma nursing program is essential. Library arts — O.S.S.G.D.; English level 4, advanced, general. Public health inspection — O.S.S.G.D.; mathematics level 4, advanced; physics level 3, advanced; chemistry level 4, advanced. Applicants may substitute level-4 advanced biology for level-3 advanced physics or level-4 advanced chemistry only. Environmental health administration — applicants must have acquired their certificate in public health inspection (Canada) — CPHI(C) (not offered 1975-76).

Foreign students

British system — students educated under this system, wishing to apply for a program: a) requiring Ontario grade 12, must have at least six academic subjects, general certificate of education examination passes at the ordinary level, with grades between 1 and 4 or A and D. Specific program subject prerequisites must be included; b) requiring Ontario grade 13, must have at least five academic subjects, GCE examination passes, a minimum of two at the advanced level (English included) with minimum grades between 1 and 4 or A and D; and three at the O-level, with minimum grades between 1 and 4 or A and D. Specific program subject prerequisites must be included. Hong Kong — students educated under this system, wishing to apply for a program: a) requiring Ontario grade 12, must have either six academic subjects at ordinary-level passes in the GCE examinations with grades between 1 and 4 or A and D, or the Hong Kong English school certificate of education with grades of A, B or C in at least six academic subjects; specific program subject prerequisites must be included; (these would be accepted as equivalent to O-level passes on the GCE; test of English as a foreign language (TOEFL) is required; b) requiring Ontario grade 13, the University of Hong Kong matriculation examination or the general certificate of education with at least two passes at the advanced level with grades of A, B, or C, and three other acceptable subjects with grades between 1 and 4 or A and D. English must be included in the advanced-level subjects and other subject prerequisites must be met. Test of English as a foreign language (TOEFL) is required. Bangladesh, India, or Pakistan — students educated under these systems, wishing to apply for a program: a) requiring Ontario grade 12, should have at least one year of a BA, BCom, or BSc program with a record of first division passes at the secondary and university levels; specific program subject prerequisites must be included; b) requiring Ontario grade 13, must have completed at least 2 years of a BA, BCom, or BSc program with a record of at least second division passes at the secondary and university levels with high standing in the academic subject prerequisites. Test of English as a foreign language (TOEFL) is required. USA — a) requiring Ontario grade 12, must have grade 12 of an academic program. Specific program subject prerequisites must be included in the last two years of high school; b) requiring Ontario grade 13, grade 12 plus one acceptable academic year at a recognized college or university. Specific program subject prerequisites must be included.

If English is not the native tongue of the applicant, satisfactory evidence of proficiency in English is required. As well, all applicants educated in a language other than English must provide official translations of all transcripts submitted.

Mature students

Applicants who do not possess the minimum admission requirements are eligible to be considered for admission if they: a)

are 21 years of age as of September 1st, 1976; b) have been away from formal education for at least two years; c) can present tangible evidence of ability to cope with the program at Ryerson; d) are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants or are sponsored by a Canadian governmental agency.

Last date for receipt of applications

Applications for each program will continue to be reviewed until such time as the program is filled. Some programs can only accept a limited number of students each year. Listing of these limited enrolment programs for September 1976, will be available in February 1976. Applications for such programs should be submitted prior to April 1st, 1976. Deadline for foreign student applications is May 31st, 1976.

COURSES AND DEGREES

APPLIED ARTS

Two-year certificate program beyond junior matriculation offered in library arts.

Three-year diploma program beyond junior matriculation offered in theatre (dance and technical production), fashion.

Four-year diploma program beyond junior matriculation offered in theatre (acting).

Bachelor of applied arts in journalism [BAA(journalism)]. Three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of applied arts in radio and television arts [BAA(radio and television arts)]. Three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of applied arts in interior design [BAA(interior design)]. Four years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of applied arts in photography [BAA(photography)]. Four years beyond junior matriculation.

ARTS

Three-year diploma program beyond junior matriculation offered in arts.

Bachelor of applied arts in geography [BAA(geography)]. Four years beyond junior matriculation.

BUSINESS

Two-year diploma program beyond senior matriculation offered in secretarial science.

Three-year diploma program beyond junior matriculation offered in business administration, secretarial science, and hotel, restaurant and institutional administration.

Bachelor of applied arts in secretarial science [BAA(secretarial science)]. Four years beyond junior matriculation or three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of technology in business management [BTech(business management)]. Twelve credits — evening study beyond business administration diploma or equivalent.

Bachelor of applied arts in hotel and tourism management. One year (2 semesters) of study beyond hotel, restaurant and institutional administration diploma, plus required cumulative work experience.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Two-year certificate program beyond junior matriculation offered in public health inspection.

Three-year diploma program beyond junior matriculation offered in social services.

Two terms open to all qualified public health inspectors leading to an advanced certificate in environmental health administration.

Two-year (6 semester) diploma program beyond junior matriculation offered in nursing.

One term (approximately 15 weeks) beyond Ryerson diploma in nursing or equivalent and be registered, or eligible for registration in Ontario. Offered in adult intensive care, pediatric nursing or psychiatric nursing (two terms, advanced certificate).

Bachelor of applied arts in social services [BAA(social services)]. Three-year diploma beyond junior matriculation plus one year of work experience plus one-year degree program.

Bachelor of applied arts in urban planning [BAA(urban planning)]. Four years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of applied arts in early childhood education [BAA(early childhood education)]. Four years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of applied arts in home economics [BAA(home economics)]. Four years beyond senior matriculation.

TECHNOLOGY

Three-year diploma program beyond junior matriculation offered in aerospace technology, chemical technology, civil technology, computer applications technology, electrical technology, geodetic sciences, industrial engineering technology, laboratory science, landscape architectural technology, mechanical engineering technology, metallurgical technology, and physics technology.

Bachelor of technology in architectural science [BTech(architectural science)]. Four years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of technology in air transport engineering. Consult the office of admissions for program details.

Bachelor of technology in chemical technology [BTech(chemical)]. 11-14 credits (plus project) of evening study after appropriate diploma. Applicants must be employed in their area of specialization or have one year of acceptable work experience.

Bachelor of technology in civil engineering technology. 12 credits of evening study after diploma, plus one year of acceptable work experience.

Bachelor of technology in geodetic sciences [BTech(geodetic sciences)]. Four years of study plus one year of acceptable work experience beyond junior matriculation.

Bachelor of technology in electrical technology [BTech(electrical)]. 12-15 credits of evening study after diploma and one year of acceptable industrial experience.

Bachelor of technology in industrial engineering technology [BTech(industrial engineering)]. 12 credits of evening study after appropriate diploma and one year of acceptable industrial experience.

Bachelor of technology in mechanical engineering technology [BTech(mechanical engineering)]. 12 credits of evening study following successful completion of the diploma program and one year of related business or industrial experience as a technologist.

Bachelor of technology in laboratory science [BTech(laboratory science)]. 11-14 credits (plus project) of evening study after appropriate diploma. Applicants must be employed in their area of specialization or have one year of acceptable work experience.

Bachelor of technology in construction management [BTech(construction management)]. One academic year of full-time studies plus twelve months of acceptable work experience following graduation from the diploma program in architectural technology or equivalent.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Credit courses

Ryerson Open College offers credit courses via radio, television, telephone, correspondence and weekend teach-ins. Credit courses are offered in Canadian studies, developmental psychology and introduction to sociology.

Evening study — degree and post-diploma technology programs and the business management degree program are offered in the evening. Technology courses consist of 12-15 courses at the 4th-year level. Business management graduates will receive a bachelor of technology (business management) degree. The first three semesters of the business administration diploma program are offered in the evening. Higher semesters may be offered in the future. Seven credit courses leading to a library arts certificate are offered in the evening. Seventy individual courses which may be credited to most full-time day programs are offered in the evening.

Non-credit courses

Non-credit extension courses are offered in the areas of business, stenographic, public service, social sciences, television, communications, photography, architecture, and chemical, civil, electrical, electronic and mechanical technology. Correspondence courses are available in business, public administration, environmental health administration, social service administration and electrical, electronic and mechanical technology. Short courses as in the television area are presented for special groups.

COLLÈGE SAINTE-ANNE*

(English version follows/Le texte anglais se trouve à la suite)
Church Point, Comté de Digby (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Téléphone: 902-769-2114

ADMINISTRATION Recteur — L.R. Comeau, BSc, BEd. Vice-recteur à l'enseignement — Gérald Aucoin, BA, BEd, MA. Vice-recteur à l'administration — Omer Blinn, BCom, MScCom, CA. Secrétaire général — Louis Armstrong, BA, BTh, MEd. Extension — Rév. Père Léger Comeau, BA, LTh, LPh; Beatrice Buszek (Mme), BA, MA, (coordonnatrice à Yarmouth). Relations publiques — Gérard d'Entremont, DipComm. Contrôleur — Gérald Comeau, BComm.

DIRECTEURS DES DÉPARTEMENTS Anglais — Michael Estok. Commerce — Victorin Boissonnault. Français — Normand Godin. Humanités et sciences sociales — Bryan Empson. Pédagogie — Michael Gibbons. Sciences — Jean-Claude Dol.

RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX Le collège est une corporation privée, régie par un Conseil d'administration. Le collège est bilingue mais le français, langue maternelle ou langue seconde, est obligatoire pour tous les étudiants. Garçons et filles sont admis. La principale source de revenu est publique.

HISTORIQUE ET BUT Le Collège Sainte-Anne a été fondé le 1^{er} septembre 1890, par Son Excellence Mgr. Blanche et les

Pères de la Congrégation de Jésus et Marie, dite des Eudistes. Le 30 avril 1892, en vertu d'une loi provinciale, il a été incorporé et il a reçu le titre d'université avec tous les pouvoirs et tous les privilèges afférents à ce titre. En 1971, la direction du collège fut confiée à une administration laïque. Situé sur les rives de la Baie Ste-Marie, dans le Comté de Digby, en Nouvelle-Écosse, le Collège Sainte-Anne est une institution bilingue et mixte, offrant des cours en français et en anglais, et recevant au même titre garçons et filles.

En plus d'offrir à ses étudiants une culture sérieuse dans les lettres et les arts, la pédagogie, les sciences, le commerce et les sciences secrétarielles, le collège veut en faire des citoyens responsables d'un pays bilingue. Il a comme but spécial de répondre aux besoins culturels, sociaux et économiques des Acadiens de la province. Ses portes sont toutefois ouvertes à toute personne intéressée aux deux grandes cultures de ce pays. On y trouve l'occasion d'être en contact quotidien avec des étudiants des deux cultures et d'acquérir ainsi une expérience vécue des deux langues officielles du Canada.

Le Collège Sainte-Anne accorde le diplôme de baccalauréat ès arts et de baccalauréat en pédagogie. Il offre également des programmes correspondant de sciences et de commerce préparant l'étudiant à continuer et terminer ces programmes à d'autres universités. Le cours conduisant au certificat de sciences secrétarielles bilingue est d'une durée de deux ans.

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION Le Conseil d'administration est composé de 17 membres. Les membres du

* Membre provisoire de l'AUCC.

conseil sont nommés par le gouvernement provincial, la faculté, les étudiants, les anciens élèves et par le conseil. Le recteur est membre ex-officio.

CONSEIL ACADÉMIQUE Le Conseil académique est composé de 15 membres. Le recteur, le vice-recteur à l'enseignement, le secrétaire-général, les directeurs de départements et deux étudiants constituent le conseil académique.

REVENUS La majeure partie des revenus pour fins de capitalisation et de fonctionnement provient du gouvernement provincial ainsi que du gouvernement fédéral par l'entremise du ministère de l'Éducation de la Nouvelle-Écosse. Ces subventions sont octroyées par la Commission de l'enseignement supérieure des provinces maritimes.

PUBLICATION Un annuaire est publié chaque année.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Date d'ouverture — du 7 septembre jusqu'au 18 décembre (1^{er} semestre) et du 5 janvier jusqu'à la fin d'avril (2^e semestre). Durant l'été, l'École française ainsi que les cours d'extension débutent le 3 juillet pour se terminer vers le 5 août.

BÂTIMENT ET TERRAINS Sur la Baie Ste-Marie à Church Point entre Digby et Yarmouth se situe le collège. La population de Clare est de 9,000 habitants. En plus des immeubles d'enseignement et d'administration, un gymnase, une piscine et une patinoire sont situés sur le campus.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS La résidence des hommes peut accueillir 120 étudiants et les quatre nouvelles résidences de filles peuvent loger 80 filles.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE Le collège a une seule bibliothèque de 30,000 volumes concernant toutes les matières couvrant les programmes offerts.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE Les services offerts sont: l'orientation, le placement, logement, cafétéria, boîte à chanson, loisirs et sports, la musique (fanfare et chorale), théâtre. Un chapelain est à la disposition des étudiants.

SERVICES MÉDICAUX Une infirmière diplômée est au service des étudiants. Son bureau et le bureau d'un médecin sont situés sur le campus.

SERVICE D'ORIENTATION DES ÉTUDIANTS Un service d'orientation des étudiants est fourni par un orienteur diplômé.

LIBRAIRIE Une librairie se trouve sur le campus pour faciliter aux étudiants l'acquisition, à prix réduits, de plusieurs articles tels revues, périodiques, romans, articles de sports, etc.

EMPLOI DES ÉTUDIANTS Plusieurs postes sont offerts au collège pour les étudiants, par exemple commis de bibliothèque, messenger, moniteur de résidence, responsable des sports sur le campus, commissionnaire, etc.

UNION DES ÉTUDIANTS Tous les étudiants du collège font partie de cette association. Ils sont représentés au Conseil d'administration et autres comités. La cotisation est de \$40 par étudiant. Les objectifs visent à promouvoir les réunions culturelles, sociales, sportives, récréatives, etc.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Pour réussir un cours, l'étudiant doit obtenir une note minimale de 50%. Cependant pour obtenir

les crédits de chaque cours, l'étudiant doit obtenir une moyenne minimale de 60% sur un maximum de 6 cours. Lorsque la moyenne générale d'un semestre tombe sous 60%, seuls les cours portant une note minimale de 60% seront accrédités au dossier de l'étudiant. Chaque semestre constitue une unité académique indépendante.

Les étudiants qui ne réussissent que 3 cours ou 9 crédits peuvent demeurer au collège sous condition. Si cette situation persiste à la fin du deuxième semestre, ou au semestre suivant l'application de cette condition, l'étudiant sera remercié. Celui qui échoue un cours et la reprise de l'examen devra reprendre le cours, s'il est obligatoire. Et s'il s'agit d'un cours à option, il ou elle a le choix de le répéter ou d'en choisir un autre. Voici le système de notation en vigueur:

80-100%, A; 70-79%, B; 60-69%, C; 50-59%, D; 40-49%, échec avec reprise; moins de 40%, échec sans reprise; incomplet, I.

Un bulletin, en fin de chaque semestre, attestera du progrès des élèves. Une seule note pour chaque cours est attribuée à la fin de chaque semestre. Du travail ou des examens supplémentaires, à la discrétion des professeurs, peuvent être exigés d'un candidat dont la note varie de 40 à 49%.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Le collège accorde une aide financière aux étudiants nécessiteux. Quant aux bourses le collège offre des montants allant jusqu'à \$500 aux méritants. Pour plus de détails, veuillez consulter l'annuaire du collège.

EXAMENS FINAUX Le système d'évaluation des étudiants relève de chaque professeur. Plusieurs cours, par exemple, exigent la participation maximale des étudiants en classe. Il va de soi que le progrès de chaque individu est noté de jour en jour. C'est ainsi que l'importance des examens peut être atténuée. Les notes englobent tout le travail du semestre (travaux, examens, dissertations, exercices, laboratoires, travail personnel et travaux semestriels) en plus de l'examen s'il y a lieu.

COLLATION DES GRADES La collation des diplômes universitaires a lieu durant la première semaine de mai. Les grades sont conférés par le recteur.

FRAIS DE SCOLARITÉ ET AUTRES FRAIS Les frais de scolarité sont de \$300 par semestre. Les frais de chambre et pension sont de \$500 par semestre.

CONDITIONS GÉNÉRALES D'ADMISSION Après la XI^e année: le candidat doit avoir réussi sa XI^e année avec une moyenne de 60% et une note minimale de 50% en français, en anglais et dans trois autres disciplines.

Après la XII^e année: le candidat doit avoir réussi sa XII^e année avec une moyenne de 60% et une note minimale de 50% en français, en anglais et dans trois autres disciplines. Les étudiants qui n'ont reçu qu'une XII^e partielle, c'est-à-dire qui ont réussi moins de cinq cours, recevront des crédits pour les cours de XII^e portant une note minimale de 60%.

Candidats unilingues: les candidats qui n'ont aucune connaissance du français doivent obligatoirement s'inscrire à une session d'immersion en français durant l'été précédant l'inscription. S'ils ne peuvent s'exprimer avec une certaine facilité en français, ils ne sauraient être admis aux cours réguliers du collège. Par ailleurs, nous encourageons fortement tout étudiant anglophone à s'inscrire au préalable à une session d'été.

Quoi qu'il en soit, les étudiants anglophones intermédiaires et avancés pourront perfectionner leurs connaissances au cours de la période d'immersion totale par laquelle commence l'année régulière.

Conditions spéciales: les étudiants qui nous arrivent d'autres universités recevront normalement des crédits pour les cours qu'ils auront suivis ailleurs: tous les cas, cependant, seront soumis au Comité d'admission. Veuillez noter que les étudiants du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard doivent avoir complété leur XII^e année.

Étudiants spéciaux: sera admis à titre d'étudiant spécial celui ou celle qui, âgé(e) de 22 ans ou plus durant l'année de son admission, a accumulé un minimum de deux années d'expérience dans le domaine du travail ou encore dans une institution d'arts et métiers. Cependant, tout candidat spécial qui désirerait s'inscrire au Collège Sainte-Anne pourrait en faire la demande; chaque cas sera considéré par le Conseil d'admission. Cette personne ne sera définitivement admise au collège que si elle réussit au moins quatre (4) cours sur six (6) au premier semestre. Deux lettres de références devront être présentées au secrétaire-général lors de la demande d'admission.

COURS ET GRADES

ADMINISTRATION

Programme de deux ans. En plus des cours réguliers en administration, le programme mettra l'accent sur la formation bilingue de l'étudiant.

ARTS

Programme de trois ans préparant les étudiants aux concentrations principales suivantes: anglais, études canadiennes et français.

PÉDAGOGIE

Le collège offre un programme de quatre ans après la XII^e année en Nouvelle-Écosse, ou son équivalent. Le détenteur de ce baccalauréat a droit à un brevet d'enseignement, degré 5.

SCIENCES

La section des sciences offre les deux premières années du baccalauréat ès sciences avec spécialisations en biologie, chimie, mathématiques et physique.

SCIENCES SECRÉTARIELLES

Programme de deux ans après la XII^e année conduisant à un diplôme en sciences secrétarielles (secrétaire bilingue).

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Ce service veut rejoindre tous les secteurs de la population. Par l'extension de son enseignement, le collège cherche à adapter ses cours aux besoins des adultes. Il veut, dans la mesure du possible, rejoindre toutes les communautés acadiennes de la province, même par l'entremise de cours par correspondance.

Dans un monde en évolution constante, le collège veut aider chacun à réviser ses connaissances et à acquérir une formation de plus en plus adéquate.

En plus des cours académiques, conduisant à un grade, le collège organise des conférences sur divers aspects de la vie humaine, sociale, économique et religieuse.

L'École d'été. Chaque été le collège reçoit pendant six semaines un groupe d'étudiants désireux d'apprendre le français, langue seconde, ou qui souhaitent perfectionner leur français, langue maternelle. Le programme de cette session d'études est bien particulier. C'est pourquoi, l'École d'été organise une foule d'activités sociales et culturelles qui invitent la participation de l'étudiant. Aussi, le collège veut susciter chez l'étudiant le désir et le plaisir de communiquer en langue seconde ou la fierté de communiquer correctement dans sa langue maternelle; et le moyen d'y parvenir, c'est de vivre en groupe une expérience de créativité et d'amitié.

COLLÈGE SAINTE-ANNE*

Church Point, County of Digby, Nova Scotia

Telephone: 902-769-2114

ADMINISTRATION President — L.R. Comeau, BSc, BEd. Academic vice-president — Gérald Aucoin, BA, BEd, MA. Administrative vice-president — Omer Blinn, BCom, MScCom, CA. Registrar — Louis Armstrong, BA, BTh, MEd. Extension — R.F. Léger Comeau, BA, LTh, LPh; Beatrice Buszek (Mrs), BA, MA, (coordinator at Yarmouth). Public relations — Gérard d'Entremont, DipComm. Controller — Gérald Comeau, BComm.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Commerce — Victorin Boissonnault. Education — Michael Gibbons. English — Michael Estok. French — Normand Godin. Humanities and social sciences — Bryan Empson. Science — Jean-Claude Dol.

GENERAL INFORMATION The college is a private corporation administered by a board of directors. The college is a bilingual institution, but French, as first or second language, is compulsory for all students. It is a co-educational institution. The principal source of revenue is public.

BACKGROUND Collège Sainte-Anne was founded on September 1, 1890 by Msgr. Blanche and the Fathers of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary, called the Eudists. The college was incorporated on April 30, 1892 by an act of the Nova Scotia legislature, and was endowed with the power of conferring

university degrees. In 1971, the administration of the college was entrusted to laymen. Situated on the shores of St. Mary's Bay, in the county of Digby, the college offers courses in French and English.

As well as offering its students a solid education in arts, education, science, commerce and secretarial sciences, the aim of the college is to prepare bilingual citizens of a bilingual Canada. The main goal is to respond to the cultural, social and economic needs of Acadians in the province. It welcomes all students interested in a bilingual education, who will find an opportunity to learn French or English, through daily living and practical experience of the two official languages of the country, while pursuing a college education.

Collège Sainte-Anne confers a bachelor of arts degree and a bachelor of education degree. Courses corresponding to the first two years in science and business administration will permit students to continue their studies at other universities. The college also offers a two-year diploma course to students interested in becoming bilingual secretaries.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS The board of directors is made up of 17 members. The board members are nominated by the provincial government, faculty, students, alumni and by the board. The president is ex-officio member of the board.

ACADEMIC COUNCIL The academic council is composed of 15 members. The president, academic vice-president, registrar, department heads and two students form the academic council.

*Provisional member, AUCC.

INCOME The major source of revenue for capital and operational costs is provided by the provincial government and by the federal government through the provincial department of education. The Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission administers the grants.

PUBLICATION A calendar is published annually.

ACADEMIC YEAR Opening date — September 7 to December 18 (first semester) and from January 5 to the end of April (second semester). In the summer, the French Summer School and the extension courses begin July 3rd and continue until approximately August 5th.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is situated on the shores of St. Mary's Bay between Digby and Yarmouth. The population of Clare is 9,000. In addition to the academic and administration buildings, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, and a skating rink are situated on the campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The men's residence can accommodate 120 students while the four new women's residences can accommodate a total of 80 women.

LIBRARY The library contains 30,000 volumes which include material covering the courses offered at the college.

STUDENT LIFE Services offered are: vocational guidance, accommodation, cafeteria, discothèque, sports, music (band and choir) and café-théâtre. There is a chaplain on campus.

MEDICAL SERVICES A registered nurse is on staff. Her office and the offices of a medical doctor are situated on campus.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICE An experienced counsellor is present on campus to help find summer jobs, choose courses and careers, locate scholarship money, or solve personal problems.

BOOKSTORE The college maintains a campus bookstore. Items available include: magazines, novels, sports items and classroom material.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Job opportunities are available to students at the college, for example: clerks, messenger, residence monitor, officer in charge of sports equipment, commissioner, etc.

STUDENT UNION Membership in the student union is compulsory. The students are represented on the Administrative Council and on other committees. Fees are \$40 per student. The objectives are to promote the physical, intellectual and moral development of students.

GRADING SYSTEM The minimum passing grade is 50 percent. Nevertheless, in order to obtain credits for each course, the student must obtain a general average of 60 percent, calculated on a maximum of six courses. Should a student's general average fall below 60 percent, only those courses passed with a mark of at least 60 percent will be given credit. Each semester constitutes an independent academic unit.

A regular student who passes only three of his/her six courses may continue his/her courses conditionally. If this situation persists at the end of the semester following the application of conditional status, the student will be suspended. A student who fails a course after having taken a supplemental examination in the course must repeat it. If however, the course is optional to his/

her program, rather than required, he/she has the choice of repeating it or taking another optional course. The following grading system is in effect:

80%-100%, A; 70-79%, B; 60-69%, C; 50-59%, D; 40-49%, failure with supplemental; below 40%, failure without supplemental; incomplete, I.

There will be two progress reports during the year, one at the end of each semester. Only one official grade is given in each course for each semester.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The college awards financial assistance of up to \$500 per student. For further details, consult the annual calendar where loans and bursaries are listed in full.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Each instructor is responsible for the evaluation of his/her students by whatever method he/she deems suitable for his/her course. Many courses emphasize a large measure of student participation in class. Consequently students must be aware that the progress of each individual is evaluated from day to day. The proportional value of examinations may be thereby diminished. Marks are awarded for the total work of the semester (assignments, tests, essays, exercises, laboratories, individual work or term-papers) and for the final examination if one is held.

GRADUATION Graduation is held during the first week of May and degrees are conferred by the president.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees are \$300 per semester. The cost of room and board is \$500 per semester.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS After grade XI: the student must have passed with a least an average of 60% and a minimum grade of 50% in French, English and three other academic subjects.

After grade XII: the student must have passed with at least an average of 60% and a minimum grade of 50% in French, English and three other subjects. Those students who have received only a partial grade XII, that is, who have fewer than five courses, will receive credit for those courses passed with a mark of at least 60 percent.

Unilingual students: students who have no previous knowledge of French are required to register in an immersion course in French during the summer preceding registration. If they do not show some facility in French, they will not be admitted to the regular courses of the college.

Special conditions: students entering the college from other universities will normally be credited for courses taken elsewhere, but all cases will be referred to the admission committee for evaluation. Students entering from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island must have completed grade XII.

Special students: students may be admitted without the usual academic preparation, provided that they are 22 years of age or more during the year of their admission, and that they have spent at least two years in the work force, or in an arts and trades school. Nevertheless, any person who wishes to register at Collège Sainte-Anne may apply for special status, and each application will be considered by the admissions committee. Two letters of reference must accompany a request for admission. Special students will not be allowed to continue unless they pass at least four out of six courses in the first semester.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

A three-year program, preparing students in the following majors: Canadian studies, English and French.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

A two-year program in addition to the required academic courses, the program stresses the bilingual development of the student.

EDUCATION

Collège Sainte-Anne offers a four-year program following completion of senior matriculation in Nova Scotia or its equivalent. Upon graduation, the holder of this degree is entitled to a Teacher's Certificate Class 5.

SCIENCE

The science section offers the first two years of the bachelor of science degree with honors in biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics.

SECRETARIAL SCIENCES

A two-year program after grade XII. The aim of the program is to prepare competent bilingual secretaries. The program will concentrate on languages in order that the student may learn to function with confidence in either French or English.

ADULT EDUCATION This department of the college addresses itself to all sections of the community. In its teaching of extension courses, the college has adapted its courses to serve the needs of adults. In a world of constant change, part of the college's function is to help all those who wish to improve their knowledge of various subjects and to achieve a more rewarding educational development. It hopes as far as possible to serve all the Acadian communities of the province, as well as those of south-western Nova Scotia.

The college's academic courses form only one part of its activities. It also organizes conferences which concern various aspects of community life, whether social, economic, or religious.

Summer school. The six-week French Summer School satisfies the needs of two different but complementary types of students: those who wish to learn French as a second language, and those who already possess French as a native language but wish to perfect it. The summer session has organized a schedule of social and cultural activities which stimulate student participation. The college is dedicated to arousing in each student the desire and pleasure of communicating in another language than his/her own, or else the pride of communicating correctly in his/her native tongue. The means of achieving these objectives is to learn creatively and cordially together as a group.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY*

Antigonish, Nova Scotia B0H 1C0

Telephone: 902-863-3303

Direct general correspondence to the registrar; direct applications to admissions officer

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — Most Rev. William Power, DD. President — Rev. Malcolm MacDonell, MA. Academic vice-president — J.J. MacDonald, PhD. Vice-president for student services — Rt. Rev. C.H. Bauer, DP, BA. Registrar — J.M. Bauer. Admissions officer — J.A. MacLellan, MA. Dean of men — J.K. MacDonald, BA. Dean of women — to be appointed. Director, public relations — R. Doherty, MSc. Librarian — Rev. C. Brewer, MLS. University chaplain — Rev. M.J. Gillis, MA. Comptroller — J.T. Langley, BComm, MS, CGA. Business manager — J.C. Hagar, BComm, CGA. University engineer — P.R. Terry, BEng. Purchasing officer — L.B. Keizer. Bookstore manager — D.E. Renny. Development director — Kingsley Brown.

DEAN OF FACULTY Arts and science — J.T. Sears, BA, MBA, DBA.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Coady International Institute — Rev. G. Topshee. Extension — Rev. G. Topshee. Summer school — Rev. G. MacKinnon, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Art — Sr. Jean Grant, MA. Biology — L.P. Chiasson, PhD. Business administration — C. Duncan, MA. Celtic studies — Major C.I.N. MacLeod, MA. Chemistry — B. Lynch, PhD. Economics — W. Woodfine, PhD. Education and guidance — S. Miffen, PhD. Engineering — J.H. MacDougall, BE. English — S. Currie, PhD. Geology — W.S. Shaw, PhD. History — A.P. Stouffer, PhD. Home economics — Sr. Helen Aboud, MA. Mathematics — C. Gallant, PhD. Modern languages — C. MacLean, DUP. Music — J. O'Donnell, MMus. Nursing — Sr. M.S. Roach, PhD. Philosophy — E. Gatto, PhD. Physics — D. Hunter, PhD. Physical education — A.J. MacAdam, MPE. Political science — J.F. Harrison, PhD. Psychology — P. Henke, PhD. Secretarial arts — Sr. Monica MacDonald, MEd. Sociology — A.A. MacDonald, PhD. Theology — B.A. MacDonald, STD.

GENERAL INFORMATION St. Francis Xavier University is a Roman Catholic, co-educational institution.

BACKGROUND Founded in 1853 at Arichat, Nova Scotia, as a diocesan college, St. Francis Xavier College was transferred to Antigonish two years later. In 1866, an act of the provincial legislature of Nova Scotia conferred upon the college full university powers. In 1882, a provincial statute created a board of governors to hold and administer the property of the university. Teaching began in 1853 and the first degrees were awarded in 1868.

St. Francis Xavier University is widely known for its work in adult education. Community activities were sponsored by individual

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

teachers early in the history of the university and the extension department was formally organized in 1928.

PUBLICATIONS Calendar issued in April; "Contemporary" issued quarterly by alumni office; student publications: Xaverian Weekly and Xaverian Annual.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to mid-May. Summer school: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in Antigonish. There are eight teaching buildings, a library (190,000 volumes), a chapel, a gymnasium, a rink, 12 men's residences and residences for women at Mount St. Bernard College, an academic centre with classroom accommodations for 2,000 students and an office building containing the offices of the registrar, deans and 70 professors. Engineering building, physics and chemistry building, Bloomfield Center, a nonacademic center for general campus activity.

Student services including a medical service, an infirmary, a bookstore, a canteen and barber shop, a university counselling centre, and the Canada Manpower Placement offices are on campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There are 12 men's residences accommodating 950 students and residences for women accommodating 575 students at Mount St. Bernard College.

LIBRARY The Angus L. MacDonald Library contains 190,000 volumes, accommodates 500 students and contains the commemorative "Hall of the clans".

STUDENT LIFE Activities at the university are varied with complete athletic facilities and a strong intramural and varsity program in football, hockey and basketball. Other facilities include judo, wrestling and weight lifting. Students have an "on-campus radio" station and publish a student newspaper "Xaverian Weekly". The drama department and choral groups combine to present concerts and plays throughout the year. Many student organizations under the student union council are actively engaged — such as debating, Law Society, Business Administration Society, Chemistry Society, Engineering Society, etc. Students are represented on the board of governors and the university senate as well as various committees on studies and departments.

MEDICAL SERVICES A university physician has regular office hours during the day and is available on call for emergency service. A doctor's certificate of health is required of all new students entering the university. The medical and surgical expenses of all Canadian students will be covered by the medicare plan of their home province.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The university provides a guidance centre for students in attendance, the purpose of which is to give assistance to students with problems they may have of an educational, vocational, or personal nature.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with St. Francis Xavier University, maintains a full-time student placement office on the campus on a year-round basis. The office is a part of the national network of Canada Manpower centres and thus can contact employers at any location in Canada on behalf of any student. The purpose of the office is to assist students, both graduate and undergraduate, to find permanent, summer or part-time employment. Registration is recommended. One of the major

responsibilities of the office is that of employment counselling. This is provided in part with information on various careers in the form of company information binders, company brochures, career description booklets and career directories.

STUDENT COUNCIL The full governing body of the students is elected on a constituency basis representative of residence. Principal officers are elected by the full student body in a general election and are empowered to complete the students' executive, subject to ratification by the full Student Council. Students are represented on all major governing bodies of the university. There are three student representatives on the board of governors.

GRADING SYSTEM In all undergraduate degree programs: pass mark of 50%, with an average in general degree program, 55%; major, 60%; honors, 70%. Honors degree distinctions: class I, 80-100%; class II, below 80%.

In master's degree programs: pass — 60% with an average of 70%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Scholarships and bursaries must be applied for on the form provided by the university. The purpose of university scholarships is to recognize high scholastic achievement, and bursaries are available to assist students of high academic standing who for financial reasons might be unable to attend.

Five \$2,000 scholarships are awarded each year to students with the best matriculation record and who show promise of outstanding scholastic achievement. Many awards in various amounts are available on application. Check university handbook for full data.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time tuition fees per year: arts and science, \$668, student fees, \$50. Summer school fees per course: graduate, \$150; undergraduate, \$150.

Double room and board, \$1,200 to \$1,375; single room and board, \$1,325 to \$1,450 plus week-end meals extra; subject to change.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. For four-year arts, business administration or secretarial arts programs — Nova Scotia grade 11 or equivalent in English, history, two of mathematics (one mathematics required for BBA), Latin, physics, chemistry, biology, modern language, second history and economics and one of physics, chemistry, biology, senior matriculation Latin, modern foreign language, or preceding list; minimum average of 60%, no mark below 50%. All other programs — in addition to above, Nova Scotia grade 12 or equivalent in five subjects; minimum average of 60% (65% for certain major programs), no subject less than 50%; in special cases a high Nova Scotia grade 11 in seven subjects may be considered.

2. Equivalent certificates from other provinces are required.

3. Specific requirements. General arts (three-year program) — English, at least three of a second language, biology, chemistry, history, Latin, mathematics (required for business administration) or physics; and one more from preceding group or sociology, geology or geography. Science faculty, except nursing and physical education — English, mathematics, two of biology, chemistry, physics and one of a second language, ancient language, or history. Nursing — English, history, mathematics;

one of biology, chemistry or physics, one of a science or second language. Physical education — English, history; two of biology, chemistry, physics; one of mathematics, second language or ancient language.

Foreign students

USA — grade 12 academic high school graduation equivalent to Nova Scotia requirements for four-year arts program and CEEB scores; advanced placement tests. Final date for filing application is July 15th. All documents for applications must be received by August 1st. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). General major and honors courses, four years from junior matriculation. Major courses available in classics, economics, English, history, mathematics, modern foreign languages, music, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, and theology. Honors courses available in economics, English, history, mathematics and philosophy.

Master of arts (MA). Two years from bachelor's degree. Available in Celtic studies.

Master of arts in adult education. One calendar year from bachelor's degree.

BUSINESS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of business administration (BBA). Joint honors, four years from junior matriculation in joint business administration and economics. General and major, four years from junior matriculation. Majors in accounting, economics, and management.

EDUCATION

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of education (BEd). One year after graduation in arts, commerce, or science.

Master of arts in teaching (MA in teaching). One year from BEd degree and two years of teaching. Specialization in biology, chemistry, English, history, and mathematics. May be taken by attendance at four summer schools.

Master of education (MEd). Equivalent of one year of study from BEd and two years of teaching. Available only at summer school sessions (four sessions).

ENGINEERING

Faculty of science

Certificate in engineering. First three years of engineering course from senior matriculation. Arrangements have been made with other Canadian universities to permit holders of this certificate to attain their engineering degree in an additional two years. After two years (beyond senior matriculation) students may enter the architecture course at Nova Scotia Technical College.

HOME ECONOMICS

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science in home economics (BScHEc). Four years from senior matriculation.

NURSING

St. Martha's School of Nursing and faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BScN). Four years from senior matriculation, in affiliation with St. Martha's Hospital.

Science, applied, see engineering above

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General, major and honors courses, four years from senior matriculation. Major and honors courses available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics and physics.

Bachelor of science in physical education (BScPhysEd). Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in education (BScEd). Four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc). Two years from bachelor's degree. Available in biology, chemistry, geology, and physics.

SECRETARIAL ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of secretarial arts (BSectA). Four years from junior matriculation.

SOCIAL LEADERSHIP

Coady International Institute

Diploma in social leadership. Eight months' regular attendance at the Coady International Institute of the university and in field work. Designed for men and women who desire to become community leaders. Junior matriculation necessary for admission. May to December session.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Summer school — undergraduate courses in arts for degree credit and graduate courses leading to MA in teaching English, history or mathematics and to MEd.

Part-time degree programs are available in the general bachelor of arts and bachelor of business administration. For further information a calendar is available from the university entitled "Part-time studies".

SPECIAL PROGRAM Coady International Institute. Social leadership course leading to the diploma in social leadership. Designed for men and women who are actively engaged in community development work and allied fields, or who desire to become community leaders.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE Mount Saint Bernard College, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. Principal: Sister Margaret Delorey, CND, MA. Roman Catholic. Residential ladies' college. Established 1882. Offers courses in home economics, music, and secretarial arts leading to degrees of the university.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION College of Cape Breton, Sydney, Nova Scotia. (An association of what was, formerly,

Xavier College, Sydney, Nova Scotia, a constituent college established in 1951, and the Nova Scotia Eastern Institute of Technology, Sydney, Nova Scotia.) President: Rev. D.F. Campbell, PhD. Established 1974. Co-educational. A non-resident college offering programs of study, full-time and part-time, some to qualify its students for technical diplomas, and others, by virtue of its affiliation with the university, for academic degrees in arts, business administration and science.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE*

(Federated with the University of Waterloo) †

Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3

Telephone: 519-884-8110

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — Most Rev. P.F. Reding, DD, JCD, LLD. President — Rev. C.L. Siegfried, CR, BA, MSc, LLD. Registrar — B. Samson, BA, MEd. Treasurer — Rev. N.E. Lavigne, CR, BA, BComm, MBA. Librarian — B. Lanktree. Director of residence — R. Slowikowski.

DEAN OF FACULTY Arts — D.R. Letson, BA, MA, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN English — E.P. McCormack, MA, PhD. History — K. McLaughlin, BA, MA, PhD. Philosophy — F.F. Centore, BSc, MA, PhD. Psychology — J.E. Orlando, BA, MA, PhD. Religious studies — W.J. Bildstein, BA, MA, STD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of St. Jerome's

College is co-educational and is governed by its own board of governors and the senate of the University of Waterloo.

BACKGROUND St. Jerome's College was founded in 1864 by the Reverend Dr. Louis Funcken, of the Congregation of the Resurrection, in a log house near St. Agatha, approximately six miles west of the city of Waterloo. The college was incorporated on August 15, 1866 and in that year new and larger quarters were established in Berlin, the original name of Kitchener. As enrolment increased, new buildings were added in 1889 and 1908. Since 1938 the high school department has been inspected and approved by the Ontario Department of Education. In 1947, the college department became affiliated with the University of Ottawa. The two departments were separated in 1953 when the college was transferred to a new campus near the eastern limits of Kitchener. The high school now occupies the old campus in the centre of the city. New classroom buildings were added to the facilities there in 1958 and 1964.

In March of 1959, a new charter was obtained for St. Jerome's through a private bill passed by the legislature of the province of Ontario. The name of the college was changed to The University of St. Jerome's College in recognition of the university powers embodied in the new charter, including the power to grant degrees. At the same session of the legislature, a private bill

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

†Holds in abeyance its degree-granting powers except in theology, during the term of federation with the University of Waterloo.

established the University of Waterloo as a non-denominational institution, and The University of St. Jerome's College entered federation with it in July 1960. Three buildings, a classroom and administration building, a men's residence, and a women's residence (conducted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame), were erected on the campus of the University of Waterloo, in September 1962. The classroom and administration building has since been enlarged three times reflecting an ever-increasing enrolment. Notre Dame residence has also increased in size and presently has room for 120 women. A continued building program has been planned so that the college may keep abreast of the growing demand for its services.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The buildings of The University of St. Jerome's College are located on the campus of the University of Waterloo (population of the city of Waterloo 34,000), adjacent to the arts complex and library. The college operates a teaching and administration building including a large service library, a men's residence with accommodation for 112 and a women's residence with accommodation for 120 under the supervision of the School Sisters of Notre Dame. St. Jerome's students also have full use of the academic, social, sports and cultural facilities of the University of Waterloo.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The men's residence is an ancillary enterprise to the college. Preference among new applicants is given to St. Jerome's students, but a number of spaces are available to members of the university at large. During the regular academic year, accommodation can be retained either for the full eight months or for a single term only. In the summer, economical private rooms are provided for "in-term" co-operative students. Enquiries should be addressed to the director of residence, St. Jerome's College, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3.

Women's residence — Notre Dame College, conducted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame, provides residence facilities for 120 women students. Enquiries should be directed to the dean of women, Notre Dame College, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3.

LIBRARIES The Dana Porter Arts Library of the University of Waterloo presently holds some 300,000 volumes, and is growing by approximately 60,000 volumes a year. In addition, St. Jerome's maintains a library of standard reference materials and texts relative to the courses taught at the college. This collection totals some 20,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE Athletic facilities include Seagram Stadium, a 6,000-seat flood-lit football stadium, a quarter-mile track, and a gymnasium with related dressing, equipment, and training areas. The physical education building contains a 4,000-seat triple gymnasium, an L-shaped swimming pool with both one- and three-metre diving boards, volleyball, badminton, and squash courts; a teaching wing, study area, a gymnastic area, and areas for fencing, archery, and judo; complete shower, equipment and dressing rooms, classrooms, and research areas. Athletic activities include a full range of intramural and intercollegiate sports, under the direction of the athletic department of the University of Waterloo. Among the many campus organizations are the University Parish, Amateur Radio Club, House of Debate, and clubs formed by most departments. Musical activities include the Chamber Orchestra, Folk Song Club, Glee Club and Dance Band. The interests of the students in the theatre are served by the University Drama Club.

MEDICAL SERVICES Campus health services provide for the use of campus health facilities and medical services for a 12-month period from date of registration. Assessment for the plan is included in tuition fees and does not include the premium or

benefits of the Ontario Health Insurance Plan (OHIP). Such coverage is the student's own responsibility. Details of supplementary medical coverage may be obtained by direct communication with the campus health services office.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The university counselling centre is open to all students and offers a wide variety of services. Personal, vocational, academic, and marriage counselling is offered to help with the range of emotional and social problems that arise in campus life. Interest testing and advice about career planning are available if you are looking for guidance in these areas. Group counselling is available and vary in type from intense "sensitivity" groups to discussion groups. An academic skills program is available on a small group basis. Developing efficient reading habits and essay writing styles are examples of the skills stressed. The opportunity to "rap" with peers is provided by such services as Hi-Line (a telephone "help" service), the Rap Room in the campus centre (open 24 hours a day and staffed by student volunteers), and countryman counselling (where international students are available to talk over problems their countrymen may face at university). A reading resources room adjacent to the counselling centre provides material on such wide-ranging topics as marriage, drugs, career planning, sex, and birth control. Counselling is confidential and all services offered are free.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT The Students' Council of St. Jerome's College is the voice of the student body as well as its responsible agent. It is represented on the University of Waterloo students' council.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The Canada Student Loans Plan is available to students and the provisions of the plan are set out in a brochure issued by the Federal Authority. Copies of the application form are available at all post-secondary institutions. Grants are available as well under the Ontario student awards program.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year (full-time) — \$624.80. Incidental compulsory fees per year — \$53. Tuition fees (part-time students) — \$120 per course.

Residence rates per year: private room, \$1,480; semi-private, \$1,380.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND GRADING SYSTEM The college follows the University of Waterloo as regards admission policy and grading system. See separate entry.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). General course, three years from senior matriculation. Honors, four years from senior matriculation. Courses are offered in the following subject areas: anthropology, economics, English**, French, history**, Italian, philosophy*, psychology*, religious studies*, sociology. An asterisk indicates subjects in which are offered at the college itself, a sufficient number of courses for a major, a double asterisk, a sufficient number for an honors program. All other regular arts programs are available to St. Jerome's students through the University of Waterloo.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES). General course, three years from senior matriculation. Honors, four years from senior matriculation. St. Jerome's enrolls students in the following programs: geography and man-environment studies.

MATHEMATICS

Bachelor of mathematics (BMath). Pass degree program, three years from senior matriculation. Four-year general program, four years from senior matriculation. Honors, four years from senior matriculation. St. Jerome's enrolls students in the regular mathematics programs.

DEGREES

By agreement with the University of Waterloo, the college holds its degree-granting powers, except in theology, in abeyance. Its

students, therefore, are granted degrees by the University of Waterloo.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Undergraduate courses are offered weekday evenings and Saturday mornings during the fall and winter sessions for the convenience of part-time students. Summer session: courses are offered for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to up-grade their professional qualifications.

For no university credit

Many courses are offered on weekday evenings and Saturday mornings which are not for credit. People attend regular lectures in a special "visitor" status. Fees are greatly reduced.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE*

(Affiliated with The University of Manitoba)

400 Dysart Road, The University of Manitoba Campus

Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M5

Telephone: 204-474-8531

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — Right Reverend Barry Valentine, MA, BD, DD, Bishop of Rupert's Land. Warden and vice-chancellor — Reverend Canon James Brown, MA, DD. Registrar — Marjorie Ward (Mrs). Dean of studies — R.C. Bellan, MA, PhD. Bursar and executive assistant to warden — G.E. McLeod. Librarian — Rev. A.E. Millward, MA, LTh. Alumni president — D.M. Nesbitt, BA, MBA. Senior don, men's residence — S. Belobaba, BA(Hons). Senior don, women's residence — (Sr. Dolores) R. Schneider, BMus, BEd. Chaplain — Rev. Canon J.G. Gibbons.

GENERAL INFORMATION St. John's College is a co-educational liberal arts and theological college in connection with the Anglican Church of Canada and affiliated to The University of Manitoba. It operates under the authority of the university senate in all strictly academic matters in the faculties of arts and science. Since the commencement of the 1969 academic year, operating and capital income for the college's academic program (except

theology) is part of the overall income received and administered by The University of Manitoba from public funds.

BACKGROUND St. John's College, after a beginning in 1849, was refounded in 1866 by the Bishop of Rupert's Land (Anglican). It received its charter of incorporation in 1871, one year after Manitoba was constituted a province. The college, however, can trace its teaching history back to the log school house erected in 1820 by the Reverend John West, first Protestant missionary to the Red River settlement, and the subsequent Red River Academy.

It has a continuous record of more than 108 years in the field of higher learning and is one of the three colleges which, in 1877, affiliated to bring into being The University of Manitoba. From 1877 until 1914, all university instruction in arts and science was given by the affiliated colleges, the students of these colleges being examined by and receiving degrees from The University of Manitoba, which at first was an examining and degree-granting body only. The act of 1877 empowered the colleges to confer degrees in theology, reserving to the university the right to confer all other degrees. The right of St. John's College to grant degrees in theology is preserved up to the present time.

COLLEGE COUNCIL St. John's College is governed by a College Council, a committee of its corporation; it meets monthly. It consists of 25 members, of whom 15 are elected by the corporation, 2 by the faculty, 2 by the Diocese of Rupert's Land, and 6 are ex-officio members (the chancellor, the warden, the dean of studies, the senior stick, the vice stick, and the chairman

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

of the alumni association). It is responsible for all matters affecting the operation of the college except those academic matters falling within the sphere of The University of Manitoba.

COLLEGE BOARD The college does not have a senate but the college board serves in a similar capacity. It consists of the professors, associate professors, the warden, the bursar, the registrar and the senior stick (student). It is responsible for matters affecting the good order of the college, recommendations for the awarding of degrees, prizes, scholarships, etc., courses of study, appointment of faculty to membership, and similar items.

PUBLICATIONS The college calendar contains information concerning the college's offerings, residence, fees, etc. Additional information concerning admission requirements and academic regulations may be found in the calendars and brochures of The University of Manitoba.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session — mid-September to end of April. Summer session — July and August.

FACILITIES AND SERVICES St. John's College comprises almost three acres on the campus of The University of Manitoba at Fort Garry which is some seven miles from the centre of the city of Winnipeg (population 548,573). There are three principal buildings, including the academic and administration, the residence, and the chapel. The library contains approximately 33,811 volumes including special collections in theology and Canadiana but students of St. John's College use, on equal terms with the students of the university and other colleges, the university libraries and St. Paul's library. The residence accommodation is for 47 women and 52 men.

Student services include all those provided by The University of Manitoba, including medical, counselling, bookstore, recreation facilities, employment service, etc. In addition, St. John's College provides a dining hall and cafeteria. Regular chapel services are conducted on weekdays and Sundays for all students and personnel of St. John's College and the university who wish to attend. The college's chaplain is available to all its students.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Scholarships and prizes for achievement in arts and science. Entrance scholarships. A small number of bursaries, chiefly for children of clergy. Students also eligible for bursaries, scholarships, and prizes offered by The University of Manitoba, the government of Manitoba, and private concerns.

GRADUATION St. John's College confers its earned and honorary degrees in theology at its annual convocation in November. Degrees earned by college members in other faculties are conferred by The University of Manitoba at its several convocations.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time tuition fees per year: undergraduate — arts and science, \$425; part-time — per subject on pro rata basis. Students' organization, \$40. Miscellaneous, \$5. Residence rates, single room and board, \$1,212 (\$39 per week).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS For admission to courses in arts and science, see The University of Manitoba entry.

Theology — students must be graduates of a recognized university and be accepted as candidates for ordination by the bishop of their diocese.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. See The University of Manitoba listing.

St. John's offers instruction in: anthropology, classics, computer science, economics, English, French, history, mathematics, philosophy, political studies, psychology, religion, sociology, and inter-disciplinary courses. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. St. John's offers instruction in some of the aforementioned subjects.

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from the general (pass) BA or at least one year from the honors BA. Some courses offered, in conjunction with The University of Manitoba.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General course, three years from senior matriculation. Instruction given in computer studies and mathematics. Other science courses completed elsewhere in the university.

THEOLOGY

Faculty of theology

New program commenced in September 1972. It is now possible for candidates, who should first have the approval of their Bishop, to meet some of the academic requirements normally required for ordination through courses offered in the department of religion and in other departments of The University of Manitoba, and a supervised auxiliary program of professional studies in the college. A degree in theology is conferred on completion of the program. The college also sponsors a weekly evening seminar for those preparing to be "worker-priests".

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Summer session courses offered in co-operation with The University of Manitoba.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Canadian studies program — from September 1974, major/minor and honors programs in Canadian studies will be available at The University of Manitoba and most of the courses involved in these programs are offered at St. John's College.

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY*

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3

Telephone: 902-422-7331 (academic); 902-422-7361 (administration)

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — Most Reverend J.J. Hayes, JCD, DD. Vice-chancellor — Reverend Monsignor Colin Campbell, MA. Chairman, board of governors — A.E. Hayes, CA. President — D.O. Carrigan, BA, MA, PhD. Academic vice-president — D.H. Gillis, BA, PhD. Director of development and alumni affairs — C.A. Vaughan. Director of university services — Guy Noel, BE. Director of student services — Robert Hayes, BA. Comptroller — Gerald Blom, CA. Director of admissions — L.R. MacDonald, BA. Librarian — Ruth Hafter, BA, MS. Registrar — Elizabeth Chard, BA, BEd, MA. Coordinator of alumni affairs — K.J. Cleary, BA, BEd, MA. Director of public relations — Corinne Noonan. Head, audio-visual services — P. Rooney. Head, counselling — L.W. Smith, BA, BEd, MA. Head, computer services — A.M. Tingley, BE, ME. Head, physical services — G. Somers, DipEng.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts — J.B. Owen, BA, BSc, MA, DPhil, FRHS. Commerce — Dennis Connelly, BSc, MComm, PhD. Education — D.J. Weeren, BA, MSc, PhD. Science — W.A. Bridgeo, BSc, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF DIVISIONS Director, continuing education — J. W. Cosman, BA, MA. Director, engineering — Dermot Mulrooney, BE, ME.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Anthropology — J.R. Jaquith, BA, MA, PhD. Astronomy — G.A. Welch, BS, MS, PhD. Biology — B. Kapoor, BSc, MSc, PhD. Business administration — André Corbeau, BA, BS, MA, PhD. Chemistry — D.H. Davies, BSc, PhD. Classics — V. Tobin, BA, MA. Economics — J.F. Schulman, BA, MA, PhD. English — L. Falk, BA, MA, PhD. Geography — E.D. Day, BA, PhD. Geology — C.A.R. de Albuquerque, BSc, MSc, PhD. History — W.G. Mills, BA, MA, PhD. Mathematics — W. Finden, BSc, MSc, PhD. Modern languages — L. Batiot, BA, MA, PhD. Philosophy — R.C. Marshall, BA, MA, PhD. Physics — U.S. Merdsoy, BSc, MSc. Political science — J.G. Jabbra, MA, PhD. Psychology — K.W. Konrad, BSc, MA, PhD. Religious studies — L.F. Murphy, SJ, BA, MA, PhD, STL. Sociology — S. Halebsky, BA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Saint Mary's University is a public, co-educational, non-denominational university with control vested in a board of governors.

BACKGROUND Saint Mary's University was founded in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1802 and an act of the Nova Scotia legislature, in 1841, gave it university status. From its beginning the university was a church-related institution under the auspices of the Roman Catholic diocese of Halifax. In July 1970, it was re-incorporated under a new act as a public, non-denominational

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

university. Christian values continue as part of its educational foundation. Throughout most of its history the university was an all-male institution but in 1968 became fully co-educational. Although it has been one of the region's fastest growing university-level institutions, the primary emphasis at Saint Mary's is still personalized student-centred education.

The university is incorporated under an act of the Nova Scotia legislature, placing administrative control of the university in a board of governors consisting of 30 members. Membership of the board is drawn from within the university and the community at large.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS Twenty-nine members — 4 ex officio; 3 appointed by the diocese; 6 elected by the alumni; 2 appointed by the lieutenant-governor; 6 elected by the academic staff; 4 elected by the students; 1 appointed by the Upper Canada Province of the Society of Jesus; 3 elected by the board. Basic function: government, conduct, management and control of the university and of its property, revenue, expenditures, business and affairs.

SENATE President, A.V.P., deans, librarian, registrar, director of student services — ex officio, five students elected by the students, 15 members elected by the academic staff. Subject to the powers of the board, the senate is responsible for the educational policy of the university.

INCOME Total ordinary income 1973-74 — \$6,504,327. Percentage breakdown of income: student academic fees, 27.94%; gifts for operating purposes, .64%; miscellaneous, 3.02%; endowment income, .09%; current government grants, 66.86%; assisted research, 1.42%.

PUBLICATIONS The university newspaper "The Times" is published at intervals throughout the year by information services. The student newspaper "The Journal" is published during the regular academic year. General information and all academic information can be found in the calendar, whereas specific admissions information may be obtained in the admissions brochure.

ACADEMIC YEAR Regular session — September 15-April 24; first summer session — May 12-June 25; second summer session — July 5-August 16.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Saint Mary's University is located in south Halifax, a city with a population of 123,000 in a metropolitan area of 250,000 people. The campus comprises 30 acres. On campus there is an academic and main administration building, an academic/residence complex, a student residence complex, a science building, library, student centre, winter arena, football stadium, astronomical observatory, computer centre, art gallery, International Education Center and Learning Resources Center.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The residence high-rise complex has accommodation for 842 males, 214 females, plus 105 apartments in family housing units.

LIBRARY The library contains approximately 144,000 volumes, and 1,542 periodical subscriptions.

STUDENT LIFE There are various societies on campus which deal with different aspects of student life. Some of these are the Political Science Association, the Biological Society, the Engineering Society, Business Administration Society, Caribbean Student Society, Folk Club, the Dramatic Society, the Debating

Society, and the Chinese Students Association. The university also provides such services on campus as a bookstore, banking facilities, barber shop, beauty salon, and mini-market. These are in addition to the facilities provided in the student centre.

MEDICAL SERVICES The health services unit on campus serves both students and staff, and requires no additional fee for this service.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The counselling services offer guidance and counselling, without charge, to any regularly enrolled student. Counsellors with professional training are available to assist all students with matters of personal, social, educational or vocational adjustment.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore supplies all course books, supplementary educational books, best sellers, reference books, etc. Other items such as glassware, crested clothing, gift items, jewelry, art prints, stationery, cards, posters, etc., are available.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Canada Manpower Division — in co-operation with Saint Mary's University — maintains a full-time student placement office on the campus on a year-round basis. The purpose of this office is to assist graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer or part-time employment, and to assist local and national employers who wish to recruit at Saint Mary's University.

STUDENT UNION The objectives of the Saint Mary's University Students' Representative Council are to promote religious, artistic, literary, educational, social, recreational and sporting activities for its members and others. The association represents all students registered at the university and is governed by an elected students' council. An annual \$36 students' council fee is charged to all full-time students.

GRADING SYSTEM Rating, grades and quality points: excellent — A = 4.0; good — B = 3.0; satisfactory — C = 2.0; marginal pass — D = 1.0; fail — F = 0.0. Supplementary exams are written on a pass/fail basis.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Financial assistance is available to students at Saint Mary's from three main sources: scholarships, bursaries, and Canada Student Loans Plan. All financial aid is dependent on a student's satisfactory academic achievement when entering and while studying at the university. The award of scholarships, and in some instances, of bursaries as well as the renewal of such awards, is dependent on excellence in academic achievement. Awards of up to \$2,750 are offered to students of excellent academic achievement when entering the university. Students who have completed one or more years in a university are also eligible for scholarships even though they were not given an award at entry.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS The method of evaluation in any course is determined by the appropriate department. Supplementary exams may be given at the discretion of the department. A pass (P) or fail (F) grade will be recorded for the course. Special exams may be permitted at the discretion of the dean of the faculty. Normal grades will be given.

GRADUATION Spring convocation is held in May. Degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees include all regular charges of the university for registration, tuition, laboratories, library, athletics, and health services — \$662, students' council fee — \$36,

total \$698. Part-time and evening division — \$150 per course. Graduation, with degree — \$15; graduation, with diploma — \$15; in absentia (additional fee) — \$3. Supplemental or special exam — \$10; at an outside centre (additional fee) — \$5.

Residence fees: single-room accommodation (19 meals per week — \$1,380; 14 meals per week — \$1,325). Double-room accommodation (19 meals per week — \$1,305; 14 meals per week — \$1,250).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Nova Scotia. Students entering from the province of Nova Scotia school system must have completed either: a) grade XI (junior matriculation) with satisfactory grades in English and four other academically recognized subjects; students intending to concentrate in commerce, engineering or science must include mathematics as one of the five courses taken; or b) grade XII (senior matriculation) with satisfactory grades in English and four other academically recognized subjects, as defined below: i) students intending to concentrate in arts may be admitted to a three year degree or a four year honors program if they meet the requirement of five completed courses in grade XII, with satisfactory grades, as defined below; ii) students intending to concentrate in commerce may be admitted to a three year degree or a four year honors program if they meet the requirement of satisfactory grades in English, mathematics, and three other academically recognized subjects, as defined below; iii) students intending to concentrate in science, engineering, or pre-professional studies (e.g., medicine and dentistry) may be admitted to a three year degree or a four year honors program if they meet the requirement of satisfactory grades in five courses, including English, mathematics, two science and one other academically recognized subject, and the additional requirement of having superior grades (i.e., 65% or above) in the mathematics and science subjects. c) Students who have completed grade XII but whose final grades do not meet the standards for admission to a three year degree or a four year honors program will be given credit for courses in which they have obtained a grade of 60%. In the case of mathematics and science subjects, a grade of 75% will be required for admission to further work in those subjects. No credit will be granted for grade XII work done after admission to the university.

Definitions: i) "satisfactory grades" means an average in five subjects of 60% with no mark below 50%, ii) "academically recognized subjects" means any subject offered in the university preparatory program of the Nova Scotia school system.

2. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island — students entering from the New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island school system who have completed grade XII are subject generally to the provisions outlined for Nova Scotia grade XII (senior matriculation) students. Students who do not meet the above requirements but who have been awarded a high school graduation certificate may be accepted into a four-year degree program as provided above for Nova Scotia grade XI (junior matriculation) applicants. Newfoundland — students who have completed grade XI in the Newfoundland school system may be admitted to a four year degree program.

Other provinces. The requirements for admission to a four year degree program are as follows. Quebec — high school leaving certificate. Students who have completed the first year of CEGEP with high standing may be considered as having the equivalent of Nova Scotia grade XII (senior matriculation). Ontario — grade

XII diploma of the five year program. Students who have completed a secondary school honors graduation diploma (grade XIII) will ordinarily be admitted to a three year degree or a four year honors program. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta — grade XI (junior matriculation) certificate. Students who have completed grade XII (senior matriculation) may be considered for a three year degree or a four year honors program. British Columbia — completion of a four year secondary school program.

Foreign students

United States. Students who have graduated from high school with 16 points, 4 in English and 12 in other academic subjects, will be considered for admission to a four year degree or a five year honors program. Students seeking admission to commerce, engineering and science must have 3 points in mathematics. Students must arrange to provide the admissions office with a high school transcript, a confidential evaluation form from the school principal or counsellor, and CEEB and SAT test results. High school graduates with excellent grades, test scores and recommendations may be considered for advanced standing in relevant subject areas. A student who has satisfactorily completed a year or more of a university or college program, beyond high school, may be considered for additional advanced credit.

Other countries. The completion of the equivalent of four years at a North American high school or of the English GCE at Ordinary level will be required for admission consideration. Passes must be obtained, at the minimum, in five subjects including English, and in mathematics for admission to commerce, engineering and science. A better than average academic record will be required. A student who has completed work beyond the secondary school standard may be considered for advanced credit. An overseas student whose first language is not English, or who has not attended an English language secondary school, will be required to take an English language test. These tests are administered by the University of Michigan, the College Entrance Examination Board, and the University of Cambridge. The University of Michigan English proficiency test is administered by the Language Institute at Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A. 48104, and is given on request in any country in the world at any time during the academic year.

Date for receipt of applications

Application for admission may be made through the director of admissions. Completed applications should reach the university by September 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Pass course, four years (20 courses) from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation (15 courses). (b) General course, four years (20 courses) from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation (15 courses). Areas of major concentration: anthropology, Asian studies (normal university requirements for BA, including five full-course credits from among the appropriate selections in political science, economics, religious studies, anthropology and history), classics, English, French, geography, German, history, mathematics, philosophy, political science, religious studies, sociology, and Spanish. (c) Honors course, 15 full courses beyond

sophomore level. Available in English, history, mathematics, modern languages, philosophy, political science, sociology and psychology.

Master of arts in history (MA). Honors undergraduate program or equivalent for admission. Four courses plus thesis covering one or two years.

Master of arts in philosophy (MA). Honors undergraduate program or equivalent for admission. Four courses plus thesis covering one or two years.

COMMERCE

Faculty of commerce

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). (a) General course, four years from junior matriculation (20 courses) or three years from senior matriculation (15 courses). Areas of major concentration: accounting, business administration or economics. (b) Honors course, 20 courses after freshman year, available in business administration and economics.

Master of business administration (MBA). Bachelor's degree plus satisfactory score on ATGSB required for admission. Concentrations available in general management, financial management, management of human resources, marketing management and management science and technology. Program covers a two year period or may be taken part-time.

EDUCATION

School of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). One academic year (6 courses) beyond a bachelor's degree.

Master of arts in education [MA(Ed)]. Four courses plus thesis covering a one year period. Part-time studies possible.

ENGINEERING

Division of engineering

Diploma in engineering (DipInEng). Three years after junior matriculation. Arrangements have been made with other Canadian universities to permit holders of this diploma to attain their engineering degree in an additional two years. After two years (beyond junior matriculation) students may enter the architecture course at Nova Scotia Technical College.

Bachelor of science with a diploma in engineering [BSc(DipEng)]. Three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in engineering management [BSc(EngMgt)]. Four years beyond senior matriculation.

Science, applied, see engineering above

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) Pass course, four years from junior matriculation (20 courses) or three years from senior matriculation (15 courses). Available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics and psychology. (b) Major course available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics and psychology. (c) Honors course, 15 courses beyond sophomore year. Available in biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, and psychology.

Master of science in astronomy (MSc). Bachelor's degree in physics or mathematics required for admission. Six graduate level courses plus thesis covering two year period of study. Comprehensive oral examination.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening and summer courses leading to degrees in arts, science, education and to a diploma in engineering. Extension courses in several off-campus locations including Dartmouth, Truro, Kentville, Sackville, Bridgewater and Shelburne.

For no university credit

Non-degree courses in business management, real estate and a variety of subjects in the arts, letters and sciences.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Atlantic Summer School for Advanced Business Administration. Interdisciplinary studies: bachelor of science in engineering management — to give students a balanced program of courses from engineering, business administration, physical sciences and the humanities. Asian studies — five full-course credits from among the following courses (aside from the normal university requirements for the bachelor of arts degree) must be obtained: anthropology, economics, history, political science, religious studies. West European studies — a program to enable students to become thoroughly acquainted with West European affairs while working on their various disciplines.

In association with the Nova Scotia Technical College, Saint Mary's University offers the first two years of a six-year course in architecture leading to a bachelor of architecture degree.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES Ignatius College, Guelph, Ontario. President: Very Reverend J.E. Le Sarge, SJ. Roman Catholic, men only. Founded in 1913 for the training of members of the Society of Jesus in English-speaking Canada. Affiliated to the university in 1957. Offers courses towards university degree.

Regis College, Toronto, Ontario. President: Very Reverend G.W. Tait, SJ. Roman Catholic. Founded 1930. Affiliated to the university in 1957. Participating member of the Toronto School of Theology. Offers courses leading to master of divinity (MDiv) and master of sacred theology (STM) awarded by the university.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE*

(Federated with the University of Toronto) †

Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J4

Telephone: 416-921-3151

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — Most Rev. Philip Pocock, DD. President — Rev. J.M. Kelly, CSB, MA, PhD. Vice-president — Rev. H.V. Mallon, CSB, MA. Registrar — Rev. H.B. Gardner, CSB, BA, STB, MSinLS. Assistant registrars — R.H. Hayward, BA; Sr. Rita Marie McLean, MA. Librarian — Rev. J.B. Black, CSB, BA, MLS. Treasurer — Rev. N. Iversen, CSB, MA. Director, financial aid — Rev. H.P. Coughlin, CSB, MA, STD. Director, student affairs — R.H. Hayward, BA.

DEAN OF FACULTY Theology — Rev. E.B. Allen, CSB, MA, PhD, MSL.

DIRECTORS OF INSTITUTES Christian Thought, Institute of — J.C. Meagher, BA, MA, PhD. Praeses, Pontifical Institute of

Mediaeval Studies — Rev. E.A. Synan, BA, MA, STL, MSL, PhD.

DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES Classics — Rev. James Sheridan, BA, MA, PhD. English — David Dooley, BA, MA, PhD. French — Rev. Richard Donovan, BA, MA, PhD. German — Wolfgang Hempel, DrPhil. Philosophy — Thomas Lang, BA, MA, MSL. Religious studies — Joanne Dewart (Mrs), BA, MA, PhD.

BACKGROUND St. Michael's College was established in 1852 by the Right Reverend Armand François, Comte de Charbonnel, second bishop of Toronto, and placed under the direction of the Basilian Fathers. It was incorporated as an institution of higher learning by the statutes of the province of Canada in 1855. In 1891, St. Michael's was affiliated, by statute of the university senate, to the University of Toronto. When the University of Toronto was reorganized in 1906, St. Michael's entered the new university federation as an arts college preparing students for university degrees. In 1954, St. Michael's obtained independent civil establishment for its theological school and in 1958 was constituted by the legislature of the province of Ontario as a university in federation with the University of Toronto. See separate entry.

St. Michael's, in conjunction with the University of Toronto, offers full programs in arts, science, and commerce, at the

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

† Holds in abeyance its degree-granting powers in arts and science during the term of federation with the University of Toronto.

undergraduate level, and independently, in theology and related studies at the graduate level. The Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies is located on the same campus and provides special facilities for research in the middle ages.

Degrees in arts are awarded by the University of Toronto; degrees in mediaeval studies (MSL, MSD), by the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies; and degrees in theology, by the University of St. Michael's College.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS (COLLEGIUM) Nine members are ex officio or elected. The board functions as the supreme governing body.

SENATE One hundred and seven ex-officio or appointed members in accordance with the regulations of the senate; eight alumni representatives are elected every four years by the alumni. The functions of the senate are to govern the academic matters of the entire institution. The various faculty councils report to it. The senate also deals with such other matters and affairs as may be committed to it by the collegium.

INCOME (1974-75) Total income, \$4,403,925 [tuition fees, 30.2%; ancillary enterprises (room and board), 27.9%; provincial government grant, 20.7%; gifts, 11.6%; endowment, 6.6%; other grants, 3%].

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session — mid-September to early May.

FACILITIES AND SERVICES The university is situated on Queen's Park Crescent with a site of 13 acres adjoining the campus of the University of Toronto. There are three teaching buildings, a library (167,494 volumes), student residences for men accommodating 175, and two women's residences, St. Joseph's College and Loretto College, accommodating 325.

Student services include a collegiate church and chapel, a dining-hall, a student cafeteria, and a faculty-student centre.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as the University of Toronto; see separate entry.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees, as outlined by the University of Toronto. Residence (men) — \$20 per week. Board — by student arrangement. Women — board and semi-private room, approximately \$185 per month.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS See the University of Toronto entry for admission to undergraduate programs. For admission to courses leading to degrees in theology, students must have obtained a first degree.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of arts (BA). As offered by the University of Toronto; see separate entry.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

Faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). As offered by the University of Toronto.

MEDIAEVAL STUDIES

Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies

Licentiate in mediaeval studies (MSL). Three years from bachelor of arts. Specialization offered in history of canon law, history of Christian worship, Latin literature, mediaeval history, philosophy, theology, and vernacular literature.

Doctorate in mediaeval studies (MSD). Two years from licentiate. Specialization offered in history of canon law, history of Christian worship, Latin literature, mediaeval history, philosophy, theology, vernacular literature.

SCIENCE

Faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of science (BSc). As offered by the University of Toronto.

THEOLOGY

Faculty of theology

Master in divinity (MDiv). Three years from bachelor of arts.

Master in theology (MTh). One year from MDiv or equivalent.

Master of religious education (MRE). Two years from bachelor of arts plus two years' teaching experience or equivalent.

Doctor in theology (DTh). Two years from master in theology.

Institute of Christian Thought

Master of arts in theology (MA). Two years from bachelor of arts.

Doctor of philosophy in theology (PhD). Two years from master of arts in theology.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES Loretto College, 70 St. Mary Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J3. Dean: Sister Diane Bridges, IBVM, BA. Roman Catholic. Founded 1912. A foundation of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, provides accommodation for women students registered in the University of St. Michael's College, and for a limited number of women students registered in other faculties of the University of Toronto.

St. Joseph's College, 90 Wellesley Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1C5. Dean: Sister Rita Marie McLean, CSJ, MA. Roman Catholic. Founded 1911. A foundation of the Sisters of St. Joseph, provides accommodation for women students registered in the University of St. Michael's College, and for a limited number of women students registered in other faculties of the University of Toronto.

UNIVERSITÉ SAINT-PAUL*

(Fédérée avec l'Université d'Ottawa)

English version follows/Le texte anglais se trouve à la suite

223, rue Main, Ottawa (Ontario) K1S 1C4

Téléphone: 613-235-1421

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au secrétaire général de l'université

DIRIGEANTS Grand chancelier — S.E.R. Mgr J.-Aurèle Plourde, LScSoc, Archevêque d'Ottawa. Recteur — Marcel Patry, OMI, MA, LPh, PhD, LTh, DPh. Vice-recteur — Marcel Dumais, OMI, LPh, LES, DTh. Vice-recteur à l'administration — Jacques L'Heureux, OMI, LPh, LTh. Secrétaire général et registraire — Eugène Marcotte, OMI, MA, LPh, DTh.

DOYENS Centre de recherche — Pierre Hurtubise, OMI, MA, LPh, LTh, LHistEccl, DHist. Droit canonique — Francis Morrissey, OMI, MA, LPh, LTh, JCD, PhD(DC). Philosophie — Pierre Laberge, BA, LTh, DPh. Théologie — Jean-Guy LeMarier, OMI, BA, LPh, DTh.

DIRECTEURS Anthropologie, Centre canadien de recherches en — Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh. Communications sociales, Institut des — André Ruszkowski,

LLM, LLD. Extension de l'enseignement — poste vacant. Histoire religieuse du Canada, Centre de recherche en — Pierre Hurtubise, OMI, MA, LPh, LTh, LHistEccl, DHist. Pastorale, Institut de — Martin Roberge, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh. Sciences missionnaires, Institut des — Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh.

RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX L'Université Saint-Paul est une institution dirigée par une communauté religieuse de l'Église catholique, les Oblats de Marie-Immaculée, mais ouverte à tous les étudiants sans distinction de croyances religieuses. Elle accueille les étudiants des deux sexes, laïques, religieux ou clercs. Sa principale source de revenus est d'ordre privé.

HISTORIQUE De 1848 à 1965, l'histoire de l'Université Saint-Paul est celle de l'Université d'Ottawa. Le 1^{er} juillet 1965, en vertu d'une loi de la province de l'Ontario, l'institution jusqu'alors désignée comme Université d'Ottawa prenait le nom d'Université Saint-Paul, tout en conservant les deux chartes, civile et canonique, qui la régissaient jusqu'à ce jour. En même temps était créée une nouvelle corporation autonome sous le nom d'Université d'Ottawa.

En vertu de son contrat de fédération avec l'Université d'Ottawa, l'Université Saint-Paul ne dispense l'enseignement que dans ses facultés de théologie et de droit canonique, avec les instituts connexes, tout en présentant ses étudiants au sénat de l'Université d'Ottawa pour certains de ses grades civils.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION Le Conseil d'administration est l'organisme chargé du gouvernement général de l'université, ainsi que de l'administration de ses biens. Il lui revient de gérer toutes les affaires et opérations financières de l'université, selon la politique éducative établie par le sénat. Il se compose du recteur, qui en est le président, de deux vice-recteurs, du secrétaire général et de trois autres conseillers, ainsi que de tout autre membre que le conseil peut déterminer par règlement. Tous ces officiers sont élus par le conseil.

SÉNAT Le sénat est l'autorité suprême en tout ce qui concerne l'enseignement et la recherche, selon les fins et le caractère propres à l'université, sous réserve de l'approbation du conseil d'administration en ce qui a trait aux dépenses à engager. Il se compose des membres suivants: a) le chancelier; b) le recteur, les deux vice-recteurs et le secrétaire général; c) le doyen (ou, en son absence, le vice-doyen) et le secrétaire de chacune des facultés; d) trois professeurs titulaires ou agrégés et un professeur adjoint ou chargé d'enseignement élus par leurs pairs; e) quatre étudiants élus par les étudiants; f) le directeur de chaque école, ainsi que de chaque institut ou centre de recherche non rattaché à une faculté ou école; g) le bibliothécaire; h) tout autre membre que le sénat jugera nécessaire de s'adjoindre, jusqu'à concurrence d'un nombre total de 30 membres.

PUBLICATIONS En plus de l'édition occasionnelle d'ouvrages de ses professeurs ou d'autres auteurs, l'université publie les revues suivantes: *Église et théologie* (faculté de théologie), *Studia Canonica* (faculté de droit canonique), *Kerygma* (Institut des sciences missionnaires), *Anthropologica* (Centre canadien de recherches en anthropologie).

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Trimestre d'automne: début de septembre à la mi-décembre; trimestre d'hiver: début de janvier à la fin d'avril; trimestre du printemps (pour les études supérieures): début de mai à la mi-août.

INSTALLATIONS ET SERVICES L'université est située à proximité du centre de la ville d'Ottawa et, de ce fait, près des différentes activités culturelles et éducatives de la capitale du Canada: Centre national des Arts, Galerie nationale, Musée national, Bibliothèque nationale et autres bibliothèques universitaires. Sur le campus même, étudiants et professeurs trouvent les différents services requis pour la marche interne de la vie universitaire: bibliothèque spécialisée (180,000 volumes), librairie, cafétéria, salons d'étudiants et de professeurs, chapelle, service de logement hors-campus. L'université dispose présentement de résidences pouvant loger environ 225 étudiants.

LIBRAIRIE UNIVERSITAIRE La librairie universitaire joue un double rôle au service de la communauté de l'Université Saint-Paul, celui de la vente de livres en magasin et celui d'intermédiaire entre le client et l'éditeur. Pour mieux servir la clientèle bilingue, la librairie collabore étroitement avec Canterbury House (librairie anglicane d'Ottawa), qui complète et dessert le secteur anglais de la librairie.

ASSOCIATION DES ÉTUDIANTS L'Association générale des étudiants de l'Université Saint-Paul (AEUSP) joue un rôle de premier plan dans les affaires qui intéressent les étudiants, tant comme coordonnatrice des activités étudiantes que comme agent de relations entre les étudiants et les autres corps de la communauté universitaire. Elle anime les activités culturelles, sociales, artistiques, sportives. Elle voit à la nomination ou à l'élection des étudiants qui sont appelés à faire partie des conseils ou des comités de l'université ou des facultés.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS A+: 90-100%; A: 85-89%; A-: 75-84%; B: 66-74%; C: 60-65%; F: 0-59%.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE L'université dispose d'un nombre limité de bourses d'études renouvelables annuellement sur demande faite au service de l'aide financière aux étudiants.

EXAMENS FINALS En règle générale, il y a un examen final dans chaque cours ou demi-cours, mais d'autres méthodes d'évaluation remplacent cet examen dans certains cas. Des examens de reprise sont permis (à certaines conditions, variant avec les programmes), sauf, en principe, pour les cours du doctorat.

COLLATION DES GRADES Certains grades civils en théologie, en droit canonique et en sciences missionnaires sont conférés par l'Université d'Ottawa, à ses collations du printemps et de l'automne. Les autres grades ou diplômes sont conférés par l'Université Saint-Paul à mesure que les candidats ont satisfait aux exigences.

DROITS D'INSCRIPTION Étudiants à temps complet: premier cycle (baccalauréat ou diplôme): \$525; études supérieures: \$300 par trimestre. Étudiants à temps partiel: premier cycle \$60 par demi-cours, \$120 par cours; études supérieures: \$30 par crédit. Autres frais: Association des étudiants, \$5 par année.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION a) Programmes de diplômes: 13^{ième} année de l'Ontario; b) 1^{er} cycle de théologie: DEC ou une année des arts, avec 18 crédits de philosophie; c) 1^{er} cycle de droit canonique: BA ou l'équivalent; d) programmes de maîtrise: BA spécialisé ou l'équivalent; e) programmes de doctorat: maîtrise dans la discipline concernée.

Pour plus de détails, voir ci-dessous la liste des cours et grades.

Dates limites pour réception des demandes d'admission

Trimestre d'automne, 15 août; trimestre d'hiver, 15 décembre; trimestre du printemps, 15 avril; session d'été, 15 juin.

COURS ET GRADES L'université emploie le français et l'anglais comme langues d'enseignement. Les grades marqués d'un astérisque sont conférés par l'Université d'Ottawa, en vertu de la fédération; tous les autres grades et les diplômes sont conférés par l'Université Saint-Paul.

COMMUNICATIONS SOCIALES
Institut des communications sociales

Diplôme en communications sociales — deux trimestres après la 13^{ième} année de l'Ontario ou l'équivalent.

DROIT CANONIQUE
Faculté de droit canonique

Diplôme d'études universitaires en droit canonique. Deux trimestres après l'année pré-universitaire ou l'équivalent.

Grades civils:

Baccalauréat en droit canonique (BDC)*. Deux trimestres après un baccalauréat ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en droit canonique (MDC)*. Deux trimestres après le BDC. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en droit canonique (MA/DC)*. Deux trimestres après le BDC. Thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie en droit canonique (PhD/DC)*. Quatre trimestres après la MDC.

Grades canoniques:

Baccalauréat en droit canonique (JCB). Deux trimestres après un baccalauréat ou l'équivalent.

Licence en droit canonique (LDC). Deux trimestres après le BDC.

Doctorat en droit canonique (JCD). Quatre trimestres après la LDC.

PASTORALE

Institut de pastorale

Diplôme d'études universitaires en pastorale. Deux trimestres après au moins l'année pré-universitaire.

Maîtrise en pastorale (sciences familiales). Trois trimestres après le BA et propédeutique.

Maîtrise en pastorale (counseling). Trois trimestres après le BA et propédeutique.

Maîtrise en théologie pastorale. Deux trimestres après le BTh.

Maîtrise en pastorale. Deux trimestres après le BA ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès arts en counseling matrimonial. Trois trimestres après pastorale familiale.

PHILOSOPHIE

Faculté de philosophie

Baccalauréat en philosophie (BPh). Quatre trimestres après la première année d'une faculté des arts ou l'équivalent, ou deux trimestres après le BA général avec au moins 24 crédits de philosophie.

Licence en philosophie (LPh). Au moins quatre trimestres après le BPh.

Doctorat en philosophie (DPh). Au moins quatre trimestres après la LPh.

SCIENCES MISSIONNAIRES

Institut des sciences missionnaires

Diplôme d'études universitaires en sciences missionnaires. Deux trimestres après au moins l'année pré-universitaire.

Maîtrise ès arts en sciences missionnaires (MA/ScMiss)*. Avec thèse: quatre trimestres après le BA; sans thèse: six trimestres après le BA.

Doctorat en théologie en sciences missionnaires (DTh/ScMiss). Au moins deux trimestres après la LTh.

THÉOLOGIE

Faculté de théologie

Diplôme d'études universitaires en théologie. Deux trimestres après la 13^{ième} année de l'Ontario.

Diplôme en théologie. Deux trimestres après la 13^{ième} année de l'Ontario.

Grades civils:

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh)*. Six trimestres après le DEC ou au moins une année des arts.

Maîtrise ès arts en théologie (MA/Th)*. Au moins deux trimestres après le BTh; avec ou sans thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie en théologie (PhD/Th)*. Quatre trimestres après la MA(Th).

Grades ecclésiastiques:

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh). Six trimestres après le DEC ou au moins une année des arts.

Licence en théologie (LTh). Quatre trimestres après le BTh.

Doctorat en théologie (DTh). Quatre trimestres après la LTh.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Conférences, cours et sessions en communications sociales, en pastorale, en sciences missionnaires et en théologie, durant l'année scolaire et en été, pour laïques, clercs et religieux, à l'université et à l'extérieur.

INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE Centre de recherche. Organisme chargé de coordonner et d'animer la recherche à l'Université Saint-Paul, avec, comme objectifs particuliers, d'intégrer l'enseignement et la recherche, de créer le climat indispensable à la recherche, et de mettre à la disposition des enseignants et des étudiants les instruments nécessaires à leurs travaux. Directeur: Pierre Hurtubise, OMI. Le Centre de recherche a actuellement deux secteurs:

a) le Centre canadien de recherches en anthropologie (directeur: Henri Goudreault, OMI) s'occupe de recherches et des publications dans les domaines de l'anthropologie et du développement communautaire (développement et changement socio-économiques);

b) le Centre de recherche en histoire religieuse du Canada (directeur: Pierre Hurtubise, OMI) cherche à promouvoir les études sur l'histoire religieuse générale du Canada, en devenant un centre de documentation et en favorisant la recherche, l'édition et les colloques entre diverses confessions.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIÉES Séminaire St. Augustine's, 2661, chemin Kingston, Scarborough (Ontario). Recteur: Right Rev. J.A. O'Mara, PC, JCL. Cours en anglais seulement. Cours de baccalauréat en théologie. Grades canoniques conférés par l'Université Saint-Paul; grades civils conférés par l'Université d'Ottawa. Membre de l'École de Théologie de Toronto. Séminaire catholique. Cours du jour. Affilié en 1964.

Collège St. Thomas, North Battleford (Saskatchewan). Supérieur: Rev. Jerome Hellmann, OMI. Cours en anglais seulement. Cours de baccalauréat ès arts. Grades conférés par l'Université d'Ottawa. Collège catholique. Cours du jour. Fondé et affilié en 1939.

SAINT PAUL UNIVERSITY*

(Federated with the University of Ottawa)

223 Main Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 1C4

Telephone: 613-235-1421

Direct general correspondence to the secretary-general of the university

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — The Most Rev. J.-Aurèle Plourde, LScS, Archbishop of Ottawa. Rector — Marcel Patry, OMI, MA, LPh, PhD, LTh, DPh. Vice-rector — Marcel Dumais, OMI, LPh, LSS, DTh. Vice-rector, administration — Jacques L'Heureux, OMI, LPh, LTh. Secretary-general and registrar — Eugène Marcotte, OMI, MA, LPh, DTh.

DEANS Canon law — Francis Morrisey, OMI, MA, LPh, LTh, JCD, PhD(DC). Philosophy — Pierre Laberge, BA, LTh, DPh. Research centre — Pierre Hurtubise, OMI, MA, LPh, LTh, LHistEccl, DHist. Theology — Jean-Guy LeMarier, OMI, BA, LPh, DTh.

DIRECTORS Anthropology, Canadian Research Centre for — Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh. Extension — to be appointed. Mission studies, Institute of — Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh. Religious History of Canada, Research Centre in — Pierre Hurtubise, OMI, MA, LPh, LTh, LHistEccl, DHist. Social Communications, Institute of — André Ruskowski, LLM, LLD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Saint Paul University is owned and operated by a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, but it is open to students of all religious denominations. It offers its programs to men and women, to lay people, priests, seminarians, and members of religious orders. Its main source of income is private.

BACKGROUND From 1848 to 1965, Saint Paul University and the University of Ottawa have a common history. On July 1, 1965, through an act of the Ontario provincial legislature, the institution formerly known as the University of Ottawa was given the name of Saint Paul University, while retaining the two charters, civil and pontifical, which were conferred in 1866 and 1889 respectively. At the same time, a new and independent corporation was created to be designated as the University of Ottawa.

Saint Paul University, federated with the University of Ottawa, has agreed with the latter to limit its teaching to the faculties of theology and canon law, including the related institutes. It presents its students to the senate of the University of Ottawa for most of its civil degrees in theology and canon law.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION The Council of Administration is responsible for the general government of the university and the administration of its property. All business and affairs of the university, according to the educational policy established by the senate, belong to this council. It consists of the rector (chairman of the council), the two vice-rectors, the secretary-general and three other counsellors, and of such other persons which the council may appoint by by-law. All members are elected by the council.

SENATE The Senate is the supreme authority in all matters concerning teaching and research, according to the proper aims and character of the university, subject to the approval of the council insofar as the expenditure of funds is involved. It is composed of: a) the chancellor; b) the rector, the two vice-rectors and the secretary-general; c) the dean and the secretary of each faculty or, in the absence of the dean, the vice-dean; d) three professors or associate professors and one assistant professor or lecturer, elected by their peers; e) four students elected by the students; f) the director of each school, and of each institute or centre which is not conducted by a faculty or school; g) the head librarian; h) such other members as the senate may determine by by-law, not exceeding the total number of 30 members.

PUBLICATIONS Besides publishing occasionally works of its professors or of other authors, the university publishes the following periodicals: *Église et Théologie* (faculty of theology), *Studia Canonica* (faculty of canon law), *Kerygma* (Institute of Mission Studies), *Anthropologica* (Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology).

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall trimester: beginning of September to mid-December; winter trimester: beginning of January to end of April; spring trimester (graduate studies): May 1 to mid-August.

FACILITIES AND SERVICES The university is located in the vicinity of the capital's downtown area and thereby close to cultural and educational activities such as the National Arts Centre, the National Gallery, the National Museum, the National Library and other university libraries. In order to maintain an internal progressive academic life, various facilities are offered to students and professors. On the campus one can find lounges, a specialized library (180,000 volumes), a bookstore, a chapel, a cafeteria and a service for off-campus living accommodation. At the present time, the university can accommodate 225 students in its various residences.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore plays the double role of selling books and of serving as an agent between the client and the publisher. Because of close ties existing between the bookstore and Canterbury House (an Anglican bookstore of Ottawa), the university bookstore's bilingual clientele is assured of a more complete choice of English books.

STUDENT UNION Saint Paul University Students' Association (SPUSA) plays an important role in students' affairs whether acting as a co-ordinating body for students' activities or as a public relations agent between the students and other universities' organizations. It contributes to cultural, social, artistic and sports activities and is also involved in the election and nomination of students to various councils or committees of the university or faculties.

GRADING SYSTEM A+: 90-100%; A: 85-89%; A-: 75-84%; B: 66-74%; C: 60-65%; F: 0-59%.

FINANCIAL AWARDS AND ASSISTANCE The university offers a limited number of bursaries which can be renewed annually by sending a completed request form to the student financial aid service.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS There is a final examination in each course or half-course, except in some cases where it is replaced by other methods of evaluation. Supplemental

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

examinations are permitted (subject to certain conditions), except, as a rule, in the doctoral programs.

GRADUATION Most civil degrees in theology, canon law and mission studies are conferred by the University of Ottawa, at its spring and fall convocations. The other degrees or diplomas are conferred by Saint Paul University when the candidates have completed the requirements.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time students: first cycle (diploma or baccalaureate), \$525; graduate studies: \$300 per trimester. Part-time students: first cycle, \$60 per half-course, \$120 per course; graduate studies: \$30 per credit. Other fees: students' association, \$5 annually.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS a) Diploma programs: Ontario grade 13; b) 1st cycle, theology: DEC or one year arts, with 18 credits in philosophy; c) 1st cycle, canon law: BA or equivalent; d) master's programs: BA honors or equivalent; e) doctoral programs: master's degree in proper discipline.

For more details, see below, in the list of courses and degrees.

Closing dates for receipt of application

Fall trimester, August 15; winter trimester, December 15; spring trimester, April 15; summer session, June 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES The university uses both English and French as languages of instruction. The asterisk indicates the degrees conferred by the University of Ottawa; all other degrees and all diplomas are conferred by Saint Paul University.

CANON LAW Faculty of canon law

Diploma of university studies in canon law. Two trimesters after pre-university year or equivalent.

Civil degrees:

Bachelor of canon law (BCL)*. Two trimesters after a bachelor's degree or equivalent.

Master of canon law (MCL)*. Two trimesters after BCL. No thesis.

Master of arts in canon law (MA/CL)*. Two trimesters after BCL. Thesis.

Doctor of philosophy in canon law (PhD/CL)*. Four trimesters after MCL.

Canonical degrees:

Bachelor of canon law (JCB). Two trimesters after a bachelor's degree or equivalent.

Licentiate in canon law (JCL). Two trimesters after JCB.

Doctor in canon law (JCD). Four trimesters after JCL.

MISSION STUDIES Institute of Mission Studies

Diploma of university studies in missiology. Two trimesters after pre-university year.

Master of arts in missiology (MA/Miss)*. With thesis: four trimesters after BA; without thesis: six trimesters after BA.

Doctor in theology in missiology (DTh/Miss). At least two trimesters after LTh.

PASTORAL STUDIES Institute of Pastoral Studies

Diploma of university studies in pastoral studies. Two trimesters after at least pre-university year.

Master of pastoral studies (counselling). Three trimesters after BA and qualifying year.

Master of pastoral studies (family studies). Three trimesters after BA and qualifying year.

Master of pastoral theology. Two trimesters after BTh.

Master of pastoral studies. Two trimesters after BA or equivalent.

Master of pastoral studies (health care services). Three trimesters after BA and qualifying year.

PHILOSOPHY Faculty of philosophy

Bachelor of philosophy (BPh). Two years after the first year in a faculty of arts or the equivalent, or one year after a general BA with at least 24 credits in philosophy.

Licentiate in philosophy (LPh). At least four trimesters after BPh.

Doctor of philosophy (DPh). At least four trimesters after LPh.

THEOLOGY Faculty of theology

Diploma of university studies in theology. Two trimesters after Ontario grade 13.

Diploma in theology. Two trimesters after Ontario grade 13.

Civil degrees:

Bachelor of theology (BTh)*. Six trimesters after DEC or at least one year arts.

Master of arts in theology (MA/Th)*. At least two trimesters after BTh; with or without thesis.

Doctor of philosophy in theology (PhD/Th)*. Four trimesters after MA/Th.

Canonical degrees:

Bachelor of theology (BTh). Six trimesters after DEC or at least one year arts.

Licentiate in theology (LTh). Four trimesters after BTh.

Doctor of theology (DTh). Four trimesters after LTh.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS Lectures, courses and institutes in social communications, pastoral studies, mission studies and theology, during the academic year and in summer, for lay people, clerics and members of religious orders, on the campus and off campus.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Research Centre. Entrusted with co-ordination and animation of research at Saint Paul University. Aims particularly at integrating research and teaching, at creating the atmosphere needed for research, and at providing adequate facilities to students and professors for research work. Director: Pierre Hurtubise, OMI. The Research Centre has presently two subsidiaries:

a) The Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology (director: Henri Goudreault, OMI), carries out research and publishes material in the fields of anthropology and community development socio-economic development and change);

b) The Research Centre in Religious History of Canada (director: Pierre Hurtubise, OMI): promotes studies in general religious history of Canada by collecting historical documents, sponsoring research and publications, and organizing interdenominational seminars.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS St. Augustine's Seminary, 2661 Kingston Road, Scarborough, Ont. Rector: Right Rev. John O'Mara, PC, JCL. Courses given in English only. Courses leading to a BTh degree. Canonical degrees conferred by Saint Paul University; civil degrees conferred by the University of Ottawa. Member of the Toronto School of Theology. Catholic seminary. Day students. Affiliated in 1964.

St. Thomas College, North Battleford, Sask. Superior: Rev. Jerome Hellman, OMI. Courses given in English only. Courses leading to a BA degree. Degrees conferred by the University of Ottawa. Catholic college. Day students. Founded and affiliated in 1939.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE*

(Affiliated to The University of Manitoba)

430 Dysart Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M6

Telephone: 204-474-8575

Direct general correspondence to the dean of studies

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Rector — Very Rev. Vincent Jensen, SJ, BA, MA, STL, DD. Dean of studies — Lawrence Desmond, BA, MA, PhD. Chairman, board of management — Frank Muldoon, LLB. Comptroller — Rev. K. Scott, SJ. College librarian — Rev. Harold Drake, SJ, MSLS.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND BACKGROUND Founded in 1926, St. Paul's College became an affiliated college of The University of Manitoba in 1931. In 1934 it came under Jesuit direction. After 27 years on a downtown site, the college moved into new buildings on The University of Manitoba campus in 1958. In 1968 it became more closely integrated with the university as a member college, as which it receives the major part of its financial support through the university budget. It is co-educational.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT There is a Board of Management of 15 members, which assists the executive and administrative officers in the administration of the college. The

board members are three Jesuits, three members elected by the faculty, two elected by the students, two elected by the alumni, two appointed by the Catholic bishops and three chosen by the board itself to represent the general public.

SENATE There is no college senate but the rector of the college is an ex-officio member of The University of Manitoba senate, and college faculty members are eligible for election to the university senate.

INCOME St. Paul's operation is part of the university budget.

PUBLICATIONS The college publishes a calendar, and an Alumni bulletin both of which are available from the dean's office at St. Paul's College.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is located on The University of Manitoba campus in Winnipeg and has five buildings on the campus. In addition to a library, the college offers such academic facilities as chemistry laboratories, anthropology laboratory, a psychology laboratory and a language laboratory for the study of French, Spanish and German. There are also student lounges, a cafeteria and recreation facilities. The chapel facilities at the college are available to college members and the university community.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

STUDENT RESIDENCES St. Paul's does not have any student residences, but there are several residences on the campus of the university for which St. Paul's students are eligible.

LIBRARY The college library houses a collection of about 45,000 volumes and maintains subscriptions to more than 300 periodicals, magazines and newspapers on a current basis. The major portion of these holdings is intended to assist faculty and students to meet the informational and bibliographical requirements imposed by the curricula offered in the college. In addition, because the college represents the Catholic presence on the campus and acts as a depository of theological, philosophical and historical materials for the Catholic community in the metropolitan district, special attention has been given to the acquisition of resources of interest and value to this wider readership.

STUDENT LIFE Student services at the college include chapel services, student counselling and a cafeteria. College students also have access to all university facilities and services on the campus.

MEDICAL SERVICES, BOOKSTORE AND STUDENT EMPLOYMENT See separate entry for The University of Manitoba.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Student counselling services are available at the college.

STUDENT UNION Through the St. Paul's Student Union, students elect their own Student Council and carry on a wide range of activities for college students. All students are also members of The University of Manitoba Students' Union.

GRADING SYSTEM, FINAL EXAMINATIONS, GRADUATION, AND FEES AND COSTS Same as The University of Manitoba; see separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE In addition to bursaries and scholarships offered by the college, St. Paul's students are eligible for the scholarships and bursaries available to students of The University of Manitoba.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS See separate section under The University of Manitoba. All candidates for admission must meet the general and specific requirements of the university.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation, specialization in the humanities and social sciences. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation, in conjunction with the university.

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from the general (pass) BA, or at least one year from the honors BA, in conjunction with The University of Manitoba.

SCIENCE, PURE

Bachelor of science (BSc). General course, three years from senior matriculation.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Summer school and evening courses for university credit are offered in conjunction with The University of Manitoba.

ST. THOMAS MORE COLLEGE*

(Federated with the University of Saskatchewan)

1437 College Drive, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W6

Telephone: 306-343-4561

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Principal — Rev. P.J.M. Swan, CSB, MA, PhD. Dean — M.G. Keenan, BA, MA, PhD. Advisor to women students — Margaret Dutli, MA. Librarian — Margot King (Mrs), BA, MA, BLS, PhD. Business manager — R. Lemke. Administrative assistant — Claude Lang, BA. Archivist — Rev. A. de Valk, CSB, MA, STB.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Economics and political science — Stewart Farnell, BA, PhD. English — M. King, BA, MA, BLS, PhD. French — Rev. W.H. O'Brien, CSB, BA, MA. History — D.L. Farmer, MA, DPhil. Philosophy — E.J. McCullough, BA, MA, PhD. Psychology — M.G. Keenan, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology — E.D. Tate, BA, BD, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The college is a co-educational, Catholic, church-related college offering in co-operation with the college of arts and science all programs leading to the BA, BFA, BMus and BSc degrees conferred by the University of Saskatchewan. It is supported by provincial

government grants, tuition fees and contributed services of the clerical and religious members of its staff. Its professors are deemed to be members of the staff of both college and university; they belong to the faculty of arts and science and to the university council; their classes are open to any qualified university students, so far as space permits.

BACKGROUND The college was established and federated with the University of Saskatchewan in 1936: teaching began in that year. Its first graduates obtained degrees from the university in 1937. The college was incorporated by an act of the legislature of Saskatchewan in 1943 (amended in 1972). The first members of the corporation were all Basilian Fathers.

CORPORATION AND BOARD OF GOVERNORS The corporation now consists of the Basilian Fathers stationed at the college, faculty with tenure, one lay representative appointed by each of the 6 Catholic dioceses of the province, representatives of the alumni association, and students chosen by the STMSA (to constitute 15 to 20% of the total membership) and members-at-large chosen by the corporation itself. The executive of the corporation is the board of governors, consisting of the principal and the treasurer, ex officio, 3 Basilian Fathers, 3 corporation members, 2 faculty and 2 students. All governors (except the principal and the treasurer) are elected by their respective constituencies. Corporation and board have ultimate legal and financial responsibility for the affairs of the college.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

SENATE The academic work of the college leading to university degrees is controlled ultimately by the university senate, on which the college is represented by its principal.

INCOME (1974-75) Total operating — \$959,132 (government grants, 60%; academic fees, 34%; contributed services, 3%; other, 3%).

PUBLICATIONS Classes given by St. Thomas More professors are described in the calendar of the college of arts and science, University of Saskatchewan. General information concerning St. Thomas More College is contained in a bulletin published annually and obtainable from the registrar. Chelsea Journal and Chesterton Review — college related.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to early May. Intersession: mid-May to late June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college building is located on the university campus in northeast Saskatoon (population 130,000). It houses the Shannon library, an art gallery (with frequent exhibitions, chiefly by local artists), music room, language lounge and reading room, chapel, auditorium, staff and student offices and a cafeteria.

LIBRARY The Shannon library has about 28,000 volumes, and has special collections in Canadian church history and in the Christian social sciences.

STUDENT LIFE The college offers students chapel, counselling, food and housing services. Its students may use the university health centre, bookstore and counselling service as well as the Canada Manpower Centre on campus. They belong to the St. Thomas More Students' Association and to the University of Saskatchewan student union (fee \$36.80; athletic fee \$13).

GRADING SYSTEM Division I — 80-100% — 3 merit points; division II — 70-79% — 2 merit points; division III — 60-69% — 1 merit point; division IV — 50-59%; failure — 0-49%.

For the general degree, a minimum of 12 points on 15 classes is required; for the advanced degree, a minimum of 20 points on 20 classes is required; for the honors degree, 70% in the subject of concentration and 70% overall are required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Students of St. Thomas More College are eligible to receive all scholarships, bursaries, prizes and loans available to arts and science students of the University of Saskatchewan, including undergraduate (\$400) and honors (\$500) scholarships, and other awards from private donors or from governmental sources.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are given in December (for first-term classes) and in April (for second-term and full-year classes). The policy with respect to final examinations is under review. Supplemental and special examinations may be granted at the discretion of the faculty.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university at convocations in May and October (or November).

FEES AND COSTS All-inclusive fees per year: full-time — first year, \$460; upper years, \$475; extra class, \$110; part-time — \$110 per class. Students' societies fee (compulsory), per year, \$36.80; athletic fees, \$13.

For costs of residential accommodation, see appropriate entry under "University of Saskatchewan".

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. The student must have division IV (21 credits of which 12 credits must have been taken in levels II and III) or grade XII standing of the province of Saskatchewan (or its equivalent) in the following subjects: literature 30 (1 credit); composition 30 (1 credit); one of algebra 30 or geometry-trigonometry 30 (1 credit); two approved electives numbered 30; two approved electives numbered 20, 30, 23, 33, with the provision that only one credit from subjects in groups 23 or 33 is acceptable.

The average mark must be at least 65% on subjects presented in the first four categories combined and overall. All credits submitted must be in different subjects. Equivalent standing in Greek, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Spanish, or other languages approved by the university registrar's office may be accepted in lieu of standing in groups 20 or 30 languages other than English.

2. Subjects recommended for entry into specific programs: program A — humanities (leading to BA and law): a language or languages other than English from the 30 group. Program B — social sciences (leading to BA and law): a social science 30 and algebra 30 and geometry-trigonometry 30. Program C — natural sciences (leading to BSc and dentistry, medicine and veterinary medicine): two natural sciences from the 30 group and algebra 30 and geometry-trigonometry 30. In order to complete the pre-dental, pre-medical and pre-medical laboratory technology programs in one year, a student must have standing in biology 30, chemistry 30 and physics 30.

Fine arts (leading to BA, BMus and BFA): a language other than English from the 30 group and one of art 30, drama 30 or music 30. Applicants for admission to the BMus program must also have an interview, audition, and pass a placement examination. For combined courses in an arts and science program and in a professional program, the admission requirements of both programs must be met. Students holding a degree will be considered to have met the admission requirements of St. Thomas More College. For further details, consult the college bulletin.

Closing date for receipt of applications

August 15th.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Associate in arts (AA). One year from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts (BA). General course (three years from senior matriculation), advanced and honors courses (four years from senior matriculation) in program A (humanities) with emphasis in art, drama, English, Far Eastern studies, French, German, Greek and Roman studies, Hebrew, history, music, philosophy, Slavic studies, Spanish; and in program B (social sciences) with emphasis in anthropology and archeology, economics, geography, linguistics, political science, psychology, sociology.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years from senior matriculation, with emphasis in studio art or drama.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years from senior matriculation, with emphasis in theory and composition, history and literature, or performance.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General course (three years from senior matriculation), advanced and honors courses (four years from senior matriculation) in program C (natural sciences) with emphasis in anatomy, bacteriology (microbiology), biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computational science, geological sciences, mathematics, physics, physiology.

COMBINED COURSES

Combined courses in arts and science and agriculture, commerce, dentistry, education, engineering, home economics, law, medicine, music or pharmacy enable a student to obtain the BA or BSc and

the professional degree in less time than if the two courses were taken separately.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

In 1973, St. Thomas More participated with the Anglican, Lutheran and United Church Theological Seminaries and the Department of Far Eastern Studies in the University of Saskatchewan's School of Religious Studies. The school provides a two-year program following two years of arts and science, leading to a bachelor of religious studies degree (BReIS).

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening classes, intersession classes, summer school classes and correspondence classes, in conjunction with the University of Saskatchewan.

For no university credit

Adult education programs in theology and allied fields.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs in French-Canadian studies, international studies, land use and environmental studies, linguistics, and regional and urban development leading to BA or BSc degree are available.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN*

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0

Telephone: 306-343-2100

Cable address — the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

Telex: 074-2659

Direct general correspondence to the secretary of the university

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — The Rt. Hon. John Diefenbaker, PC, QC, BA, MA, LLB, DCL, LLD, DLitt, DSL, DH, FRSC, FRSA, MP. President and vice-chancellor — R.W. Begg, BSc, MSc, MD, CM, DPhil, FRCP(C). Vice-presidents — R.N.H. Haslam, MA, PhD, FRSC; Leo Kristjanson, BA, MA, PhD; J.A. Pringle, BAcc. University secretary — N.K. Cram, BA, BEd. Registrar — J.A. Dorgan, BSA. Controller — M.G. Sheppard, BComm. Assistant controllers — H.P. Epp, BComm; R.T. Morrow, BComm. Director of development — F. Lovell, BComm, BA. Director of alumni affairs — G.A. Saunders, BA. Foreign students advisor — W.G. Feader, BComm. Librarian — D.C. Appelt, MA, ABLIS. Director of counselling and student affairs — D. Sydiaha-Symor, BE, MSc, PhD. Director of division of audiovisual services — G.A. Farkas, BA. Director of extension — W.B. Whale, BSA, MSA, PhD. News and information secretary — J.P. Campbell, BA, BEd.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Agriculture — J.A. Brown, BSA, MS. Arts and science — D.R. Cherry, BA, MA, PhD. Commerce — to be appointed. Dentistry — C.W.B. McPhail, BSc, DDS, MSD, MScD, FICD, FRCD(C), FACD. Education — to be appointed. Engineering — P. Nikiforuk, BSc, PhD, DSc. Graduate studies — K.J. McCallum, BSc, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Home economics — D.L. Gibson, MBE, BSA, MS, PhD. Law — Douglas Schmeiser, BA, LLB, LL.M, SJD. Medicine — R.G. Murray, BA, MD, FRCS(C). Nursing — Hester Kernan, BS, MA. Pharmacy — to be appointed. Physical education — H.R. Nixon, BPE, MS, PED. Veterinary medicine — N.O. Nielsen, DVM, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Agriculture — J.R. Peters, BSA, MSc. Religious studies — R.W. Nostbakken, BA, BD, MTh, PhD.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Agricultural economics — P.J. Thair, BSA, MSc, PhD. Agricultural engineering — O.L. Symes, BA, BE. Anaesthesia — C.E. Hope, MB, ChB, FFACA. Anatomy — S. Fedoroff, BA, MA, PhD. Animal science — C.M. Williams, BSA, MSA, PhD, FAIC. Anthropology and archaeology — J.V.F. Millar, BAsC, PhD. Art — D.O. Rogers, MS. Biochemistry — J.D. Wood, BSc, PhD. Biology — U.T. Hammer, BEd, BA, MS, PhD. Cancer research — J.F. Morgan, BA, MSA, PhD, FRSC. Chemistry and chemical engineering — J.M. Pepper, BA, MA, PhD. Civil engineering — C.D. Smith, BSc, MSc. Computational science — J.E. Cooke, BSc, MSc, DPhil. Continuing education — Jane Abramson (acting), AB, MA. Crop science — H.M. Austenson, BSA, MSc, PhD. Curriculum studies — J.R. Bryner, BS, MA, EdD. Dairy and food sciences — D.L. Gibson, MBE,

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

BSA, MS, PhD. Diagnostic radiology — H.P. Kent, BA, MA, MB, BChir, DMRD. Drama — to be appointed. Economics and political science — R.G. Beck (acting), BA, PhD. Education administration — D.J. Dibsiki, BEd, MEd, PhD. Educational psychology — L.J. Njaa, BEd, MEd, PhD. Education foundations — Irene Poelzer, BA, BEd, MEd, MA, PhD. Education of exceptional children — B.J. Bloom (acting), BS, MS, PhD. Electrical engineering — R.E. Ludwig, BScEE, MS. English — H. Berry, BA, MA, PhD. Far-Eastern studies — H.V. Guenther, PhD, DrPhilHabil. French and Spanish — R.S. Ridgeway, BA, MA, Ddel'Univ. General practice — L.W. Christ, MD. Geography — J.H. Richards, BSc, MA, PhD. Geological sciences — W.G.E. Caldwell, BSc, PhD. Germanic languages — V. Buyniak (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Greek and Roman studies — P.M. Swan (acting), BA, BEd, MA, PhD. History — G. Bietenholz, PhD. Horticultural science — S.H. Nelson, BSA, MS, PhD. Mathematics — G.H.M. Thomas, BSc, MS, PhD. Mechanical engineering — P.R. Ukrainetz, BE, MSc, PhD. Medicine — M.A. Baltzan, BSc, MDCM, FRCP(C). Microbiology — J.F. Morgan (acting), BA, MSA, PhD, FRSC. Music — D.L. Kaplan, BM, MM.

Obstetrics and gynecology — T.B. MacLachlan, MD, FRCS(C). Ophthalmology — C.C. Ewing, MB, ChB. Oral biology — D.L. Singer, DDS. Oral diagnoses and radiology — to be appointed. Oral surgery — B.K. Arora, BSc, BDS, MS, FRCD(C). Paediatrics — Elizabeth Ives, MB, ChB, DPH, MS, FRCP(C). Pathology — H.E. Emson, BA, MA, BM, BCh, FRCP(C); F.N. Ghadially, MB, BS, MD, PhD, DSc, MC(Path). Pediatric dentistry — G.A. Riekman (acting), DDS. Periodontics — A.T. Ball, BA, DMD, MSc. Pharmacology — G.E. Johnson, BSc(Phm), MA, PhD. Philosophy — D.J. Crossley (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Physics — R. Montalbetti (acting), BSc, PhD. Physiology — J.W. Phillis, BVSc, PhD, DSc. Plant ecology — R.T. Coupland, BSA, PhD. Poultry science — J.B. O'Neil, BSA, MSA. Prosthodontics — W.A. Cotter, DDS, MS. Psychiatry — I.M. McDonald, MD. Psychology — M. Brown, BSc, MSc, PhD. Rehabilitation medicine — T.E. Hunt, BA, MD, FRCP(C). Restorative dentistry — P.E. Teplitsky (acting), DMD. Slavic studies — V. Buyniak, BA, MA, PhD. Social and preventive dentistry — C.W.B. McPhail, BSc, DDS, MSD, MScD, FICD, FRCD(C), FADC. Social and preventive medicine — V.L. Matthews, BA, MD, DPH, FRCP(C). Sociology — G.S. Basran, BA, MS, PhD. Soil science — D.A. Rennie, BSA, PhD. Surgery — F.G. Inglis, BSc, MD, CM, MSc, FRCS(C), FACS. Therapeutic radiology — Esther Brown, BA, MD, FRCP(C). Veterinary anatomy — W.D. Anderson, BS, DVM, PhD. Veterinary clinical studies — W.M. Adams, BS, VMD, MMS. Veterinary microbiology — J.R. Saunders, DVM, DVPH, PhD. Veterinary pathology — to be appointed. Veterinary physiology — W.E. Roe, BS, DVM, MS, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Saskatchewan is provincial, non-denominational and co-educational. It is governed by a board of governors, a senate, and a general university council.

BACKGROUND The University of Saskatchewan was established by an act of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan in 1907. Teaching began in 1909 and the first degree was awarded in 1912. Regina College, which was established in 1911, was taken over by the university as a constituent college in 1934. In 1961, the name of the college was changed to the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus. On July 1, 1964, the two teachers' colleges at Saskatoon and Regina became part of the university and all teacher-training programs are now integrated within the university. In 1967 a one university two-campus structure was adopted with campuses located at Saskatoon and Regina. On July 1, 1974 separate acts were passed establishing two universities, the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon and the University of Regina at Regina.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board of governors consists of 12 members as follows: the chancellor, the president of the university, six members appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, two members elected by the senate, one student (president of the students' union), and 1 member of faculty. It elects its own chairman and vice-chairman from among its members.

The management, administration and control of the property, revenues, business and affairs of the university are vested in the board, which has the duty and power to erect and maintain buildings, to expend money on their maintenance and equipment, to provide for the establishment and maintenance of such faculties, departments, chairs, exhibitions, scholarships and prizes as have been determined by the senate; to appoint the president of the university, the vice-president or vice-presidents of the university, the librarians, professors, and instructors, and all officers, clerks, employees and servants; to fix their salaries or remuneration, to define their duties and terms of employment, which unless otherwise provided, shall be during the pleasure of the board; to fix and determine all fees to be paid by students.

SENATE The senate is composed as follows: the chancellor (and all persons who at any time have held the office of chancellor), the president of the university, vice-presidents of the university, the minister of continuing education, the deputy minister of continuing education, the chairman of the educational council, the principals of federated or affiliated colleges at the university, deans or acting deans of colleges, and such other deans of academic and student affairs and such directors as nominated by the president and approved by the senate, six students, 14 members elected by convocation from the members thereof and to represent the districts in the province in which they must reside; representatives of professional societies, groups or organizations in the province which in the opinion of the senate contribute in a significant way to the social, economic and cultural welfare of the province.

The senate provides for the granting of degrees; authorizes the establishment of colleges, schools, departments, chairs or courses of instruction within the university and considers and determines as to all courses of study; determines admission requirements and standards for students; and may make statutes concerning these or other educational matters provided always that statutes dealing with the establishment of colleges, departments, chairs and courses of instruction must be approved by the board of governors, and further that the senate cannot take action on the granting of degrees, the establishment of colleges, departments, chairs and courses of instruction without first having received a report from the general university council embodying its recommendations on such matters. The senate has the duty and power to make recommendations to the board of governors and the councils and further, to require the councils to consider and take action upon matters within the authority of the senate.

INCOME (1973-74) Total resources (capital and operating income) excluding ancillary enterprises, \$65,368,535. Total operating income excluding ancillary enterprises \$59,433,844 (fees, 13%; provincial government, 68%; research and other grants, 14%; miscellaneous, 5%).

PUBLICATIONS A general calendar, as well as intersession, summer session, night class, correspondence, and off-campus booklets, are available on request from the registrar's office. Also available is a scholarships and awards calendar (awards office), and a brochure of information for prospective students from outside of Canada (foreign student adviser).

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: September to April. Intercession: May-June. Summer session: July-August. Prospective students are urged to apply early and to have all necessary documents sent to the registrar's office.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University of Saskatchewan is located in Saskatoon (population, 137,000). The university is situated on the South Saskatchewan River with a site of 3,200 acres of which 300 acres comprise the campus and 2,900 acres the university farm and experimental plots. There are 14 major teaching buildings, a linear accelerator laboratory, a library, a physical education centre, farm buildings, facilities for administration and student activities, and student residences. Federated and affiliated colleges with buildings on the campus are St. Thomas More, College of Emmanuel and St. Chad, and St. Andrew's, and Lutheran Theological Seminary. Also located on the campus are the University Hospital, the Prairie Regional Laboratory of the National Research Council, the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Laboratory, the Saskatchewan Research Council building, a PFRA building, the Cancer and Medical Research Institute building, and St. Pius X Seminary. A number of buildings are presently under construction. The university also has under lease a one hundred and twenty-eight acre site on Emma Lake with several buildings for an art camp.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The on-campus residences can accommodate about 570 students. Residents eat their meals in Marquis hall, which is close by. The residence buildings are provided with lounges and other recreation rooms. Apartment accommodation is provided in McEown Park located on university property about five blocks south of the campus. Unfurnished accommodation (except for stove and refrigerator) is available for married students with or without children, and single students on a "sharing basis". Furnished units are also available for six students per unit on a "sharing basis".

LIBRARIES The university library consists of the Murray Memorial Library (main library) and 11 branches as follows: education, law, health sciences, veterinary medicine, commerce, engineering, geology, linear accelerator, physics, space engineering and Thorvaldson Library, with a combined holding of approximately 773,000 volumes. The main library houses the local office of the Saskatchewan Archives. There are also special quarters for the Shortt Library of Canadiana, which is devoted mainly to source material for Canadian history.

STUDENT LIFE Nearly every noon-hour provides an opportunity to attend a film, an open forum, a dramatic production, a concert, a debate, a meeting or a rally on some issue of immediate concern. On the campus there are numerous clubs with social, ethnic, religious, political or study orientations. The student union (membership is compulsory for full-time students) supports and helps to organize many of these activities and, through the men's and women's athletic boards, plays a major part in offering students an opportunity to participate in a variety of athletic activities. As well as interuniversity sports there are intramural sports organized to provide maximum participation and recreation for the students.

The union acts as bargaining agent for student concerns within the regular university structure. At present, students have representation on the board of governors and the senate, can attend faculty council meetings and can participate in many of the committees which govern the day-to-day business of the university at the departmental, faculty (or college) and campus levels. The students' unions have also lobbied outside the university on matters of concern to students.

MEDICAL SERVICES A student health centre is located on campus. Three physicians, a psychiatrist, a social worker and a nursing staff are in attendance Monday through Friday. If medical help is required out of clinic hours, an emergency department is available at the university hospital. Students are responsible for registering for care under the Saskatchewan Hospitalization Act and the Medical Care Act. Once a student is registered under the provincial plans, coverage is free.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The student counselling service is available to all students on a voluntary basis, free of charge. The counselling services provided include assistance in career planning, course selection, development of sound study habits and orientation to university life. Assistance in dealing with other problems, such as financial and personal, is also available.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university bookstore carries a complete stock of all books adopted for use of students in all classes, departments, colleges and courses conducted on the campus. The stock includes all university correspondence, extension and off-campus courses and a full range of student essentials. It holds a large stock of trade and reference books in all fields of writing. Any book published anywhere in the world for which Canadian selling rights exist, may be purchased at or through the bookstore.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Department of Manpower and Immigration, maintains an office at Saskatoon, to assist graduates and undergraduates seeking permanent, summer or part-time employment. The service includes a teacher placement service and assistance to alumni who may be seeking employment.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT The Memorial Union Building is the hub of student government on campus. The policies and activities are governed by a joint board representing the Students' Union, the board of governors, the faculty council and the alumni association. The members of the USSU are elected yearly by the students on campus. The USSU in turn appoints directors of programs. The directors through their respective boards and committees execute and develop programs on campus.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as division I: 80-100%; division II: 70-79%; division III: 60-69%; division IV: 50-59%; or failed: below 50%. Merit points are assigned as follows: division I — 3 points; division II — 2 points; division III — 1 point.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Outlined in the scholarships and awards bulletin.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are held twice a year during the winter term. For first-term half-classes, final examinations are held in mid-December. Final examinations for second-term half-classes are held in April. Unless special circumstances will permit the waiving of a final examination in a certain course, final examinations are to be held in each course. With permission, students may write supplemental, deferred, or special supplemental examinations.

GRADUATION The University of Saskatchewan has two convocation ceremonies each year, in the spring (mid-May) and in the fall (early November). Degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university.

FEES AND COSTS (Subject to revision) Fees per year: full-time (a) for first degree — first year, \$460; upper years — agriculture, arts and science, education, commerce, nursing,

pharmacy, engineering, home economics, music, \$475-\$555; law, \$500; medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine, \$685; (b) master's degree, each year, \$475; (c) doctor's degree, each year, \$475; (d) part-time (per subject), \$110. Student fees, per year, \$52.50.

Residence rates, room and board. First term \$554-\$603; second term \$538-\$581. Rates for McEown Park accommodation are from \$70 to \$168 per month.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Complete Saskatchewan division IV standing (21 credits) or equivalent, and a minimum average of 65% on seven approved subject credits as well as a minimum average of 65% on five or six required credits (depending on the faculty); minimum age — 16 years.

2. Certificate of standing equivalent to Saskatchewan grade XII from another province.

3. Saskatchewan division IV requirements. a) All credits submitted must be in different subjects. b) Subjects numbered 21, 31, 24, 34, 26c and 36c are not acceptable. Special physical education, family life education, psychology, band, orchestra, choral subjects are acceptable only to certain faculties; e.g., special physical education for physical education. c) Many university subject courses have level-III courses as prerequisites; students with the required high school averages may be admissible with a deficiency of one credit (in some colleges or faculties) but these deficiencies must be cleared by attendance at summer school and in all cases must be cleared before entry to second year. d) Admission to dentistry, medicine and veterinary medicine is only to the pre-dentistry or pre-medical and pre-veterinary courses in arts and science.

Specific requirements. Agriculture — a) degree course; literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry 30, biology 30 (BSCS preferred), chemistry 30 and one level-III elective (not group 31, 34 or 36c); b) diploma course; minimum age 17 years with at least division IV level-II (grade 11) standing and one season's farm experience. Commerce — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, one approved elective from group 30, two other approved electives at the II or III level, minimum average 65% also on first five. Arts and science — literature 30, composition 30, one of algebra 30 or geometry-trigonometry 30, or mathematics 30 (alternate program), two approved electives from group 30, and two approved electives from groups 20, 30, 23, 33, with only one subject acceptable from the 23, 33 groups, minimum average 65% also on five required group 30 subjects. Pre-dentistry, pre-medicine, nursing, pharmacy — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, biology 30, chemistry 30, physics 30. Physiotherapy — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, social science 30 or language 30, two of biology 30, chemistry 30, physics 30. If chemistry 30 or physics 30 not submitted, must have chemistry 20 or physics 20.

Education — literature 30, composition 30, one approved elective from group 30, two other approved electives at level 30, 33, 35 or 36, two other approved electives at level 20, 30, 23, 33, 25, 35, 26 or 36; minimum average 65% also on first five. Engineering — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, chemistry 30, physics 30, one approved elective at level 20, 23, 30, 33, 35 or 36; minimum average 65% also on first six. Home economics — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, chemistry 30, biology 30, one from groups 30,

33, or 36. Physical education — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, biology 30, social science 20 or 30, one approved elective from groups 20 or 30. Pre-veterinary medicine — literature 30, composition 30, algebra 30, geometry-trigonometry 30, two of biology, chemistry or physics, one elective from group 30.

Foreign students

Certificate equivalent to the standing required for Canadian students. UK and Commonwealth — GCE at O-level and A-level, subjects required will depend on course to be followed. Consult registrar. USA — successful completion of a full academic high school program in subjects and averages prescribed by the college or faculty to which the student is seeking admission. Students from other countries seeking admission must submit original documents covering their present academic standing, and should write to the registrar's office for detailed information concerning admission requirements for the faculty in which the student is seeking admission.

Students submitting the international baccalaureate certificate will be considered for admission. Certificates which are in a language other than English must be submitted in photostatic copies and a notarized English translation. Students whose mother tongue is not English must submit evidence of proficiency in English as indicated by acceptable scores in the test of English as a foreign language.

Saskatchewan students who apply at least one year after completing high school and have completed grade 12 or division IV with between 60% and 65% average may be admissible.

Mature students

Candidates at least 20 years of age and bona fide residents of Saskatchewan who cannot meet the normal requirements may be admissible under the adult or mature admission program. Such students are tested and interviewed before a decision is made regarding admission.

Graduate

The requirements for admission to the college of graduate studies are as follows: 1) applicant must hold a baccalaureate from a college or university of acceptable standing, and equivalent to the degree at this university that is required for admission to the proposed type of graduate work, or have training equivalent to that required for such a degree. An applicant with a general BA degree, obtained by three years of study following senior matriculation or four years of study following junior matriculation, is not eligible for admission. An applicant holding a four-year general baccalaureate degree of this university may be admitted to the college if he/she has had sufficient specialization in his/her chosen field to require less than a year of undergraduate classes to meet the required level of specialization. Information concerning additional training to meet the minimum conditions for admission may be obtained from the dean of graduate studies. 2) Applicant must show promise of ability to pursue satisfactorily advanced study and research, as judged by previous scholastic records or otherwise. 3) Applicant should have adequate preparation to enter upon graduate study in chosen field. Applicants who fail to meet this requirement but meet requirements 1) and 2) may still be admitted provided deficiencies can be rectified by taking some classes either prior to or in parallel with graduate classes. 4) Applicants from universities where English is not the regular language of instruction must provide proof that they have a sufficient

knowledge of oral and written English to profit from graduate training in this university. For most applicants this means taking one of the recognized tests administered by an organization such as the educational testing service.

COURSES AND DEGREES

AGRICULTURE

College of agriculture

Bachelor of science in agriculture (BSA). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in agricultural biology, agricultural chemistry, agricultural economics, agricultural mechanics, agricultural microbiology, animal science, crop science, dairy and food sciences, horticultural science, plant ecology, poultry science, and soil science.

College of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from a bachelor's degree in agriculture. Specialization offered in agricultural economics, animal science, crop science, dairy and food sciences, horticulture, plant ecology, poultry science, and soil science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Ordinarily available in those branches of agriculture listed for MSc.

Postgraduate diploma course. At least one year from BSA degree.

ARTS

College of arts and science

Associate in arts (AA). Two years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts (BA). Areas of emphasis: humanities, social sciences, and fine arts. (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, archaeology, art, classics, drama, economics, English, Far Eastern studies, French, geography, German, Greek, Hebrew, history, international studies, Latin, linguistics, music, philosophy, political science, psychology, Russian, sociology, Spanish and Ukrainian. (b) Advanced level, four years from senior matriculation in areas listed above, as well as French Canadian studies, land use and environmental studies, North American literature in English, regional and urban development. (c) Honors level, four years from senior matriculation, with high standing. Designed for students intending to do post-graduate work. Available in same areas as (b).

College of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from honors BA. Available in anthropology, art, classics, drama, economics, English, Far Eastern studies, French, geography, German, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, Slavic studies, and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Available in economics, English, Far Eastern studies, geography, history, political science, psychology, and sociology.

Doctor of letters (DLitt). Research requirements and calibre of scholarly work in advance of those accepted for PhD.

COMMERCE

College of commerce

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). (a) General course, four years from senior matriculation. Specialization possible in accounting, business administration (including administration and management of co-operatives), computational science, economics, finance, industrial relations, marketing, and quantitative analysis. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation, with high standing.

College of graduate studies

Master of science in commerce (MSc). At least one year from BComm.

Master of business administration (MBA). One year from BComm or two years from other approved four-year degrees.

DENTISTRY

College of arts and science

Pre-dental. At least one year from senior matriculation.

College of dentistry

Doctor of dentistry (DMD). Five years following at least one year of pre-dental university education. Fifth year will take the form of internship (unique in Canada).

EDUCATION

College of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years from senior matriculation or two years for students with an approved bachelor's degree or one year for students with an approved bachelor's degree and a teacher's certificate or three years for graduates of a teachers' college. Areas of specialization: (a) elementary school teaching (administration and supervision, communication, exceptional children, foundations, English, fine arts, French, general classroom teaching, health and physical education, Indian and Northern education, language and learning disabilities, mathematics, music, pre-school education, reading, science, social studies, educational psychology, teacher librarian). (b) Secondary school teaching (art, biology, chemistry, computational science, drama, English, French, geography, German, history, home economics, mathematics, music, physical education, physics, Russian, social studies, Ukrainian). (c) Industrial arts education. (d) Technical-vocational education.

College of graduate studies

Postgraduate diploma course in education or continuing education. At least one year from bachelor's degree.

Master of continuing education (MCEd). At least one year from an approved degree.

Master of education (MEd). At least one year from BEd degree or an approved four-year degree and training in education.

ENGINEERING

College of engineering

Bachelor of science in engineering (BE). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in agricultural, chemical,

civil, electrical, geological (including a geophysics option) and mechanical engineering, and engineering physics.

College of graduate studies

Postgraduate diploma. In some branches, at least one year from BE degree.

Master of science (MSc), or master of engineering (MEng). At least two years from BE degree. Available in agricultural, biomedical, chemical, civil, control, electrical, geological and mechanical engineering, and engineering physics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc or MEng. Available in agricultural, chemical, civil, control, electrical, geological, and mechanical engineering, and engineering physics.

FINE ARTS

College of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Advanced level, four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in art education, art history, or studio art.

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years from senior matriculation. Available in studio art only.

College of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Normally two years from BFA. Available only in studio art.

HOME ECONOMICS

College of home economics

Bachelor of science in home economics (BSHEc). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in dietetics and nutrition, food science, home management, or housing and design.

College of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from BSHEc. Available in nutrition or food science.

LAW

College of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from the second year of arts or third year of commerce, beyond senior matriculation.

Master of laws (LLM). At least one year from LLB degree.

MEDICINE

College of medicine

Diploma in physiotherapy. Three years from senior matriculation.

Degree in physiotherapy. One year from diploma in physiotherapy.

Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)]. At least one year from the second year of medicine.

Degree in medical laboratory technology [BSc(MLT)]. Two years from one year in science.

Doctor of medicine (MD). Five years from one year of science beyond senior matriculation.

College of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from an MD degree. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, biomedical engineering, microbiology, pathology, physiology and pharmacology, psychiatry, rehabilitation medicine, and surgery.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from an MSc degree. Ordinarily available in same departments as MSc.

MUSIC

College of arts and science

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization in theory-composition, history-literature or performance.

College of education

Bachelor of music in music education [BMus(MusEd)]. Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization in elementary education, choral or instrumental.

College of graduate studies

Master of education (MEd). At least one year from an approved four-year degree.

NURSING

College of nursing

Bachelor of science in nursing (BSN). Four years from senior matriculation or three years from an approved school of nursing.

PHARMACY

College of pharmacy

Bachelor of science in pharmacy (BSP). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization offered in general pharmacy, retail pharmacy, hospital pharmacy, or preparation for graduate study in pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacognosy, physiology, pharmacology or toxicology.

College of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from BSP. Available in biochemistry, pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical chemistry, physiology, pharmacology, pharmacognosy.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

College of physical education

Associate certificate in physical education. Two years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in physical education (BSPE). Four years from senior matriculation.

College of graduate studies

Master of arts or master of science (MSc). At least one year from BSPE or its equivalent.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Two years from two years in arts and science.

SCIENCE, PURE

College of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Advanced course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computational science, geological sciences, mathematics, microbiology, physics, or physiology. (c) Honors level, four years from senior matriculation in areas listed above with high standing. Intended for students planning to do post-graduate work.

College of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from general bachelor's degree in science or at least one year from honors bachelor's degree in science. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computational science, geological sciences, mathematics, microbiology, physics, physiology and pharmacology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in most departments as MSc.

Doctor of science (DSc). Research requirements and calibre of scholarly work in advance of those accepted for PhD. Only graduates of the University of Saskatchewan through examination or by admission *ad eudem gradum* are eligible.

THEOLOGY

Courses offered by affiliated colleges, below.

VETERINARY MEDICINE

College of veterinary medicine

Doctor of veterinary medicine (DVM). Four years from the second year of science beyond senior matriculation.

College of graduate studies

Diploma in veterinary pathology. One year (12 months) beyond DVM degree.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from DVM degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years beyond DVM. Offered in veterinary anatomy, clinical studies, microbiology, pathology, or physiological sciences.

COMBINED COURSES

Combined courses in some colleges enable a student to obtain two degrees in less time than if the two courses were taken separately.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Correspondence courses — courses offered in a number of first-year arts subjects. Evening classes — limited number of undergraduate classes in arts, commerce, and education. Off-campus classes — in arts and science, commerce, and education offered during the winter at a limited number of centres. Summer session and intersession — courses are offered for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications, chiefly subjects in arts, commerce, science, and education; also a limited number in other areas, and a few at the graduate level.

For no university credit

Pre-matriculation courses. Diploma in agriculture — two years. Certificate program in business administration — four years part-time. Correspondence program in hospital and health care administration — two years part-time.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The Indian Teacher Education Program (ITEP) provides teacher training for natives, with emphasis on the problems and interests of Indian communities. The Program of Legal Studies for Native People is a summer course designed to introduce native people to the study of law.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Institute for Child Guidance. Principal areas of speciality: (1) children with learning and related disabilities; (2) early childhood education. Educationally based, but interdisciplinary. A teaching facility with developing research in areas of psycholinguistic and perceptual aspects of communication.

Institute for Northern Studies. The two fundamental aims of the institute are research on problems of Northern Canada and the training of personnel to work in that region.

Institute of Pedology. Principal fields of research: basic soil surveys, classification and utilization of Saskatchewan soils; fundamental, physical, chemical, biological and mineralogical research. Studies of soil-water-nutrients-plant interrelationships.

Institute of Space and Atmospheric Studies. Research in consistency, photochemistry, morphology, particle flux, electric and magnetic fields, radio wave-plasma interaction of upper atmosphere near the aurora. Study of telluric currents and micropulsations and dynamics of lower atmosphere.

Matador Project, International Biological Program. The Matador project is an integrated ecosystem study of grasslands. It is a Canadian contribution to the international biological program financed by the National Research Council, with the co-operation of the University of Saskatchewan. The Matador project is the international centre for IBP grassland studies.

Space Engineering Division. Instrumentation and launching of research rockets. Development and construction of rocket and satellite experiment on housekeeping equipment.

FEDERATED COLLEGE St. Thomas More College, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Principal: Rev. P.J.M. Swan, CSB, MA, PhD. Roman Catholic (Basilian). Co-educational. Established 1936. Undergraduate arts and science programs, all courses leading to the BA and BSc degrees of the university.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES College of Emmanuel and St. Chad, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Principal: Rev. Colin Proudman, BD, MTh. Anglican. Co-educational. Emmanuel College established in 1879. St. Chad's College established 1907. In 1964 the two colleges amalgamated. Offers courses in theology leading to the licentiate in theology, and the degree of bachelor of divinity (BD), which are awarded by the college. Teaches certain courses which may be offered for credit towards a BA degree of the university.

Lutheran Theological Seminary, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. President: W.E. Hordern, BA, BD, STM, ThD, DD. Lutheran. Men only. Established in 1965, the faculty is successor to the Lutheran Faculty of Theology and the two institutions, Lutheran College and Seminary and Luther Theological Seminary. Offers courses in theology leading to graduation diploma and degree of bachelor of divinity (BD) which are awarded by the faculty. Teaches certain courses which may be offered for credit toward a BA degree of the university.

St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Dean: Rev. C.F. Johnston, MA, STM, ThD, DD. United Church. Co-educational. Established 1912. Offers courses in theology leading to degree of bachelor of divinity (BD), which is awarded by the college. Teaches certain courses which may be offered for credit toward a BA degree of the university.

St. Joseph's College, Yorkton, Saskatchewan. Ukrainian diocese of Saskatchewan. Brothers of the Christian Schools. Director: Brother Isadore. Junior college, offering evening classes in arts and science, commerce and education.

St. Peter's College, Muenster, Saskatchewan. Rector: Rev. Maurice Weber, BSc. Roman Catholic (Benedictine). Established 1926. Junior college, offering evening classes of one year of university studies beyond senior matriculation in arts and science. Also offers some upper year classes in arts and education.

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Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au secrétaire général

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*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC.

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HISTORIQUE L'Université de Sherbrooke a été érigée civilement le 4 mai 1954 et fut érigée canoniquement par le décret de la sacrée congrégation des séminaires et des universités le 21 novembre 1957. Sa charte civile lui reconnaît tous les pouvoirs d'ordre universitaire. Issue du Séminaire de Sherbrooke, elle en est totalement séparée depuis 1960. À l'exception de sa faculté de médecine située sur le campus de l'est, au sein du centre hospitalier universitaire, l'Université de Sherbrooke occupe un vaste terrain de 850 acres aux limites sud-ouest de la ville de Sherbrooke. Une vaste cité universitaire s'y déploie maintenant selon les plans fonctionnels d'un urbaniste de renom. Près de 625 professeurs de carrière et chargés de cours dispensent l'enseignement dans les neuf facultés existantes.

LES CONSEILS La direction de l'université est confié à un Conseil d'administration qui a reçu, en vertu de la charte et sous l'autorité du chancelier, un mandat universel quant à toutes les décisions relatives à la gestion de l'université tant du point de vue matériel que du point de vue universitaire. Dans les statuts qu'elle s'est donnés par la suite, l'université a prévu un Conseil universitaire auquel doivent tout d'abord être soumises toutes les questions d'ordre universitaire, avant de recevoir une sanction finale du Conseil d'administration.

Ces deux conseils sont formés principalement de membres du personnel de l'université. Le Conseil d'administration comprend dix-neuf membres dont cinq membres d'office, le recteur, trois vice-recteurs, le secrétaire général et quatorze membres dont quatre professeurs, un membre du personnel administratif et professionnel, trois étudiants, cinq personnes choisies à l'extérieur de l'université, une personne désignée par le Ministre de l'éducation. Le Conseil universitaire compte les cinq mêmes membres d'office, plus les neuf doyens, le directeur des bibliothèques, le directeur général de la formation des maîtres, le directeur général de l'éducation permanente, deux professeurs et deux étudiants, soit au total vingt-et-un membres.

PUBLICATIONS Annuaire général; annuaires de faculté; brochure "Renseignements généraux". L'annuaire général ainsi que les annuaires de faculté font l'objet d'une diffusion contrôlée. On peut se procurer la brochure "Renseignements généraux" en s'adressant au bureau du registraire. On peut également se procurer le bulletin d'information de l'Université de Sherbrooke, "Liaison", en s'adressant au service des relations publiques.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session régulière: début de septembre, environ, à la mi-avril. Les étudiants des cours de génie (BScA), de la maîtrise en administration des affaires (MBA), de la maîtrise en ingénierie (MIng), du baccalauréat ès arts en économique (au choix), du baccalauréat en physique (au choix), du baccalauréat en mathématiques appliquées (au choix), du baccalauréat en chimie (option chimie appliquée) et du baccalauréat en informatique participent à un programme coopératif, formé alternativement de stages pratiques et de sessions d'études à l'université. Chacun de ces stages est d'une durée de quatre mois. Il permet à l'étudiant d'ajouter à sa formation scolaire et scientifique un entraînement pratique plus poussé. Cours d'été: (deux sessions) mai-juin et juillet-août.

INSTALLATIONS ET SERVICES L'université peut offrir à ses étudiants les avantages d'une cité universitaire bien organisée avec tous les services requis: six pavillons d'enseignement avec laboratoires des mieux outillés, un centre social, une cafétéria, des résidences pouvant accueillir près de 1,500 étudiants et étudiantes et comportant des salles de jeux et de détente, une vaste bibliothèque générale climatisée d'une capacité de 531,500 volumes et trois bibliothèques particulières (droit, sciences et médecine), un auditorium de 1,600 places pour collation de grades et manifestations artistiques, un gymnase pour la pratique des sports intérieurs et des terrains d'athlétisme.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE La cité universitaire est le foyer de nombreuses activités contribuant à la culture ou à la détente des étudiants: concerts, conférences, théâtre, cinéma et autres. De plus, reconnaissant l'importance du secteur de la vie étudiante, l'université a voulu lui donner des cadres qui favorisent son développement. Ces cadres comprennent une commission consultative, une direction et les services suivants: orientation et counseling, logement, service des sports, service de santé, aide financière aux étudiants ainsi que l'AFÉUS. Le service de logement tient à jour des listes de chambres et d'appartements disponibles, fournit les renseignements utiles sur ces logements, assiste les requérants pour se diriger aux endroits voulus et pour contacter les locataires par téléphone ou autrement. À proximité des maisons d'étudiants, on trouve sur le campus des cafétérias où sont servis des repas complets à prix modique. Il existe également un restaurant où l'on peut prendre des repas plus copieux toujours à prix modéré et, dans les résidences, se trouvent des machines distributrices où l'on peut acheter divers articles de collation. Parmi les autres services commerciaux, on compte: une librairie, une banque, un coiffeur et un magasin co-op.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS L'université a adopté officiellement le système des cinq lettres — A: excellent; B: très bien; C: bien; D: passable; E: échec; R: réussite; W: échec par abandon. Ce système est assorti d'un mode de contrôle par la moyenne cumulative.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS On peut obtenir des informations à ce chapitre en adressant sa demande comme suit: a) pour les études du 1^{er} cycle — Service de l'aide financière à l'étudiant, Université de Sherbrooke; b) pour les études de 2^e et 3^e cycles — Service de la recherche et bourses aux étudiants de 2^e et 3^e cycles, Université de Sherbrooke.

DROITS D'INSCRIPTION Faculté de médecine, \$712. Autres facultés, \$527, comprenant scolarité, sports, service de santé, l'Association fédérative des étudiants (l'AFÉUS) et frais d'inscription. Étudiants à temps partiel: \$20 du crédit.

Maison des étudiants, logement: \$38 à \$48 par mois; repas, environ: \$5 à \$6 par jour.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

Étudiants canadiens

1. Exigence générale d'admission. Les candidats du Québec — le DEC (diplôme d'études collégiales) ou l'équivalent, dont le choix d'options répond aux profils d'entrée exigés par les différentes facultés. Pour les 2^e et 3^e cycles, être titulaire du grade préalablement requis. Pour l'admission au 1^{er} cycle, les candidats doivent soumettre, avant le 1^{er} mars, leur dossier complet au service de l'admission, bureau du registraire.

2. Candidats des autres provinces, des États-Unis et autres pays les dossiers de ces candidats seront évalués en comparaison avec les conditions d'admission exigées pour les étudiants du Québec. En général les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles. Seuls, les immigrants reçus et citoyens canadiens sont admissibles en 1^{ère} année du programme de 1^{er} cycle offert à la faculté de médecine.

3. Test d'admission à l'université — GMAT (graduate management admission test) pour les candidats au MA administration et MBA.

4. Exigences particulières. Connaissance d'une langue seconde — étant donné que l'université est francophone, les cours se donnent en langue française et les candidats doivent posséder une connaissance suffisante de cette langue pour l'admission à l'une ou l'autre des facultés.

1^{er}, 2^e et 3^e cycles — toute demande d'admission, à titre d'étudiant régulier, doit être présentée sur la formule officielle de demande d'admission (DA-1) et complétée par les pièces suivantes: a) extrait de naissance; b) trois photographies de format 1 1/2" x 2" portant au verso la signature du candidat; c) dossier scolaire officiel, complet et détaillé, en deux exemplaires, provenant de l'autorité qui a juridiction sur le diplôme présenté à l'appui de la demande d'admission et attesté par le sceau de celle-ci; d) un chèque visé ou un mandat de poste de \$15 (argent canadien) fait à l'ordre de l'Université de Sherbrooke. Ce montant, destiné à couvrir les frais d'ouverture du dossier, n'est pas remboursable.

Pour être admis à des études de deuxième et de troisième cycles, un étudiant doit, en plus de manifester de nettes aptitudes pour les études supérieures, être titulaire du grade préalablement requis ou de l'équivalent.

Dates limites pour la réception des demandes d'admission

1^{er} cycle: trimestre d'automne — avant le 1^{er} mars; trimestre d'hiver — avant le 1^{er} novembre, 2^e et 3^e cycles, 2 mois avant le début d'un trimestre.

COURS ET GRADES

ADMINISTRATION

Faculté d'administration

Baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA). 6 trimestres ou

90 crédits après le DEC ou l'équivalent. Spécialisation en comptabilité, finance, marketing ou gestion des ressources humaines.

Maîtrise en administration des affaires (MBA). Programme coopératif: 7 trimestres, dont trois stages pratiques après un premier diplôme universitaire ou expérience pertinente.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). 3 trimestres après le baccalauréat en administration ou le baccalauréat en économique dans les options: finance, marketing ou analyse de systèmes. Mémoire.

Maîtrise en fiscalité (MFisc). Trois trimestres ou 45 crédits après un grade universitaire en administration, en droit ou en économique. Mémoire.

ARTS

Faculté des arts

Baccalauréat ès arts. a) Général. b) Spécialisé ou avec sujet majeur dans les disciplines anglaises, économique, françaises, géographie, histoire et philosophie. 6 trimestres après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en service social (BServSoc). 6 trimestres après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en psychologie (BPs). 6 trimestres après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en psychologie (MPs). Trois trimestres après un premier diplôme universitaire dans la discipline ou l'équivalent. Mémoire.

Maîtrise en service social (MServSoc). 3 à 6 sessions intensives après le BServSoc ou le baccalauréat dans une autre discipline des sciences sociales.

Diplôme d'études spécialisées en service social (DiplÉtSpécServSoc). 12 sessions intensives après la MServSoc ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). 3 trimestres après un premier diplôme universitaire dans les disciplines: économique, françaises, géographie, histoire, littérature canadienne comparée et philosophie. Mémoire.

Doctorat ès lettres (DèsL) (option français). 6 trimestres après la MA. Connaissance approfondie d'une langue moderne. Thèse.

DROIT

Faculté de droit

Licence en droit (LLL). 6 trimestres après le DEC ou un diplôme équivalent.

Diplôme de droit notarial (DiplDrNot). 2 trimestres consécutifs après le LLL.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE

Faculté d'éducation physique et sportive

Baccalauréat ès sciences de l'éducation (BScÉd). 6 trimestres après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

GÉNIE

Faculté des sciences appliquées

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA) avec spécialisation en génie chimique, civil, électrique ou mécanique. Programme coopératif: sept sessions d'études minimum et cinq stages pratiques après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (MScA) avec spécialisation en génie chimique, civil, électrique, mécanique, médical. Un an après le BScA. Mémoire.

Doctorat ès sciences appliquées (PhD) avec spécialisation en génie chimique, civil, électrique, mécanique. Deux ans après la MScA. Thèse.

Lettres, voir arts

MÉDECINE

Faculté de médecine

MD. 9 trimestres après un DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). 3 trimestres après le BSc spécialisé ou l'équivalent (MD pour les sciences cliniques). Dans les disciplines: anatomie, biochimie, biologie cellulaire, biophysique, microbiologie, pathologie, pharmacologie, physiologie, radiobiologie, sciences cliniques. Mémoire.

Doctorat (PhD). 6 trimestres après la MSc. Dans les disciplines: anatomie, biochimie, biologie cellulaire, biophysique, microbiologie, pathologie, pharmacologie, physiologie, sciences cliniques. Thèse.

NOTARIAT

Faculté de droit

Un an d'entraînement professionnel à la faculté après la LLL.

PÉDAGOGIE

Faculté des sciences de l'éducation

(1) Sciences de l'éducation

Baccalauréat ès sciences de l'éducation (BScÉd). 6 trimestres après le DEC ou l'équivalent dans les disciplines: information scolaire et professionnelle, orthopédagogie et psycho-éducation.

Maîtrise ès sciences de l'éducation (MScÉd). 3 trimestres après le BScÉd, dans les options orthopédagogie et psycho-éducation. Mémoire.

Maîtrise en éducation (option administration scolaire) (MEdAdmScol). 9 trimestres à temps partiel après 16 années de scolarité et titulaire d'un poste d'administrateur scolaire.

Maîtrise en information scolaire et professionnelle (MInfScolProf). 9 trimestres (temps partiel) après le BScÉd dans la discipline ou l'équivalent.

Diplôme de technologie éducative (DiplTechÉduc). 6 trimestres (temps partiel) après un premier diplôme universitaire en formation des maîtres ou en sciences de l'éducation.

(2) Formation des maîtres

Baccalauréat en enseignement (enfance inadaptée) (BEI). 6 trimestres après le DEC.

Baccalauréat en enseignement élémentaire (BEE). 6 trimestres après le DEC ou l'équivalent, soit au premier cycle ou deuxième cycle à l'élémentaire.

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) ou baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc). 6 trimestres après le DEC avec majeur dans l'une des disciplines: anglais, français, géographie, histoire, biologie, chimie, mathématiques, physique, sciences religieuses, et mineur en pédagogie pour l'enseignement au secondaire.

CAPES (Certificat d'aptitudes pédagogiques à l'enseignement au secondaire). 2 trimestres après un premier diplôme universitaire dans une discipline enseignée au niveau secondaire.

Maîtrise en enseignement. 3 trimestres après un premier diplôme universitaire en enseignement du français ou des mathématiques, à l'élémentaire.

Sciences appliquées, voir génie

Sciences économiques, voir arts

SCIENCES PURES

Faculté des sciences

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc). 6 trimestres après le DEC ou l'équivalent avec spécialisation en mathématiques, physique, chimie ou biologie. Système coopératif au choix en mathématiques appliquées et en physique, et système coopératif obligatoire en chimie appliquée, et en informatique.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc). 3 trimestres après le BSc dans l'une des disciplines: mathématiques, physique, chimie, biologie. Mémoire.

Maîtrise en chimie appliquée (MChA). 4 trimestres dont 2 de stages, après le BSc ou BScA.

Maîtrise en environnement (MEnv). 4 trimestres après le BSc ou BScA.

Doctorat (PhD). 6 trimestres après la MSc dans la discipline. Thèse.

Sciences religieuses, voir théologie ci-dessous

THÉOLOGIE

Faculté de théologie

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh). 6 trimestres après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

BTh avec majeur en théologie et mineur dans une discipline offerte par la faculté des arts, 6 trimestres après le DEC.

Maîtrise en théologie (MTh). 3 trimestres après le BTh. Mémoire.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA). 3 trimestres à l'été ou 3 sessions après le BTh, dans les options: sciences humaines des religions, ou enseignement religieux. Mémoire.

Maîtrise en pastorale. 3 trimestres à l'été après le BTh, dans les options: pastorale scolaire ou pastorale.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Cours réguliers à temps partiel. Désireuse de répondre à une attente du monde adulte, et

particulièrement des enseignants, l'Université de Sherbrooke offre à temps partiel la plupart de ses programmes réguliers dans les domaines des lettres, des sciences, des sciences de l'éducation et des sciences religieuses ainsi qu'un programme spécial conduisant à un diplôme en administration des affaires. En outre sont offerts des programmes de certificats pouvant aussi, à certaines conditions, conduire à un grade universitaire. On peut obtenir des informations complètes sur ces différents cours en s'adressant à la Direction générale de l'éducation permanente.

PROGRAMMES SPÉCIAUX Prière de se référer à la rubrique "Cours et grades".

INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE Le Centre d'étude des littératures d'expression française (CELEF). Par la publication de thèses, de guides bibliographiques, de dossiers d'œuvres de création d'écrivains francophones, le CELEF a comme objectifs d'étudier et d'encourager la création et la recherche, de faire connaître les auteurs, de recueillir et de communiquer une documentation riche et variée sur les plans culturels et littéraires au sein de la francophonie. Directeur: Léo Brodeur, MA, Dd'U.

Le Centre d'études de la Renaissance. Le centre, qui est conçu comme un organisme interdisciplinaire, rassemble des professeurs qui ont des projets de recherche sur l'époque de la Renaissance et les étudiants, aux niveaux de la maîtrise et du doctorat, qui ont choisi cette période comme spécialisation. Depuis sa fondation, le centre a réussi à rassembler une solide documentation de base qui

permet d'effectuer les recherches pour divers travaux en cours. Directeur: J. Martinez De Bujanda, D3^e cycle.

Le Centre de recherches en aménagement régional (CRAR). Il se veut un exemple concret non seulement de l'intégration de l'université dans son milieu mais de collaboration entre plusieurs disciplines. De création récente, ce centre se propose de contribuer au développement régional des Cantons de l'Est (sans pour cela exclure les études économiques qui se font tant au niveau provincial qu'au niveau fédéral) et pour ce, les directeurs des projets de recherches mettent en commun les subventions qui leur sont accordées. Directeur: Claude Greffard, BA, MSc (Conservation).

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIÉES École de musique Vincent d'Indy, 200, rue Vincent-d'Indy, Montréal (Qué.). Directrice: Soeur Stella Plante, snjm. Fondée 1932. Institution d'enseignement général, concentration: musique. Mixte. Dirigée par les Soeurs des Saints Noms de Jésus et de Marie. Également divers cours de niveau universitaire en musique. Résidence pour filles.

Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean (Qué.). Commandant: Colonel J.A.R. Vandal. Fondé en 1952. Bilingue. Pour hommes. Les études sont poursuivies à l'institution même, cependant à la suite d'une entente récente, les diplômes sont délivrés par l'Université de Sherbrooke.

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DEPARTMENT HEADS Archaeology — R.L. Carlson, BA, MA, PhD. Biological sciences — J.M. Webster, BSc, PhD, ARCS, DIC. Chemistry — E.J. Wells (acting), BSc, MSc, DPhil. Communication studies — D.W. Smythe, AB, PhD. Computing science program — T.D. Sterling, AB, MA, PhD. Criminology — E.A. Fattah, LLL, MA, PhD. Economics and commerce — B. Schoner, BEng, MBA, PhD. English — P.N. Buitenhuis, BA, MA, PhD. Geography — M.C. Roberts, BSc, MA, PhD. History — Phyllis Auty, MA, BLitt. Kinesiology — E.W. Banister, BSc, MPE, PhD, FACSM. Mathematics — N.R. Reilly, BSc, PhD. Modern languages — C.P. Bouton, LèsL, DES, DocteursLettres. Philosophy — L. Resnick, BA, PhD. Physics — A.E. Curzon, BSc, PhD. Political science — E. McWhinney, ScJurD. Psychology — D.L. Krebs, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology and anthropology — I. Whitaker, MA, PhD.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

GENERAL INFORMATION Simon Fraser University is provincial, non-denominational and co-educational. The university is governed by a board of governors and a senate.

BACKGROUND Simon Fraser University was established in 1963 by an act of the legislative assembly of British Columbia, following a report by Dr. J.B. Macdonald which cited the need for another university in the province. The university was planned to complement the existing universities — to provide additional facilities in the areas in which they are most urgently needed without necessary duplication of existing facilities. Two special features of the university are the trimester system and lecture-tutorial method of instruction.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS Subject to the powers of the Universities Council of British Columbia, the management, administration, and control of the property, revenue, business, and affairs of the university are vested in the board, which is composed of 15 members: the chancellor, the president, two faculty members elected by faculty members, eight persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council (2 of whom are from among persons nominated by the alumni association), two students elected by and from the student association, one person elected by and from the full-time employees of the university who are not faculty members. The board appoints all members of staff, academic and administrative, and with approval of senate and the universities council provides for establishment and maintenance of faculties, departments, courses of studies; determines and collects fees to be paid for instruction and all other activities.

SENATE The academic governance of the university including determination of admission requirements of students and provision for and granting of degrees, is vested in the senate, which is composed of the chancellor; the president, who shall be chairman; the academic vice-president; the deans of faculties; the dean of graduate studies; the dean of continuing studies; the chief librarian; twenty-two faculty members; eleven students elected by and from the student association; four persons who are not faculty members, elected by and from convocation; four persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council and such additional members as senate may from time to time determine.

INCOME Total income \$33,637,000 (provincial grant, 79.7%; student fees, 8.8%; gifts, grants and bequests, 5.7%; other, 5.8%).

PUBLICATIONS Undergraduate and graduate calendars are issued each spring to cover fall semester of current year and spring and summer semesters of following year. Undergraduate admissions bulletin, outlining admission procedure and listing university services for new applicants, available upon request. Student newspaper "The Peak" published weekly. "The West Coast Review" — criticism, poetry, prose, drama — published quarterly. "Lambda", a journal of undergraduate science research work, is published several times a year. University News Service publishes a weekly newspaper "SFU Week" and "Comment", a magazine issued 6 times a year.

ACADEMIC YEAR Spring semester: January to April. Summer semester: May to August. Fall semester: September to December.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on a 1,200-acre site atop Burnaby Mountain about 9 miles east of the centre of Vancouver (population of greater Vancouver 1,082,350). Buildings now in operation include the academic quadrangle, the library, the science complex, classroom complex, administration building, university centre building, the gymnasium, and the

theatre. Student services include an academic advice centre, a health service, a counselling service, day-care centres, a reading and study centre, chaplains, cafeterias, athletic and recreational facilities, and an employment service including a Canada Manpower Centre. A resource person is available to acquaint handicapped students with facilities available to them at SFU.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Madge Hogarth House provides single-room accommodation for 65 women while Shell House accommodates 160 students in 20 double and 120 single rooms. The married students' residence has 62 two-bedroom and 148 one-bedroom suites. In addition, the university has a listing service for various types of accommodation within commuting distance.

LIBRARY The library collections consist of more than 500,000 books and approximately 13,000 journals and, along with other information, materials total more than 800,000 items. Very strong collections are available to the undergraduate student in all disciplines taught at the university. The graduate student and scholar are also finding a growing corpus of research literature available to them. Special collections are being developed in contemporary literature and there is growing support for the Canadian studies program of which the Walter N. Sage collection of Canadiana forms the core. Regional area responsibility for Africa and the Middle East is gaining continued strength and reputation. An extensive map collection has been formed, in conjunction with the programs of the department of geography. The education curriculum collection provides school textbooks and other material for the teacher in training. A wide range of Canadian, American, and overseas newspapers has been assembled. A growing collection of tapes is available from the reserve desk.

STUDENT LIFE The university offers a large variety of activities and services for students such as intercollegiate sports, intramural activities, and several sport and recreational clubs. Closed-circuit radio CKSF is located on campus, and is sponsored by the Student Society. Campus services include banking facilities, bookstores and food services. A university centre building was opened in 1972. The centre provides limited food services and lounge facilities including live entertainment for students.

Centre for Communication and the Arts. Workshops: most of the creative and performing arts are represented in the credit-free, non-degree centre where students have the opportunity to work closely with practicing artists in dance, theatre, video, film and music. Resident artists are joined by visiting performers who come to the campus to present workshops and performances. Workshops vary from recreational to pre-professional. For further information regarding workshops, write the workshop coordinator, Centre for Communication and the Arts.

Public events: The centre's program of events encompasses concerts, films, lectures, dance performances, plays, and exhibits produced by resident artists, students, and visiting performers. More than 350 events are presented to over 50,000 people each year. For information outlining centre events, write the SFU Theatre, Centre for Communication and the Arts.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university store on campus supplies text, reference and technical books, stationery, etc. The Student Society operates a book shop which buys and sells used texts and other books on a consignment basis.

STUDENT SOCIETY The Student Society is represented by a 15-member council responsible to the general student assembly.

Students are represented on the university senate by eleven elected members and on the board of governors by two elected members.

GRADING SYSTEM A, B, C, and D: passing grades; F: failure; N: did not write; DEF: deferred examination granted.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION Comprised of graduates of the university and students who have completed the professional development program in education. The Alumni Association publishes and distributes magazine "Afterthoughts" 4 times a year at no charge.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Undergraduate — all scholarships, bursaries and awards are made on the recommendation of the senate committee on scholarships, awards and bursaries and administered by the university financial aid officer. Eligibility for scholarship — applicant must normally be registered in a program of 12 semester hours or more, with high academic standing in previous work. Eligibility for bursary — in order to receive full amount of award, must register in 12 or more hours. Students who register in less than 12 hours or who subsequently drop hours will have their awards prorated. Eligibility for university awards — applicant must have good academic standing and have made substantial contributions to aesthetic, cultural or social development of the university, high school, and/or community life. Eligibility for athletic awards — based on good academic standing and excellence in athletic activity. Loans — B.C. Provincial Assistance Plan — incorporating Canada Student Loans Plan and B.C. Provincial Grant Plan; student emergency loan fund operated by the university for small short term interest-free loans.

Graduate: scholarships awarded by this university, scholarships and fellowships awarded by other institutions and associations, graduate teaching assistantships available; details available from dean of graduate studies. Canada Student Loans Plan also available for eligible applicants.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations for only those courses that require them will normally be held during the last two weeks of the semester.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred once a year at the annual convocation ceremony in May.

FEES AND COSTS Undergraduates — registered for 12 or more semester hours of credit, \$214 per semester; registered for 11 or less semester hours of credit, \$15 per semester hour. Graduates — MA, MA(communcation studies), MA-teaching of French, MA(Ed), MPM, MSc(Ed), MSc, MSc(kinesiology) and PhD following an MA or MSc from another university, \$400 total for first three semesters, and \$20 for each subsequent semester on campus; PhD after obtaining from Simon Fraser University an MA or MSc, \$190 for first semester, and \$20 for each subsequent semester on campus; MBA degree, \$395 each regular semester and \$200 for the fifth semester. For all students: \$13 maximum student activity fee per semester.

Residence per month (subject to change at time of printing): \$75 to \$85 single, double \$65 each. Apartments (including all utilities): one and two bedrooms, \$126 to \$151 per month.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

Applicants from British Columbia: admission from grade 12 (completed in 1967 or later). Graduation in the academic-technical program in any one of the specialties (arts, science,

technical), with a minimum 2.0 average (computed as below) in three subjects, including English 12 and two additional 12-level subjects chosen from science(s) 12, mathematics 12, history 12, geography 12, language(s) 12, English literature 12, geology 12. To compute the average, the following equivalents will be used: A (86% — 100%) = 4; B (73% — 85%) = 3; C+ (67% — 72%) = 2.5; C (60% — 66%) = 2; P (50% — 59%) = 1; F (less than 50%) = 0. Example: English 12 P (1), physics 12 C+ (2.5), French 12 84% (3), average 2.17.

Admission from grade 12 (completed in 1974 or later). Graduation on either the combined studies program or selected studies program (any option), mathematics 11, English 12 and two additional 12-level subjects selected from science(s) 12, mathematics 12, history 12, geography 12, language(s) 12, English literature 12, geology 12 must be included. An average of 2.0 or higher is required. The average will be computed on the three 12-level subjects as specified above.

Credit given for grade XIII and specified regional college courses — students are admitted on transfer from B.C. regional colleges with credit for approved courses. Special provisions exist for entry after grade XI, for entry in May after the grade XII Easter examinations. Enquiries to the director of admissions.

Other Canadian students. Completion of the highest level of high school in the province concerned is required, with an average of at least 65%. No students are admitted from grade XI. Applicants from Quebec must have graduated from an acceptable program at a CEGEP. Applicants from Newfoundland must complete one full year at Memorial University. Credit may be given for second-year CEGEP. Credit is given on a course-by-course basis for subjects comparable to those taught at Simon Fraser. Students should include mathematics, English, and at least two other academic subjects in their final year of secondary schooling.

Foreign students

Standing equivalent to normal requirements for Canadian students. Applicants who have not completed the highest level of high school in their own country will not be admitted. UK and Commonwealth — GCE in five subjects with at least three at A-level, minimum average D (or 4) on A-level subjects, or equivalent. USA — grade 12 high school academic graduation and 30 semester hour (45 quarter hour) credits in acceptable subjects in first year at an accredited university or college with an average of 2.4 or higher, or very high level of performance at high school, CEEB scores recommended. France — baccalauréat (deuxième partie). Germany and Austria — reifezeugnis. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission. Students whose mother tongue is not English must provide evidence of a sufficient knowledge of English to pursue university studies successfully; satisfactory scores (550 or better) on the test of English as a foreign language are acceptable evidence.

Mature students

Applicants aged at least 23 years who are not eligible under any other category who were either: a) born in B.C. or; b) have been resident in B.C. for the six months prior to the proposed date of entry to SFU or; c) have resided in B.C. for a total of five years at some time. The admissions board must be satisfied that the applicant has sufficiently clear objectives in mind and is likely to profit from university studies. Applicants must submit a statement of intent outlining their reasons for applying. Enquiries regarding admission as a mature student should be directed to the director of admissions.

Graduate

For admission to graduate studies, a student must normally have obtained a bachelor's degree with high second-class standing or its equivalent. Applications and enquiries should be directed to the chairman of the department concerned. It is recommended that students apply three months in advance of the semester in which they wish to register.

COURSES AND DEGREES

Since Simon Fraser University operates on a trimester system, programs specify the number of semesters (each 16 weeks long) rather than the number of years.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General degree, a minimum of 120 semester hours, usually taking eight semesters; (b) honors degree, a minimum of 132 semester hours, usually taking eight semesters. Available in anthropology, archaeology, commerce, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, Russian, sociology, and Spanish.

Master of arts (MA). Minimum of 30 semester hours with bachelor's degree with high second-class standing or equivalent. Available in anthropology, archaeology, economics, English, French linguistics, geography, German linguistics, history, linguistics (general, applied, area, and contrastive), philosophy, political science, psychology, Russian linguistics, sociology, Spanish linguistics, and MA in the teaching of French.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Number of courses and semester hours vary subject to the department. Available in anthropology, archaeology, economics, English, French linguistics, geography, German linguistics, history, linguistics (general, applied, area, and contrastive), political science, psychology, Russian linguistics, sociology, and Spanish linguistics.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of arts

Master of business administration (MBA). A six-semester program in commerce, involving 10 courses and a research project. (Evening program: see Extension programs)

COMMUNICATION STUDIES

Faculty of interdisciplinary studies

Interdisciplinary research and teaching centre in the faculty of interdisciplinary studies. The broad goal of this department is to develop the foundations of knowledge, problem-centered approach and personal skills that will enable students to work with contemporary theories and problems of communication and social change. Particular emphasis is placed on relationship between the media (TV, radio, film and print), interpersonal communications and such applied areas as education, government, counselling, telecommunications and community service in the Canadian context.

Bachelor of arts (BA) — students in the general degree program must complete a total of 120 semester hours, and those in the

honors degree program must complete a minimum of 132 semester hours.

Master of arts in communication studies MA(communication studies). A minimum of 21 hours of graduate courses with at least B grades plus an original thesis or an original project.

COMPUTING SCIENCE

Faculty of interdisciplinary studies

Major, minor, and honors degree programs leading to a BSc, a BA relating to humanistic studies or a BA relating to economics and commerce.

CRIMINOLOGY

Faculty of interdisciplinary studies

The university is offering courses leading toward the degree of BA — major in criminology, and is the only university in English-speaking Canada to have an undergraduate program in criminology. Students in the general degree program must complete a minimum of 120 semester hours and those in the honors degree program must complete a minimum of 132 semester hours. The program offers a comprehensive interdisciplinary approach to the subject of criminology and attempts the unification of all aspects of crime by an interdisciplinary and integrated approach. The curriculum is designed so as to help students acquire an in-depth understanding of the complexities of criminal, delinquent, and deviant behaviour and societal reaction to crime and deviance.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). (a) General degree: a minimum of 150 semester hours usually taking 10 semesters, including the three-semester professional development program. (b) Honors degree: a minimum of 162 semester hours usually taking 10 semesters, including the professional development program. Available in all fields of study offering major programs within the faculties of arts, interdisciplinary studies and science as specified by the faculty of education. Minor specialization required in programs offered by the faculty of education.

Master of arts (education) [MA(Education)] and master of science (education) [MSc(Education)]. Minimum of three semester (30 semester hours) with BA or BSc degree with high second-class standing or equivalent, or BEd; additional requirements dependent upon special admission requirements of area in which applicant wishes to pursue studies.

GENERAL STUDIES

Faculty of interdisciplinary studies

Bachelor of general studies (BGS). A non-specialist degree program in the faculties of arts, science, and education. Students are not required to specialize in any subject but must complete a minimum of 15 semester hours in each of the general areas of humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. A minimum of 120 semester hours is required, usually taking eight semesters. Minor specialization in African/Middle East studies, Canadian studies, Latin American studies, and women's studies can be undertaken for credit toward any of the undergraduate degree programs.

KINESIOLOGY

Faculty of interdisciplinary studies

Interdisciplinary program offered by the department of kinesiology. Bachelor of science (kinesiology) [BSc(Kinesiology)] . A general and an honors degree are available; requirements are as for the BSc.

Master of science (kinesiology) [MSc(Kinesiology)]. Minimum of 18 semester hours of courses plus a thesis with a bachelor's degree with a high second-class standing including at least 24 semester hours of appropriate undergraduate science preparation.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). A minimum of 6 semester hours beyond the MSc(Kinesiology) is required plus two seminars and a thesis.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General degree: a minimum of 120 semester hours, usually taking eight semesters; (b) honors degree: a minimum of 132 semester hours, usually taking eight semesters. Available in biochemistry, biological sciences, biophysics, chemical physics, chemistry, mathematical physics, mathematics, and physics.

Master of science (MSc). Minimum of 30 semester hours, made up of various combinations of course work and thesis according to departmental requirements. Bachelor's degree with high second-class standing or equivalent required for entry. Available in biological sciences, chemistry, mathematics, and physics.

Interdisciplinary subject areas available under special arrangements.

Master of pest management (MPM). Requires a total of not less than 35 credit hours of course work, a comprehensive examination at the end of the program, and any additional courses deemed necessary by the supervisory committee.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). The number of courses and semester hours varies, depending on department. Available in all departments listed for MSc. Interdisciplinary subject areas available under special arrangements.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Intercession (May-June), summer session (July-August) — seven-week programs (maximum credit 10 semester hours) directed toward completion of degree requirements and/or up-grading of teaching certificates for teachers, or graduates of the professional development program at Simon Fraser University. Evening classes — undergraduate programs (fall, spring, and summer semesters) — opportunities for students to complete degree requirements in a number of fields. Normal admission and registration procedures apply. Graduate programs — MBA, MA economics, MA education, MSc education. An expanded program of extension studies, including both credit and non-credit course offerings, is currently under development.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE Pestology Centre, biological sciences department; research and professional training in the principles and practice of pest management. The centre has a faculty of 12. Offers a master of pest management degree.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO*

Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1

Telephone: 416-928-2011

Cables and telegrams: University of Toronto, Ontario

Direct general correspondence to the vice-president and provost

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — E.W. Mader MacDonald (Mrs), MD, CM, DPH. President — J.R. Evans, MD, DPhil, FRCP(C), LL.D., DSc. Chairman of the governing council — C.M. Harding, BE, BA. Vice-president and provost — D.A. Chant, BA, MA, PhD, FRES, FRSC. Vice-provosts — J.D. Hamilton, MD, DSc, FRCP(C); M. Israel, BS, MA, PhD; P.P.M. Meincke, BSc, MA, PhD; R. Ross, MBE, MA. Vice-president, research and planning — G.E. Connell, BA, PhD. Assistant vice-president — G.P. Hiebert, BCom, CA. Vice-president, business affairs — A.G. Rankin, BCom, FCA. Vice-president, internal affairs — F. Iacobucci, BCom, LLB, DipIntLaw. Vice-president, external affairs — N.G. James. Special assistant to the president — J.H. Sword, BA, MA, LL.D. Chief librarian — R. Blackburn, BA, MA, BLS, MS, LL.D. Secretary of the governing council — D.S. Claringbold. University ombudsman — E.A. McKee, MA.

Director, office of research administration — T.C. Clark, MA, MSc, PhD. Director, computer centre — J.C. Wilson, BAsC, MSc,

PhD. Director, instructional media centre — L.D. Todgham, BA, MSc. Director of admissions — W. Kent, BA, MA. Director of statistics and records — J.M. Tusiewicz, BSc(Eng), MASc, MBA. Director of student awards — P.S. Phillips, BA, CA. Director of finance — M.E. Dedrick, BCom, MCom. Director of physical plant — W.K. Lye, MBE, CD, BSc, PEng. Director of planning — F.J. Hastie, BSc, PEng. Director of personnel — R.F. Brown, BCom. Director of administrative services — M.A. Malcolm, BA. Director of information systems department — V.H. Mikkelsen. Comptroller — R.G. White, RIA. Co-ordinator, campus services — H.L. Reimer (Miss), BA, BPaed. Director, advisory bureau — D.J. McCulloch, BA, MD, DPsych, FRCP(C). Director of athletics and recreation (men) — A.D. White, BA, MEd. Director of athletics and physical education (women) — A. Hewett (Miss), BEdPE. Director of career counselling and placement centre — R. Frankle (Ms), BA. Director of university health service — G.E. Wodehouse, MC, MD, FRCP(C), MRCP. Director of housing service — S. Mason (Miss), BA. Acting director of international student centre — Elizabeth Paterson (Miss), BA. Warden, Hart House — J.G. Lengellé, MA, PhD. Director, University of Toronto Press — M. Jeanneret, BA, LL.D. Director, department of information services — E. Wilson (Mrs), BA. Director of alumni affairs — E.B.M. Pinnington, BA. Director of private funding — A.M. MacLaren (Mrs), BA, MA. Research assistant to the president — F. Ireland (Mrs), BA.

DEANS AND DIRECTORS OF FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS Deans: Applied science and engineering — B. Etkin, BSc, MASc, DEng, FRSC. Arts and science — R.A. Greene,

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

MA, PhD. Dentistry — G. Nikiforuk, DDS, MS, FRCD(C). Education — J.C. Ricker, MA. Food sciences — G.H. Beaton (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Forestry and landscape architecture — V.J. Nordin, BA, BScF, PhD, RPF. Graduate studies (school of) — A.E. Safarian, BA, PhD. Law — M.L. Friedland, BCom, LLB, PhD. Library science — F.G. Halpenny (Miss), BA, MA, LL.D. Management studies — M.B.E. Clarkson, BA, MA. Medicine — R.B. Holmes, MD, MSc, FRCP(C), FACR. Music — J. Beckwith, MusBac, MusM. Nursing — M.K. King (Miss), BA, BScN, MScN. Pharmacy — W.E. Alexander, BSP, MSc, PhD. Social work — A. Rose, MA, PhD. Directors: Continuing studies (school of) — E.M. Gruetzner, BA. Physical and health education — J.V. Daniel, BPHE, BA, MS, PhD.

CHAIRMEN OF TEACHING DEPARTMENTS Note: for listing of college departments, see separate section at the end of this list.

(Applied science and engineering, faculty of) Chemical engineering and applied chemistry — W.F. Graydon, BASc, MASc, PhD. Civil engineering — G.W. Heinke, BASc, MASc, PhD. Electrical engineering — G.R. Slemon, BASc, MASc, DIC, PhD, DSc. Engineering science — B.P. Stoicheff, BASc, MA, PhD, FRSC. Geological engineering and applied earth science — F.A. Delory, BEng, DIC, MASc, PhD. Industrial engineering — A. Porter, BSc, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Mechanical engineering — W.D. Baines, BSc, MS, PhD. Metallurgy and materials science — C.B. Alcock, BSc, PhD, ARCS, DSc, FRIC, MIMM.

(Arts and science, faculty of) Anthropology — R.B. Drewitt, MA, PhD. Astronomy — D.A. MacRae, BA, AM, PhD, FRSC, FRAS. Botany — J. Dainty, MA, DSc, FRS. Chemistry — K. Yates, BA, MSc, PhD, DPhil. Classics — M.J. O'Brien, MA, PhD. Computer science — J.N.P. Hume, MA, PhD. East Asian studies — W.G. Saywell, BA, MA, PhD. English — M.T. Wilson, MA, PhD. Fine art — F.E. Winter, BA, PhD. French — D.W. Smith, BA, PhD. Geography — J. Spelt, MA, PhD. Geology — D.W. Strangway, BA, MA, PhD, FRAS. Hispanic studies — G.L. Stagg, MBE, MA, AM. History — J.B. Conacher, BA, MA, PhD, FRHS. Interdisciplinary studies — A.M. Wall, AB, PhD. Islamic studies — L.M. Kenny, AB, BD, AM, MA. Italian studies — S.B. Chandler, BA, PhD. Linguistic studies — R. Wardhaugh, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Mathematics — F.V. Atkinson, MA, DPhil, FRSC. Philosophy — D. Gauthier, BA, BPhil, AM, DPhil. Physics — R.L. Armstrong, BA, MA, PhD. Political economy — H.C. Eastman, BA, AM, PhD. Psychology — E. Tulving, BA, MA, PhD. Sanskrit and Indian studies — A.K. Warder, BA, PhD. Slavic languages and literatures — C.H. Bedford, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology — I.M. Zeitlin, AB, MA, PhD. Zoology — D.F. Mettrick, BSc, PhD, DSc.

(Education, faculty of) Art education — J.A.M. Emerson, MA. Business education — G.A. Reid, BCom, BEd, MA, FCCT, MA. Computer studies — L.J. La Fave, BEd, MBA. Counsellor education — C.L. Bedal, BA, MEd. Educational administration — V.K. Gilbert, BSc, MEd. Education media — D.A. Clee, BA, MSc, FRGS. Educational psychology — R.W. Dent (acting), MA, PhD. Elementary education — G.W. Hunt (acting), BA. English — R.J. McMaster, BA, BEd. Geography — W.E. Sager, CD, BA, FAGS. History and social sciences — J.E. Crvickshank, MA. History, philosophy and sociology of education — G.W. Bancroft (acting), BA, MEd, PhD. Home economics — to be appointed. Institute of Child Study — M.F. Grapko (director), MA, PhD. Mathematics — D.L. Mumford, BA. Modern and classical languages — R.J. Jones, BA, MusBac, ARCT. Music — N. Kuzmich (Mrs), MusBac, MA. Physical and health education (men) — J.R. Life, BPHE, MEd. Physical and health education (women) — J.M. Stirling (Miss), BA, DipPHE. Practice teaching (co-ordinators) — R.P.

Baine, MA; R. Cairns, BA. School librarianship — M.B. Scott (Miss), BA, BLS. Science — R.G. Casson, BSc. Technical and industrial arts — T.H.G. Luther, BEd, MA. University of Toronto schools — H.D. Gutteridge (principal), MA.

(Graduate studies, school of) Aerospace science and engineering — J.H. de Leeuw, DiplIng, MS, PhD. Anatomy — J.S. Thompson, BA, MA, MD. Anthropology — R.B. Drewitt, BA, MA, PhD. Architecture — P. Prangnell, DipAA, MArch. Astronomy — D.A. MacRae, BA, AM, PhD, FRSC. Biochemistry — G.R. Williams, BSc, PhD, DSc. Botany — J. Dainty, BA, MA, DSc, FRSE. Chemical engineering — M.E. Charles, BSc, MSc, PhD, FCIP, PEng. Chemistry — K. Yates, MSc, PhD, PhilM. Civil engineering — G.W. Heinke, BASc, MASc, PhD. Classical studies — J.M. Rist, MA. Clinical biochemistry — A.G. Gornall, BA, PhD, FRSC. Community health — J.E.F. Hastings, MD, DPH, CRCP(C), FRCP(C), FAPHA. Computer science — J.N.P. Hume, MA, PhD. Dentistry — G.S. Beagrie, LDS, FDS, RCS, DDS, FRCD(C). East Asian studies — W.G.G. Saywell, BA, MA, PhD. Educational theory — C. Beck, BEd, BA, PhD. Electrical engineering — G.R. Slemon, MASc, PhD, DIC, DSc. English — H.R. MacCallum, BA, MA, PhD. Forestry — V.J. Nordin, BA, BScF, PhD, RPF. French — H.G. Schogt, MA(French), MA(Russian), PhD. Geography — J. Spelt, MA, PhD. Geology — D.W. Strangway, BA, MA, PhD, FRAS. German — E. Catholy, PhD. Hispanic studies — G.L. Stagg, MBE, MA, AM. History — J.B. Conacher, BA, MA, PhD, FRHS. History of art — F.E. Winter, BA, PhD. Industrial engineering — B. Bernholtz, BA, MA, PhD. Islamic studies — L.M. Kenny, AB, BD, MA. Italian studies — S.B. Chandler, BA, PhD. Law — M.L. Friedland, BCom, LLB, PhD. Library science — F.G. Halpenny (Miss), BA, MA, LL.D. Linguistic studies — R. Wardhaugh, BA, MA, BEd, PhD. Management studies — M.B.E. Clarkson, BA, MA. Mathematics — F.V. Atkinson, MA, DPhil, FRSC, FRSE. Mechanical engineering — W.D. Baines, BSc, MS, PhD. Medical biophysics — G.F. Whitmore, BA, MA, PhD. Metallurgy and materials science — C.B. Alcock, BSc, PhD, DSc, ARCS, FRIC, MIMM. Microbiology and parasitology — R. Sheinin (acting), BSc, PhD. Museology — W.H. Bayley, BA, MA. Music — L. Klein, BA, MS, PhD. Near Eastern studies — J.W. Wevers, BA, ThB, ThD. Nursing — H.M. Carpenter (Miss), BS, MPH, EdD. Nutrition and food science — G.H. Beaton, BA, MA, PhD. Pathology — E. Barber, MD, PhD, FRCP. Pharmacology — W. Kalow, MD. Pharmacy — G.R. Duncan, BScPhm, DPhil. Philosophy — D.P. Gauthier, BA, AM, BPhil, DPhil. Physics — R.L. Armstrong, MA, PhD. Physiology — J.T. Murphy, MD, PhD. Political economy — H.C. Eastman, BA, AM, PhD. Psychology — E. Tulving, MA, PhD. Sanskrit and Indian studies — A.K. Warder, BA, PhD. Slavic studies — C.H. Bedford, BA, MA, PhD. Social work — A. Rose, MA, PhD. Sociology — I.M. Zeitlin, AB, MA, PhD. Surgery — D.R. Wilson, MD, FRCS(C). Urban and regional planning — A. Waterhouse, BA, DipTRP, MScPIdr(Ing). Zoology — D.F. Mettrick, BSc, PhD.

(Medicine, faculty of) Anaesthesia — R.A. Gordon, DA(EngandAMBd), FACA, FFARCS, FRCP(C), BSc, MD. Anatomy — J.S. Thompson, BA, MA, MD. Art as applied to medicine — N. Joy, ArtDipl. Banting and Best department of medical research — I.B. Fritz, DDS, PhD. Behavioural science — R.F. Badgley, BA, MA, PhD. Biochemistry — G.R. Williams, BSc, PhD, DSc. Clinical biochemistry — A.G. Gornall, BA, PhD. Family and community medicine — F.B. Fallis, BA, MD, FCFP, CCFP. Health administration — J.E.F. Hastings (acting), MD, DPH, FRCP(C), FAPHA. Medical biophysics — G.F. Whitmore, BA, MA, PhD. Medical genetics — L. Siminovich, BSc, PhD, FRSC. Medical microbiology — N.A. Hinton, MD, CM, MSc, CRCP(C), DipBacter. Medicine — D.H. Hollenberg, BSc(Med),

MD, FRCP(C). Microbiology and parasitology — R. Sheinin (acting), BA, MA, PhD, FNCL. Nutrition and food science — G.H. Beaton, BA, MA, PhD. Obstetrics and gynaecology — J.L. Harkins, MD, FRCS(C), FACOG. Ophthalmology — J.C. McCulloch, MD, FRCS(C). Otolaryngology — D.P. Bryce, MD, FRCS(C), FACS, ABOL. Paediatrics — H.W. Bain, MD, FRCP(C), FAAP. Pathology — E. Barber, MD, PhD. Pharmacology — W. Kalow, MD. Physiology — J.T. Murphy, BA, MD, PhD. Preventive medicine and biostatistics — R.W. Osborn (acting), AB, PhD. Psychiatry — F.H. Lowy, BA, MD, CM, FRCS(C). Radiology — E.L. Lansdown, BSc(M), MD, FRCP(C). Rehabilitation medicine — J.S. Crawford, MD, LMCC, FRCP(C). Surgery — D.R. Wilson, BA, MD, FRCS(C).

(Music, faculty of) History and literature of music — R.M. Maniates (Miss), BA, MA, PhD. Music education — C. Heffernan, MusBac, MM, PhD. Performance — E. Schabas, BS, MA. Theory and composition — G. Ciamaga, MFA.

(Nursing, faculty of) Graduate program in nursing — H.M. Carpenter (Miss), BS, MPH, EdD.

Note: the following teaching divisions of the university are not organized on a departmental basis, although most of these provide graduate teaching departments in the school of graduate studies: faculty of dentistry; faculty of forestry; faculty of law; faculty of library science; faculty of management studies; faculty of pharmacy; school of physical and health education. Erindale and Scarborough Colleges are not organized on a departmental basis. (See separate section under these colleges.)

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Toronto is under provincial control and is co-educational and non-denominational. It is federated with the Universities of Victoria and of Trinity and St. Michael's Colleges (see separate entries). Federation is confined to the faculty of arts and science in the university. Income is derived mainly from public sources.

BACKGROUND The University of Toronto was founded in 1827 by royal charter as King's College at York, the state university of the province of Upper Canada, in close connection with the Church of England. It was not until 1843 that the work of instruction began at King's College. The first degrees were granted in 1844. In 1849, King's College was secularized, removed entirely from its connection with the Church of England, and its name changed to the University of Toronto. The Church of England in 1851 founded its own University of Trinity College. Some other denominations had already established colleges. Victoria had been founded by the Methodists in 1841. In 1852, the Basilian order established St. Michael's College.

In 1853, a further change was made in the University of Toronto through the creation of University College to which was given the entire work of instruction, the university itself becoming merely a legislative and examining body. In the early eighties, representatives of the other colleges entered into negotiations for a scheme of federation, which was embodied in an act of the Ontario legislature in 1887. In 1905, the Ontario government appointed a commission to investigate and recommend action in regard to the university. The University of Toronto Act of 1906 laid the foundation of the constitution of the university until 1971.

In the period 1968-71, the entire governmental structure of the university came under careful examination by the university. As a result, proposals for change were made to the legislature of Ontario, resulting in the University of Toronto Act 1971, which repealed all previous acts relating to the University of Toronto.

The present authority is that given by the University of Toronto Act 1971, providing for the government of the university by a unicameral body known as a governing council.

GOVERNING COUNCIL The overall governance of the university rests with the governing council which directs university policy. The governing council is composed of the chancellor and the president, who are ex-officio members; two members appointed by the president from among the officers of the university, its federated universities, federated colleges, and affiliated colleges; sixteen members, none of whom are students, members of the administrative staff or members of the teaching staff, appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council; twelve members elected by the teaching staff from among the teaching staff; eight members, four of whom are elected by and from among the full-time undergraduate students, two of whom are elected by and from among the graduate students, and two of whom are elected by and from among the part-time undergraduate students; two members elected by the administrative staff from among the administrative staff; and eight members who are not students or members of the teaching staff or the administrative staff elected by the alumni from among the alumni.

In view of the size and complexity of the university and the extensive duties of the governing council, it has delegated many of its review functions to standing committees. In addition to an Executive Committee, established by provincial statute, the council has established an Academic Affairs Committee, a Business Affairs Committee, an External Affairs Committee, an Internal Affairs Committee, and a Planning and Resources Committee. Members of the governing council sit on these committees, and a number of individuals not members of council also sit on certain of them. The governing council has delegated to its standing committees certain decision-making authority on policy matters within their general areas of responsibility, reserving major policy decisions to itself.

INCOME (1974-75) Total operating income (not including federated universities or such related organizations as the Royal Conservatory of Music, University of Toronto Press, etc.) — \$181,916,439 (government grants, 67.7%; student academic fees, 11.1%; gifts and grants for assisted research, 13.8%; endowed income, .4%; other sources, 7%). Capital income — a) government grants for repayment of principal of capital debentures, \$2,457,030; b) other capital income, \$1,660,896.

PUBLICATIONS The following schools, faculties, colleges, and institutes publish calendars. Undergraduate: faculty of arts and science; faculty of applied science and engineering; faculty of architecture; faculty of dentistry; division of dental hygiene; faculty of education; school of continuing studies; faculty of forestry; faculty of law; faculty of management studies; faculty of medicine; division of rehabilitation medicine; faculty of music; faculty of nursing; faculty of pharmacy; school of physical and health education; Erindale College; Scarborough College.

Graduate: faculty of management studies; Institute of Child Study; postgraduate dental education; faculty of library science; faculty of social work; school of graduate studies; Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

Brochures — undergraduate admission handbook (to be obtained from the office of admissions); admission awards (to be obtained from the office of student awards).

Colleges — Emmanuel College; Erindale College; Innis College; Knox College; Massey College; New College; St. Michael's College; Scarborough College; Trinity College; University College; Victoria College; Woodsworth College; Wycliffe College.

In addition, there are many bulletins and brochures published by the faculties, departments, centres and institutes of the university. Publications also include the U of T Bulletin, The Graduate and (annually) the President's Report.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Generally speaking, final examinations are held in university courses, but the practice varies among faculties. Supplemental and deferred examinations are also permitted in some teaching divisions. Individual faculty calendars should be consulted for information about examination practices.

GRADUATION Convocations are held twice a year, in the spring and in the fall. Degrees, diplomas, etc., approved by the governing council, are conferred at these convocations by the chancellor of the university. Honorary degrees are also conferred at these ceremonies.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer day session: early July to mid-August. Summer evening session: mid-May to mid-August. The above is the general pattern, but there are variations in different faculties (individual calendars should be consulted).

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The St. George Campus of the university is in the heart of metropolitan Toronto (population 2,175,000). Four of the city's principal north-south arteries bound or cut through this campus. The Scarborough Campus of the university lies 20 miles to the east and the Erindale Campus is 20 miles to the west of the St. George Campus. Elsewhere are many university properties, including the faculty of dentistry building in the downtown hospital district, the university forest of 20,000 acres far to the north of the city, the university survey camp, and the David Dunlap Observatory.

There are special facilities for teaching, clinical investigation, and medical research in the new medical sciences building, the Banting Institute, the C.H. Best Institute (1 Spadina Crescent), and in the ten affiliated teaching hospitals. Other special research facilities on the St. George Campus include a linear accelerator, a low-power nuclear reactor (Slowpoke), a university computer centre which maintains an IBM 370-165, a 360-65 for interactive computing and a 360-44 for the Computer Systems Research Group. In addition to well equipped departments embracing most areas of research, the university maintains a series of research centres including a systems building centre, a centre for criminology, a centre for urban and community studies, and an institute for aerospace studies. Off campus are the David Dunlap Observatory for research in astronomy and a 24" telescope at Cerro Las Campanas in Chile, air cushion research and sonic boom facilities at the Institute for Aerospace Studies, and a geomagnetic laboratory at Erindale. The university holds a large development grant from NRC for research in earth sciences and a program grant from the Canada Council for archaeological research in the Northern Yukon. The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration has transferred the entire equipment of its laboratory in Houston, Texas, to be set up in a new geophysics laboratory at Erindale College.

STUDENT RESIDENCES In addition to residence accommodation provided by the federated universities and colleges (699 places for men, 736 for women), there is a variety of residence accommodation on the three university campuses.

Erindale and Scarborough each has town-house accommodation for 250 male and female students. On the St. George Campus, seven residences provide accommodation on the following basis: 481 men only, 385 women only, 735 co-educational places (of which 281 are in a graduate student residence). A married student housing complex of 710 units, built by the Ontario Student Housing Corporation, is located in two apartment towers within walking distance of the St. George Campus.

LIBRARIES The university's library system consists of more than fifty libraries containing more than four million volumes and growing at a rate of more than 200,000 items a year. Included in these figures are 26,000 current serial titles, about 8,000 manuscript titles, 112,000 maps, 1,000,000 microtexts and 307,000 other non-book items. The system's headquarters are in the John P. Robarts Research Library, where a campus union catalogue is maintained. The Robarts Library contains the university's central collections and services in the humanities and social sciences. It was opened during the summer of 1973. The fourteen-storey triangular structure has an ultimate stack capacity of 4.7 million volumes and has more than 3,500 study-places, including nearly 700 private carrels. There are several other units which are wholly administered within the central university library budget: the largest of these are the Science and Medicine Library, the Engineering Library, the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, and the Sigmund Samuel Library which contains the principal collection of duplicate copies.

In addition there are libraries of a number of faculties, departments and institutes for which material is bought and catalogued centrally, and a number of libraries which do their own buying and cataloguing. Among the latter are the libraries of Scarborough and Erindale colleges, the faculties of law and education and library science, the federated colleges, and related institutions such as the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. The Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library has special collections in Anglo-Irish literature from the 1890's to the present (especially W.B. Yeats); Fisher Shakespeare and Hollar collections; a history of science and medicine collection; a Darwin collection; the library of the Reverend James Forbes, an English non-conformist; a Hobbes collection; a John Locke collection; a J.-J. Rousseau collection; more than 3,000 17th-19th century Italian libretti; more than 700 16th and 17th century Italian plays; a Petronius collection; a Spanish literature collection including more than 700 comedias sueltas; and a growing collection of manuscripts of Canadian authors including Earle Birney, A.J.M. Smith, Ernest Buckler, Margaret Atwood, and Leonard Cohen.

STUDENT SERVICES Services provided for students include a health service (fee of \$12 included in incidental fees), a career counselling and placement service, a housing service, an advisory bureau, bookstores (no student discounts, but credit facilities are available), and athletic facilities. Hart House provides facilities for men and women for recreation, reading, sports, debate, music and arts, as well as a variety of food services. The International Student Centre offers services to Canadian and foreign students and houses CUSO, WUSC, and CIDA offices.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS The Students' Administrative Council (SAC) represents the full-time undergraduates on the three campuses. Each year, these students elect a president, 2 vice-presidents, and 55 representatives from 21 colleges and professional faculties. Support for SAC projects comes from a compulsory fee paid by all full-time undergraduate students. SAC publishes a newspaper, The Varsity, funds Radio Varsity, and has five permanent commissions which co-ordinate a variety of student services. SAC also presents the views of the full-

time undergraduate students on university-wide issues. The Association for Part-Time Undergraduate Students (APUS) represents all part-time undergraduate students and receives support for its projects from a compulsory fee paid by all part-time undergraduates. The Graduate Students' Union represents all graduate students, publishes *The Grad Post*, and receives support for its projects from a compulsory fee paid by all graduate students. There are in addition student councils or societies in most of the colleges, faculties and schools, as well as a number of clubs and organizations which focus on a particular activity or interest.

GRADING SYSTEM Faculty of arts and science — A: 80-100%; B: 70-79%; C: 60-69%; D: 50-59%; fail: below 50%. A final average of B+ (77-79%) may also be awarded. Generally speaking, a candidate requires 50% in a subject to pass. The grading systems used by other faculties and schools vary; the individual calendars should be consulted.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Awards and financial assistance are available from the university, government, and many "outside" agencies. The university and its colleges provide scholarships at admission (only a very small number of which are open to students from outside the province), in-course scholarships and bursaries in the higher years, and fellowships for graduates. Some loans are also available under special circumstances. For further information, consult "Admission Awards", an annual publication available at all secondary schools in the province or on request from the office of student awards, and the various college, faculty, and school calendars; or contact the office of student awards (admission and undergraduate awards) or the school of graduate studies (graduate awards). The provincial government offers scholarships to students entering from grade 13, graduate fellowships, and in co-operation with the federal government, a loan/grant scheme (based on need alone) for Ontario residents.

FEES AND COSTS The following include academic and compulsory incidental fees for male students in their first year. Women may pay slightly less, in some instances. Applied science and engineering, \$834.50; architecture, \$834.50; arts and science, \$627.50-\$664.50; child study, \$574.50; faculty of education, \$657.50; dentistry, \$1,494.50; food sciences, \$646.50; forestry, \$673.50; law, \$679.50; medicine, \$901.50; music, \$665.50; nursing, \$606.50-\$651.50; pharmacy, \$672.50; physical and health education, \$696.50; rehabilitation medicine, \$665.50; social work, \$659.50.

Diploma courses: community health (formerly hygiene), \$446-737; dentistry, \$600; forestry, \$650; management studies, \$644.50; postgraduate medicine, \$235-\$390; social work, \$654.50.

Special and part-time: arts and science, \$123; child study, \$92.50; graduate school, \$89.75-\$170.75; law, \$115; management studies, \$71; pharmacy, \$115; social work, \$115.

Residence fees: Devonshire house, room only, \$733 for 227 day term; University College, Sir Daniel Wilson residence and Whitney hall, room and full board, \$1,350 for 227 day term (14 meals per week), for 224 day term, room and partial board, \$1,169 for 227 day term (250 meals); New College, Wilson hall and Wetmore hall, room and full board, \$1,375 for 227 day term (19 meals per week) for 210 day term, room and partial board, \$1,170 for 227 day term (250 meals) and \$1,260 for 227 day term (325 meals); Innis College (651 Spadina), single room and board, \$1,261 for 227 day term; double room and board, \$1,211 for 227 day term; St. George graduate student residence (monthly), single

room only, \$103; single room only with bath, \$104; double room only, \$72; large single room only, \$144. Erindale College double \$600/term; single \$650/term. Scarborough College double \$615/term; \$660 standard single; \$675 large single.

Married student apartments. Bachelor suite *\$150-\$156 per month. One-bedroom suite *\$177-\$193 per month. Two-bedroom suite *\$214-\$222 per month. *Note: twelve-month lease starting 1st September required.

Incidental residence council fees are included in the above rates; Devonshire house, \$6; University College residences, \$4; New College residences, \$5.

All fees and costs are subject to change without notice.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate degree courses

1. Completion of secondary school studies, including a full program of academic work at the Ontario grade 13 level, or its equivalent. Candidates are asked to include in their grade 13 program at least two of: English, French or another language, mathematics, science. No minimum mark or percentage is prescribed for admission to the university, but because of the pressure of applications and the nature of the university courses, it is likely that a student will require a school average above 60% in order to be considered for selection.

2. The following certificates are usually accepted as equivalent to Ontario grade 13 although individual subjects cannot always be equated. Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan — grade 12. Newfoundland — first-year Memorial University. Prince Edward Island — first-year University of Prince Edward Island. Quebec — CEGEP I or equivalent.

3. Specific requirements. Arts and science — for individual course prerequisites, see calendar. Applied science and engineering — relations and functions, calculus, algebra, physics, chemistry, plus options. Architecture — relations and functions, calculus, English, plus options. Forestry — relations and functions, calculus, chemistry, plus options. Landscape architecture — grade 12 mathematics or grade 13 mathematics (relations and functions, calculus) and grade 12 or grade 13 English, plus options. Music — practical and theoretical courses in music, plus mandatory audition. Music performance — grade 12 Ontario or equivalent, plus mandatory audition. Nursing — chemistry plus options. Pharmacy — relations and functions, calculus, chemistry, physics plus options.

Note: late in 1973 the governing council of the university made a decision to phase out the faculty of food sciences, effective in 1975. The university plans to develop programs in household science and in nutrition and food chemistry. However, the nature of these programs has not yet been determined. Interested candidates should write to the office of admissions for details of the new programs.

Students with normal university entrance requirements from grade 13 are eligible for admission to the following professional faculties and schools: faculty of applied science and engineering; department of architecture, faculty of forestry and landscape architecture; faculty of music; faculty of nursing; faculty of pharmacy; and the school of physical and health education.

Students who have completed successfully a minimum of one academic year in an acceptable program at a level beyond grade 13 will be considered for admission to the doctor of dental surgery program and the degree programs in physical and occupational therapy in the faculty of medicine.

Both the faculty of law and the faculty of medicine require a minimum of two years in an academic program beyond the grade 13 level.

Foreign students

1. Certificates equivalent to Ontario grade 13 in appropriate subjects. CEEB scores recommended. USA, Central and South America — first-year accredited university (normally 30 semester hours) standing in appropriate subjects. Excellent students with high school academic diploma and CEEB advanced placement scores will be considered. UK, West Indies, East and West Africa, Hong Kong — GCE, HSC or University of Hong Kong matriculation in five appropriate subjects including two at A-level or in four appropriate subjects including three at A-level; three A-level subjects are required for arts and science. India, Pakistan and Bangladesh — bachelor's degree with high standing. Japan, Korea, Taiwan — first-year accredited university standing in appropriate subjects. Philippines — second-year accredited university standing in appropriate subjects. Europe and Commonwealth — final-year secondary school graduation (maturity) certificate. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

2. In addition to meeting the academic requirements outlined above, candidates whose mother tongue is not English may be required to meet an appropriate standard in a recognized test of English facility such as the University of Michigan English language test, the certificate of proficiency in English issued by the University of Cambridge or the test of English as a foreign language (T.O.E.F.L.).

Non-matriculants (mature students)

An applicant who is at least 21 years of age, but who has never attempted an Ontario grade 13 program, or its equivalent, and who has been a resident of Ontario for at least one year, will be considered for admission to arts and science upon the completion with high standing of one of the pre-university courses offered by Woodsworth College. As the successful completion of a pre-university course does not in itself ensure selection, a candidate who wishes to apply as a non-matriculant should consult the office of admission about his/her eligibility before enrolling in one of the pre-university courses. Degree courses with scientific content such as those offered by professional faculties often have additional requirements. Detailed information may be obtained from the office of admissions.

Date for receipt of applications to undergraduate degree courses

Canadian and foreign students — final date for receipt of applications for regular full-time studies in professional faculties is May 1. Final date for receipt of applications for regular full-time studies in arts and science is June 1. Other undergraduate certificate and diploma courses. The faculties of education, music, nursing, and Woodsworth College offer certificate and diploma courses open to candidates without a first degree (see sections under “Courses and degrees” and “Extension programs”). For further information about admission to these courses, the individual faculty calendars should be consulted.

Graduate divisions

School of graduate studies. Students wishing to enrol in the school of graduate studies must normally have a four-year University of Toronto bachelor's degree with at least B standing or its equivalent from this or another approved university. Facility in the English language must be established by all applicants from universities outside Canada whose native language is not English. This must be done before arrival on this campus.

Date for receipt of applications to the school of graduate studies

Admission places will be assigned on the basis of applications that have been received by March 15 (some departments have an earlier deadline). In some departments, places may remain after these assignments have been made. In such cases, applications may be considered after March 15. In order to be considered for a University of Toronto open fellowship, admission applications must be received by February 1. For further details, see section “Courses and degrees” below and calendar of school of graduate studies.

Other graduate divisions. The faculties of architecture, dentistry, education, medicine and social work, and the division of extension offer degree, diploma and certificate courses which are normally open only to candidates possessing a first degree. For further details, see “Courses and degrees” below and calendars of the above divisions.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARCHITECTURE

Department of architecture

Bachelor of architecture (BArch). Five years from senior matriculation.

School of graduate studies

Master of architecture (MArch). At least one year after BArch or BASc.

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). Three or four years after obtaining Ontario grade 13, or equivalent senior matriculation standing. The program enables each student in full-time attendance in one of the eight colleges of the faculty of arts and science to devise his/her own program by combining together courses chosen to fit the student's interests. Certain programs are suggested for those who desire a degree of specialization, but one could not list all the variants that are possible within a given program to achieve special emphasis in a particular aspect of the subject. Subjects offered include anthropology, cinema, classics (Greek, Latin, Greek and Roman history, Greek and Latin literature in translation), criminology, East Asian studies (Chinese, Japanese), economics, English, ethics, fine art, French, geography, German, Hispanic studies (Spanish, Portuguese), history, history and philosophy of science, interdisciplinary courses, Islamic studies (Arabic, Persian, Turkish), Italian, linguistics, mathematics, music, Near Eastern studies (Hebrew, Aramaic-Syriac, Syriac, Egyptian, Hellenistic Greek), philosophy, physical and health education, political science, psychology, religious studies, Sanskrit and Indian studies, Slavic languages and literatures (Russian, Czech, Polish, Serbo-Croatian, Ukrainian), and sociology.

School of graduate studies

Diploma in development studies. One-year program in economics and public administration.

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from four-year BA. Available in anthropology, classical studies, comparative literature, criminology, drama, East Asian studies, economic history, economics, educational theory, English, French language and literature, geography, Germanic languages and literature, Hispanic studies, history, history and philosophy of science and technology, history of art, Islamic studies, Italian studies, linguistics, medieval studies, musicology, Near Eastern studies, philosophy, political science, psychology, public administration, Sanskrit and Indian studies, Slavic languages and literatures, and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA (available in the same departments as MA except in criminology and public administration).

Conjoint master of arts and diploma in Russian and East European studies. At least two years from four-year BA. Available in economics, geography, history, political science, Slavic languages and literatures, and sociology.

Master of philosophy (PhilM). Open to graduates in arts of this or another recognized university by pursuing an advanced course of study for at least two years under the direction of one department. Applicants holding an MA from another university may apply for a program of 12 months of continuous residence. Available in anthropology, classical studies, drama, East Asian studies, economics, English, French language and literature, geography, Germanic languages and literature, Hispanic studies, history of art, Islamic studies, Italian studies, Near Eastern studies, philosophy, political science, Sanskrit and Indian studies, Slavic languages and literatures, and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Available in almost any subject in which a master's degree is available.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). Four years from Ontario grade 13 or equivalent standing. Available in commerce and finance.

Faculty of management studies

Diploma in business administration (DipBusAdmin). One year from a first degree.

School of graduate studies

Master in business administration (MBA). Two years from a first degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from the MBA.

COMMUNITY HEALTH

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from four-year BSc.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in biometrics, environmental health and applied physiology, epidemiology, health administration, preventive medicine.

COMPUTING AND DATA PROCESSING

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Graduates of degree courses with substantial background in computer science will be admitted to a one-year program.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc.

DENTISTRY

Faculty of dentistry

Diploma in dental hygiene (DipDentHyg). Two years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in dentistry (BScD). At least one year from the second dental year; i.e., at least four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in dentistry (anaesthesiology) [BScD(Anaes)]. At least one year from the second dental year, i.e., at least four years from senior matriculation.

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS). Four years from the one pre-professional year beyond senior matriculation; i.e., five years from senior matriculation.

Diploma in dental public health (DDPH). At least one year from DDS degree.

Diplomas in oral surgery and anaesthesia; diploma in oral pathology [(DipOralSurg; DipOralPath)]. At least 36 months (in a period of three calendar years) from DDS degree.

Diplomas in orthodontics, paedodontics, periodontics (DipOrthodont, DipPaedodont, DipPeriodont). At least 24 months (in a period of two calendar years) from DDS degree.

School of graduate studies

Master of science in dentistry (MScD). At least two academic years of study in some primary or clinical laboratory of the University of Toronto; dental graduates who hold the BScD of this university or who have completed one of the postgraduate diploma courses in the faculty of dentistry may be granted credit for one year. A combined degree and clinical program is offered in several of the clinical subjects. The minimum time requirement is three years.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from DDS degree.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

A one-year teacher training program (after an acceptable undergraduate academic degree) leading to a bachelor of education degree (BEd) awarded by the university and the

interim high school assistant's certificates, types B and A, granted by the Ontario Ministry of Education. For qualified tradesmen, there is a one-year program leading to vocational certificates, types A and B, and occupational certificates, types A and B, and for persons holding a basic teaching certificate, a one-year program leading to a certificate in industrial arts. A two-year program leading to a diploma in child study is offered to university graduates at the Institute of Child Study. A number of additional and special certificate programs are offered, generally in the summer, for qualified elementary and secondary teachers.

School of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from four-year BA degree in a field closely related to the intended area of specialization. Available in educational theory.

Master of education (MEd). At least one year from bachelor's degree, one year's teacher training and one year's teaching experience required.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA in educational theory. Available in educational theory.

Doctor of education (EdD). At least one year after the master's degree in educational theory.

ENGINEERING, APPLIED SCIENCE

Faculty of applied science and engineering

Bachelor of applied science (BASc). Four years from senior matriculation. Courses offered: chemical engineering and applied chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, geological engineering and applied earth science, industrial and mechanical engineering, engineering science, and metallurgy and materials science.

School of graduate studies

Master of applied science (MASc). At least one year from BASc or BSc in science or applied mathematics. Available in aerospace science and engineering, chemical (including nuclear) engineering, civil, electrical, industrial, and mechanical engineering, geology, and metallurgy and materials science.

Master of engineering (MEng). No general residence requirement. Available in the same departments as MASc.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc or MASc. Available in the same departments as MASc.

FOOD SCIENCES

Faculty of food sciences

Bachelor of science (food sciences) [BSc(FoodSci)]. Four years from senior matriculation. After a first common year, students may specialize in community development, food chemistry, nutrition and dietetics, or textiles, or by choosing options from each area, in a general professional program. Until July 1976.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from BSc(FoodSci) or equivalent.

FORESTRY

Faculty of forestry and landscape architecture

Bachelor of science in forestry (BScF). Four years from senior matriculation.

School of graduate studies

Master of science in forestry (MScF). At least one year from BScF degree or a bachelor's degree in a related field. Available in economics, management science and policy; fire science; forest ecology; harvesting and production of timber; land use planning; mensuration; pathology; recreation planning and water resources; resource management; soils and silviculture; tree physiology and genetics; urban forestry; wildlife management; and wood science and forest products.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Under a special committee, at least two years from master's degree.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Faculty of forestry and landscape architecture

Bachelor of landscape architecture (BLA). Four years from senior matriculation.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from at least two years' academic study beyond senior matriculation; i.e., at least five years from senior matriculation.

School of graduate studies

Master of laws (LLM). At least one year from LLB degree.

Doctor juris (DJur). At least one year from LLM degree.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

School of graduate studies

Master of library science (MLS). Two years from bachelor's degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MLS degree. Available in library science.

Management studies, see commerce

MEDICINE

Faculty of medicine

Bachelor of science (occupational therapy) [BSc(OT)]. Four years following Ontario grade 13. Requirements: first year of arts and science, U of T or equivalent.

Bachelor of science (physical therapy) [BSc(PT)]. Four years following Ontario grade 13. Requirements: first year of arts and science, U of T or equivalent.

Certificate in teaching of physical or occupational therapy [(TchrCertPhysTher); (TchrCertOccTher)]. Two-year course open to graduates in physical or occupational therapy, who have spent at least three years in practice.

Bachelor of science (art as applied to medicine) [BSc(AAM)]. Senior matriculation plus two and a half years formal post-secondary training in art, plus three year course.

Doctor of medicine (MD). Four years from second year in arts and science, U of T, or from BA or BSc degree.

Diploma in speech pathology (DipSpeechPath). Two years from a bachelor's degree.

Diploma in nutrition (DipNutrit). One year from an undergraduate degree.

Certificate in public health (CPH). One year from an arts or science degree.

Diploma in hospital administration (DipHA). Two years from an undergraduate degree.

Diploma in public health (DPH). One year from MD degree.

Diploma in epidemiology and community health (DipEandCH). One year from MD degree, or acceptable equivalent degree.

Diploma in industrial health (DIH). One year from MD degree.

Diploma in bacteriology (DipBact). One year from a degree in agriculture, arts or science, dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, or veterinary medicine.

Diploma in therapeutic radiology (DMRT). Two years from at least one year's internship; i.e., three years from MD degree.

Diploma in diagnostic radiology (DMRD). Two years from at least one year's internship; i.e. three years from MD degree.

Diploma in psychiatry (DPsych). Three years from at least one year's internship, or three years including a straight internship in psychiatry at a teaching hospital; i.e., three years from an MD degree.

Diploma in anaesthesia (DipAnaes). Three years from at least one year's internship; i.e., four years from MD degree.

Diploma in ophthalmology (DipOphthSc). Three years following two years' postgraduate education after MD degree.

Diploma in clinical chemistry (DCIChem). Two years from PhD, or MD with adequate science background.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from MD degree or from four-year BSc. Available in anatomy, biochemistry, clinical biochemistry, environmental health (and applied physiology), epidemiology and biometrics, health administration, immunology, medical biophysics, medical science, microbiology, bacteriology and virology, nutrition (basic or community-oriented), parasitology, pathology, pharmacology, physiology, preventive medicine, and Banting and Best research.

Master of surgery (MS). At least one year, after elapse of five years since graduation in medicine. Candidate must submit a thesis based on investigation undertaken in one of the teaching hospitals at the University of Toronto or in a department of the University of Toronto. Program must be completed within two years of first registration.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from MD degree or two years from MSc degree. Available in same departments as MSc.

MUSEOLOGY

School of graduate studies

Master of museology (MMuseol). Fifteen-month program from the four-year BA. This program consists of two summers plus one academic session. It is a joint program offered by the university and the Royal Ontario Museum.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of music

Artist diploma (ArtDipMus). Three years from four-year high school course and audition in performance, theory tests and interview.

Licentiate diploma (LicDipMus). Three years from four-year high school course and audition in performance, theory tests and interview.

Bachelor of music in performance (MusBac). Four years from four-year high school course and audition in performance, theory tests and interview.

Diploma in operatic performance. Two years from ArtDipMus or equivalent, and audition in performance.

Bachelor of music (MusBac). Four years from senior matriculation. Candidates must take an audition and interview and pass theory tests. Available in the major areas of history and literature of music, composition, and music education.

School of graduate studies

Master of music (MusM). One year from honors MusBac; two years from general MusBac. Available in composition, music education, and in performance and literature.

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from a four-year BA specialist program in music or bachelor of music program with major concentration in history and literature. Available in musicology.

Doctor of music (MusDoc). Two years from MusM degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from master's degree. Available in musicology.

NURSING

Faculty of nursing

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). Basic degree course, four years from senior matriculation. Degree course for graduates of diploma schools of nursing, three years.

Continuing education programs

Certificate in public health nursing (CertPHN). Twenty weeks divided into two parts given in consecutive years. It is recommended that the student work in a health care setting in the intervening period between part one and part two. Ontario grade 12 or its equivalent and completion of a recognized course in a diploma school of nursing are prerequisites for admission.

Nurse practitioner course. Joint project sponsored by the faculties of nursing and medicine. Eighteen weeks. To prepare the graduate nurse to function in primary health care settings.

Calendar of other professional course offerings available on request from the chairman of the continuing education program.

School of graduate studies

Master of science in nursing (MScN). At least sixteen months from BScN degree. Available in community health nursing, medical-surgical nursing, and psychiatric nursing. A candidate may complete the work of one academic year as a part-time student. All requirements for the degree must be completed satisfactorily within four calendar years from date of first enrolment in the program.

PHARMACY

Faculty of pharmacy

Bachelor of science in pharmacy (BScPhm). Four years from senior matriculation.

School of graduate studies

Master of science in pharmacy (MScPhm). At least one year from BScPhm degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Under "Special committee", a program of studies in the general field of pharmaceutical chemistry may be followed in co-operation with other appropriate departments of the university. The department of pharmacy should be consulted for details.

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

School of physical and health education

Bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE). Four years from senior matriculation. Three emphases are offered within the degree program: a health science emphasis; a sport studies emphasis; and a leisure studies emphasis.

Science, applied, see engineering, applied science

Religious studies, see arts

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Three or four years after obtaining Ontario grade 13, or equivalent senior matriculation standing. The program enables each student in full-time attendance in one of the eight colleges of the faculty of arts and science to devise his/her own program by combining together each year five full courses chosen to fit the student's interests. Certain programs are suggested for those who desire a degree of specialization, but one

could not list all the variants that are possible within a given program to achieve special emphasis in a particular aspect of the subject.

Subjects offered include anatomy, astronomy, biochemistry, biology, botany, chemistry, computer science, geography, geology, mathematics (actuarial science, applied mathematics, statistics), microbiology, parasitology, pharmacology, physics, physiology, psychology and zoology.

School of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from four-year BA or BSc. Available in anatomy, applied mathematics, astronomy, biochemistry, botany, chemistry, clinical biochemistry, computer science, geography (physical), geology, mathematics and mathematical statistics, microbiology and parasitology (bacteriology, parasitology, and virology), nutrition and food science (nutrition, community nutrition and food chemistry), pharmacology, physics (experimental physics, theoretical physics, geophysics and meteorology), physiology and zoology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in the same departments as MSc excluding meteorology and including atmospheric physics.

SOCIAL WORK

School of graduate studies

Master of social work (MSW). At least two years from bachelor's degree. Available in concentrations: practice with individuals, families, and small groups; community development and planning; social policy, planning, and administration. In addition, a candidate for this degree may choose to specialize in research in social work within one of the three aforementioned concentrations.

Doctor of social work (DSW). At least two years from MSW. Available to students who wish to concentrate in one of the following: social work treatment; community welfare planning and development; social welfare policy and administration.

URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

School of graduate studies

Master of science in urban and regional planning [MSc(Pl)]. Two years from a four-year bachelor's degree in appropriate disciplines in the humanities or social sciences, or professional disciplines.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc(Pl).

PART-TIME PROGRAMS

For credit towards degrees

(a) Evening classes, winter session (September to April). Undergraduate courses for students proceeding to a degree in the faculty of arts and science are available at the St. George, Erindale, and Scarborough campuses. Full programs offered. Undergraduate courses for graduates of diploma schools of nursing for nurses proceeding to a degree. The third year must be taken on a full-time basis. Undergraduate courses for students proceeding to a degree in the faculty of applied science and engineering. The first year only is available by part-time study in the evening; the second year is available by part-time study in day

classes; the third and fourth years must be taken on a full-time basis. A complete degree completion program is available on a part-time basis for diploma graduates in physical or occupational therapy (winter and summer). The bachelor of education degree is offered on a part-time basis. The first year of the bachelor of music program is offered on a part-time basis.

(b) Summer evening classes (mid May to mid August), summer day classes (first of July to mid August). Undergraduate courses for students proceeding to a degree in the faculty of arts and science are available at the St. George, Erindale and Scarborough campuses. Full programs offered. Undergraduate courses for students proceeding to a degree in the faculty of applied science and engineering (summer evening only). Only courses in the first year are available on a part-time basis. The bachelor of education program is offered in the summer day session. The first year of the bachelor of music degree program is available on a part-time basis. Summer day courses are also offered in Siena, Italy.

For credit towards diplomas and certificates

Diploma program in translation. This program provides instruction for French and English-speaking students who desire formal training as translators. Applicants must hold a BA from a North American university or have equivalent academic qualifications. Proficiency in French and English and professional experience in translation is desirable. Candidates for admission will be required to pass an entrance examination which will admit them to the three-year program.

Certificate program in business. This program provides instruction in the basic principles of modern business. The program is designed for students who are capable of undertaking courses at the university undergraduate level. A certificate is awarded on successful completion of six courses. Admission requirements are those for normal university entrance.

Certificate program in public administration. This program is intended primarily for those with considerable experience in public service who wish to acquire a broader background in the political and social sciences. A certificate is awarded on successful completion of six courses. Admission requirements are those for normal university entrance.

Certificate program in criminology. This program is designed to deepen the knowledge and understanding of criminology in its various aspects. It proposes to examine some of the basic problems of criminal justice, and the treatment of offenders. It is intended primarily for those interested in, or practising in, fields concerned with the prevention of crime in our society. A certificate is awarded on successful completion of six courses. Admission requirements are those for normal university entrance.

Certificate program in personnel and industrial relations. This program is designed for labor, management, and government representatives who have an interest in personnel and industrial relations. This program combines both theoretical and practical material and is so structured as to permit specialization in either personnel or industrial relations. A certificate is awarded on successful completion of seven courses. Admission requirements are those for normal university entrance.

The certificate program in advanced studies of early childhood and family. This program is designed to provide advanced academic study for qualified persons in the field. Students are required to specialize in either infant or family studies. A certificate will be awarded on successful completion of six courses. Admission requirements are those for normal university entrance.

The certificate program in teaching English as a second language (TESL). This program is designed to provide specialized academic and professional training at the undergraduate level for those who wish to acquire further knowledge and skill in TESL. A certificate is awarded on successful completion of six courses. Admission requirements are those for normal entrance to the university.

Pre-university courses

Pre-university courses in chemistry, English, history, mathematics, and physics, are offered regularly throughout the year.

School of continuing studies

The School of continuing studies provides an alternative to formal university degree studies. A varied and innovative program of special interest and professional studies is available through classroom and independent study. These courses offer the educational resources of the university without some of the constraints of content, methodology and prerequisites that are not particularly relevant for adult learners. Following are the major areas in which the school is involved.

The Business and Professional Program provides courses dealing with professional and technical subjects such as business administration, personnel, marketing, human relations, law, economics, accounting, finance, engineering, forestry, library science, social work and education. A number of programs are offered in co-operation with professional associations and lead to certificates or designations awarded by the sponsoring organizations, which include the Society of Industrial Accountants, the Canadian Institute of Management, and the Institute of Canadian Bankers. Beyond the regular program, special courses and seminars can be designed to meet the particular needs and requirements of individual organizations.

Independent Study Programs provide an opportunity for independent study in a wide range of subjects related to management, engineering, and social sciences. Courses are available either by direct enrolment or in programs sponsored by organizations which award certificates or designations upon completion of their program requirements. (The courses do not lead to credit toward any degree, diploma, or certificate awarded by the University of Toronto.)

The French and English Language Summer Schools provide programs of 4-6 weeks duration each year during July and August. Adults wishing to become bilingual will find these intensive programs worthwhile not only as language-learning experiences but also for their enjoyable social and cultural components. The French Language Summer School is located at Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (a North American archipelago which is the oldest of the overseas territories of France). Toronto is the site of the English Language Summer School. Programs of varying length can also be specially developed to meet the time and language requirements of various groups of non-English speakers.

In addition to the above opportunities, there is a large program which provides courses in the humanities, sciences and social sciences. Many of the departments and faculties of the university are represented in this program. Besides courses that are 10-20 weeks in length, the program includes numerous shorter seminars and workshops in a variety of subjects, as well as special educational opportunities such as study tours. The program is designed for adults who wish to broaden their knowledge, experience and insight on a continuing basis, and achieve further intellectual, cultural or professional development.

Other non-degree courses

In addition, numerous professional upgrading courses are given by many faculties of the university; e.g., medicine, hygiene, nursing, management studies, etc. Individual faculty calendars and brochures should be consulted for details.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS There are many special interdisciplinary programs offered by the institutes and centres of the university (for description, see separate section under "Research institutes, centres, and programs"). In addition to these, other special programs offered include the following:

Faculty of applied science and engineering. The Cockburn Centre for Engineering Design sponsors first- and fourth-year design classes. The centre's work is interdisciplinary and also involves governmental and other segments. The University of Toronto-York University Joint Program in Transportation is multidisciplinary and the policy of the program is to encourage research in a broad range of transportation disciplines. The Materials Research Program provides interdepartmental activity with a focus on development of composite materials based on platelet reinforcing of polymers for industrial production. Geological engineering and applied earth science is an interfaculty program involving the departments of geology, metallurgy and materials science and civil engineering. There are three options: mining exploration, mining engineering and geotechnical engineering. The program is at an undergraduate level with graduate work usually in one of the three above departments. Engineering science is an undergraduate interdisciplinary program designed for students with aptitude for mathematics, science and engineering, and with interest in the application of science to modern technology. The curricula for the first two years are common for all students; for third and fourth years there are available eight options, each of which provides intensive study in a specialized branch of applied science and engineering. Seneca-University of Toronto Cooperative Education Programs: the faculty of applied science and engineering of the University of Toronto offers an MEng degree in production engineering on a part-time basis. The degree is intended primarily for engineers in professional practice who wish to pursue advanced studies at the master's level on a part-time basis. The degree program will normally consist of a project and a series of lecture and seminar courses presented cooperatively by the departments of industrial engineering, mechanical engineering and metallurgy and materials science. The courses will be offered in the evenings at the Finch Campus of Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology. The project may be carried out at the student's place of employment and form an integral part of his/her professional activity.

Faculty of arts and science. Within the faculty there are a number of innovative interdisciplinary courses that cut across traditional discipline boundaries and are often experimental in their method of presentation. In some of these, students, individually or in groups and with the guidance of interested faculty members, explore topics of their own choice or design and carry out their own research project. Innis, New, St. Michael's, Trinity, Victoria and University Colleges have now taken the lead in initiating interdisciplinary courses, although some are offered under the aegis of the faculty itself. Specialist programs have been developed which combine courses from a number of disciplines as well as interdisciplinary courses in a cohesive thematic offering in such areas as cinema studies, Canadian studies, Irish studies, Jewish studies, Latin American studies, urban studies, and women's studies. These programs also are often associated with one or the other of the colleges and reflect the college's areas of interest or expertise. A special program in art education is

conducted by Erindale College in co-operation with Sheridan College of Applied Arts and Technology. After three years of a combined art history and studio art course, the student will obtain a BA degree in preparation for teaching art in Ontario secondary schools. The college also offers a special program in survey science. This includes subjects such as geodesy, photogrammetry, remote sensing, cartography and survey law, as well as the procedures traditionally characterized as surveying. The college plans further programs in drama and Canadian studies.

Faculty of dentistry. The Medical Research Council of Canada Dental Training Grant — this program was developed to alleviate the shortage of qualified staff in the faculties of dentistry in Canada. The program permits students with high potential to prepare themselves for careers in teaching and research by combining a basic PhD program with a clinical specialty. The project is funded by the Medical Research Council of Canada. The Medical Research Council Group Research in the "Biology of the Periodontium" — the Medical Research Council of Canada has funded the first group research in dentistry in Canada, within the faculty of dentistry in the University of Toronto. This project is concerned with an in-depth study of the biology of the periodontium.

Faculty of education. Cross-Cultural Education: an examination of the educational issues, problems and processes encountered in a pluralistic society, from perspectives such as history, psychology, sociology, philosophy, and program development. It will focus upon education in relation to poverty, ethnic groups, the roles of women, and the counter-culture. Technical and industrial arts — the current one-year winter program of teacher education leading to the interim vocational certificate, type B and interim occupational certificate, type B (practical subjects) has been rescheduled into three equal four-month terms of professional training. A complete program of teacher education requires successful completion of two four-month terms. A new term is planned to begin in September, January and May each year. One unique feature of this new program provides the opportunity for a period of internship in an Ontario school.

Faculty of law. "Advanced Family Law", an interdisciplinary seminar involving members of the teaching staff of the faculty of law and the faculty of social work and approximately 10 students from each discipline. The purpose of the seminar is to examine the roles and work of lawyers, social workers and members of other disciplines, with reference to family law issues. "Urban legal problems", a seminar restricted to 10 third year law students and ten graduate students from the department of urban and regional planning. The course involves an analysis of contemporary planning issues from a legal as well as a planning and political point of view. "Philosophy and Law" is a course taught by a law teacher and a philosophy teacher, and is open to students in both disciplines. It explores current issues of legal and philosophical interest. A program in law and economics, being developed with the assistance of a Connaught development grant, brings together teaching staff from law, political economy, management studies and the Institute for Policy Analysis in a teaching and research undertaking focussed on problems in economic regulation. A second developing program supported by a Connaught grant is family law and social welfare involving teachers in law, social work and, it is expected, sociology and urban and regional planning. This is primarily a research program but involves senior students and concentrates on legal problems encountered by poor persons and other disadvantaged groups in society. The law and health care program involves teaching and research in areas of medico-legal concern such as human experimentation, organ transplants, control of the life process, child abuse.

Faculty of management studies. The faculty and the department of computer science have organized a joint program for computer science undergraduates to take a combined BSc and MBA in five years instead of the normal six. A special program in natural resources management is also offered within the MBA.

The University of Toronto — York University Joint Program in Transportation concentrates on logistics and transportation models. Special programs are also available in information systems management and retailing research and management.

Faculty of medicine. A postgraduate diploma in dental public health is offered on a shared-instruction basis between medicine and dentistry (students register in dentistry for about half of the program).

Faculty of music. The faculty of music co-operates with the Ontario Arts Council in offering a conductors' workshop to a limited number of advanced students in conducting (three or four each year). Admission is by audition. The workshop consists of weekly 3-hour score study sessions, with one of the three or four professional conductors associated with the program, and rehearsal with a faculty of music orchestra. Among faculty of music ensembles which admit qualified participants from other university divisions upon audition and without fee, are the University of Toronto Symphony Orchestra, the Repertory Orchestra, the University of Toronto Concert Band, the University of Toronto Concert Choir, the University Singers, the Jazz Ensemble and the Early Music Group.

Faculty of nursing. Summer nursing course for students with post-secondary education. This program enables selected students to obtain advanced standing to the second year of the baccalaureate course. Developed as an independent-study project, materials and methods have been modified for use with the regular first year students.

Faculty of social work. "Family Law and Social Work", see entry under faculty of law. "Integrated Physical and Social Planning", a course offered by the faculty of social work and the department of urban and regional planning (faculty of architecture). "Crime Prevention: theory and practice", a seminar offered by the faculty of social work and the centre of criminology, to be restricted to students in the second year of the two-year MSW program, students in the MA criminology program, and other students with the approval of the instructors.

Scarborough College. Humanities Program: the humanities program was designed for the student who wishes what has been known as a "liberal education". The program will seek to develop the critical intellectual skills of the students and to acquaint them with basic forms of approach and analysis in several areas of human endeavor. It will accomplish this by developing a coherent group of courses for each student registered in the program. As part of the courses of study, students will be required to include courses in the following areas: social sciences, sciences and the three humanities areas — language and literature, historical studies and philosophical studies. Development studies: Since the economic, social, cultural and political dimensions of underdevelopment are inextricably intertwined, scholars with an interest in development have been forced to admit the irrelevance of traditional disciplinary boundaries. As a consequence, development studies have emerged as an area of convergence of the subject matter of various social sciences and history. Students enrolled in this program will find themselves studying similar problems in different parts of the world or different facets of the same generic problems. Included in this program are courses in anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science and

sociology. Myth and religion: this program combines an examination of man's perception and experience of religious and mythic heritage and institutions from the anthropological, historical, philosophical, sociological and literary points of view. Students enrolled in the program are given a choice of courses in anthropology, philosophy, sociology, classics, fine art, history, humanities, religious studies. The new "cooperative program" in administration at Scarborough College might be noted, whereby students rotate between work experience in government and academic courses in the college.

Continuing education program — there are numerous such programs, see separate section under "Part-time programs". In addition, the school of continuing studies arranges courses and special educational programs to meet the needs and objectives of groups and organizations within the community. These programs are often interdisciplinary in nature, and may be offered for one time only.

The above are short descriptions only of a few of the special programs offered by the University of Toronto. For full details of the above and other special programs, the college, faculty and school calendars should be consulted.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES, CENTRES AND PROGRAMS

The Banting and Best Department of Medical Research. Director: I.B. Fritz, DDS, PhD. The staff of the Banting and Best Department of Medical Research are involved primarily in research on various aspects of metabolic control. Emphasis continues to be directed towards an analysis of the sites and mechanisms of hormone action, particularly insulin.

Centre for Culture and Technology. Director: H.M. McLuhan, MA, PhD, FRSC, LLD, DLitt. The centre is concerned with the impact of media (extensions of man) on psyche and society; i.e., man caught up in his own feedback loop, ever creating new service/disservice environments.

Centre for Industrial Relations. Director: N.M. Meltz, BCom, MA, PhD. The centre is becoming a degree-granting and teaching institute of the university, and intends to offer a "Master of industrial relations". It also facilitates faculty and student research primarily through its comprehensive information service.

Centre for Medieval Studies. Director: J.F. Leyerle, BA, MA, PhD. The centre offers interdisciplinary graduate programs in the medieval period and encourages specialization in research, particularly in often-neglected areas between traditional departments.

Centre for Russian and East European Studies. Director: F.J.C. Griffiths, BA, MIA, PhD. The centre promotes the development of undergraduate and graduate studies and scholarly research related to Russia and eastern Europe. The centre acts as a liaison between the departments and conducts a diploma program taken jointly with an MA in a principal discipline.

Centre for the Study of the Drama. Director: A. Saddlemyer, BA, MA, PhD. The centre offers graduate programs for higher degrees based on academic graduate courses and on practical courses and experimental studio work for those who wish to obtain qualifications as critics, historians, and teachers of dramatic literature.

Centre for Urban and Community Studies. Director: L.S. Bourne, BA, MA, PhD. The centre, created in 1964, serves three functions: 1) responds to staff interests in formulating interdisciplinary research projects; 2) assists staff in obtaining support,

administrative assistance, and service facilities; 3) facilitates graduate student research experience.

Centre of Criminology. Director: G.A.B. Watson (acting), MA, STB. An interdisciplinary research centre concerned with problems of crime and criminal justice and staffed by persons trained in law, sociology, psychology, economics, and statistics. MA degree offered.

Centre for Religious Studies. Director: G.A.B. Watson (acting), MA, STB. Established 1974 to introduce in 1976 programs of study of religion at the MA and PhD levels. Specialization will be offered in the major world and some traditional "tribal" religions in a multi-disciplinary context. Centre works closely with cognate departments.

David Dunlap Observatory, Richmond Hill. Established 1935. 74-inch reflecting telescope (largest in Canada) equipped for spectrographic, photographic and photo-electric studies in astronomy. A 16-inch, 19-inch and 24-inch telescope, and another 24-inch telescope operated at the Las Campanas observatory in Chile, all similarly equipped. Radio telescopes and receivers also used; laboratories, machine shops and research library.

Institute for Aerospace Studies. Director: J.H. de Leeuw, DiplIng, MS, PhD. The institute provides the only opportunity in Canada to obtain primary (BAsc) and advanced (MEng, MAsc, and PhD) degrees in the aerospace sciences and engineering. It has a staff of 15 and 70 graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, research associates and professional engineers.

Institute for Environmental Studies. Director: F.K. Hare, BSc, PhD, LLD, DSc. The institute provides a framework for a multidisciplinary approach to environmental studies, and involves close collaboration of other departments, including engineering, health sciences, law, life sciences, and social sciences.

Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology. Director: B. Sinclair (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Conducts research in its subject fields and offers courses leading to the MA and PhD degrees.

Institute for Policy Analysis. Director: J.A. Sawyer, BCom, MA, PhD. The general purpose of this institute is to encourage continuing on-campus quantitative research on social and economic policy problems, which complements programs of graduate training in associated teaching departments.

Institute of Applied Statistics. Director: J.C. Ogilvie, BSc, MA, PhD. The purpose of the institute is to bring together researchers in pure and applied statistics, to conduct and encourage research in applied statistics, and to provide a central location for statistical advice throughout the university.

Institute of Bio-Medical Engineering. Director: R.S.C. Cobbold, BSc, MSc, PhD. The institute was founded in 1962; there are on staff nine full-time academics and 35 graduate students. Areas of interdisciplinary research are electrical and chemical engineering, mathematics, pharmacology, physics, physiology, and surgery.

Institute of Immunology. Director: B. Cinader, PhD, DSc. The institute provides a common forum for investigators in many areas of the university and an interdisciplinary research experience in immunology. MSc and PhD programs are offered.

Institute of Medical Science. Director: E.A. McCulloch, MD, FRCP(C), FRSC. The institute provides an interdisciplinary research experience in the area of human biology; thereby, it

furnishes an opportunity for students to work towards an MSc or PhD degree in a wide range of biological fields on problems which may involve patients and/or experimental animals.

International Studies Program. Chairman: H.I. Nelson, MA, PhD. Seeks to facilitate, co-ordinate, and further promote research and graduate teaching related to international relations, and particular and comparative study of major foreign areas. Many of its activities are carried on through a series of interdisciplinary specialized committees, each of which sponsors interdisciplinary seminars, plans research programs, sponsors visiting scholars, and generally promotes graduate teaching and research in matters pertaining to the committee's interests. Such committees exist for: African studies, East Asian studies, international relations, Latin American studies, South Asian studies, European studies, Middle East studies. Graduate students wishing to work in the general field of modern international studies register in the graduate department of their major discipline under the general regulations of the school of graduate studies.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES Erindale College, University of Toronto, 3359 Mississauga Road, Mississauga, Ontario. Principal: P.W. Fox, MA, PhD. Associate deans: H. Andrews, BA, MSc, DPhil; D.P. Morton, BA, MA, PhD; H.W. Taylor, BSc, MSc, PhD. Acting vice-principal: R. Ross, MBE, MA. Registrars: Centres A and D — L. McCormick, BA, AM; Centre B — Marjorie Cooper (Mrs), BA; Centre C — G. Watson, BSc, MSc, PhD. Established 1964; classes began 1966. Non-denominational. Co-educational. Provides courses leading to BA, BSc and BCom degrees (three and four years). The college also provides a number of special programs (listed in the special programs section of this entry). Residence accommodation available. Located 20 miles west of the St. George Campus of the university.

Innis College, 2 Sussex Avenue, University of Toronto. Principal: P.H. Russell, MA. Registrar: D.B. King, BA, MA. Established 1964. Non-denominational. Co-educational. A college for students of all undergraduate divisions of the university. Undergraduate programs in urban studies, and cinema studies are centred at the college. The college also offers interdisciplinary courses in a number of other areas, including environmental studies, theatre and independent studies, as well as a transitional year program to prepare economically disadvantaged students for university admission. Residential accommodation is offered in university and student-operated residences and houses. The college also conducts a writing laboratory and a workshop for creative writing. Through the Harold Innis Foundation, the college has access to a farm and conference centre in Otterville, Ontario. Innis College offers an intensive one year transitional year program to students who, for social and economic reasons, have not been able to complete their secondary school education and qualify for university admission in the normal way.

New College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. Principal: A.D. Baines, MD, PhD. Registrar: P.L. Mathews, AM, PhD. Established 1962. Co-educational. Non-denominational. Provides residence accommodation, common rooms and dining facilities. College courses emphasize Canadian literature, interliterary studies and interdisciplinary studies involving science, technology and humanities. Enrolment is drawn from all undergraduate divisions of the university.

Scarborough College, University of Toronto, 1265 Military Trail, West Hill, Ontario. Principal: D.R. Campbell, DFC, BA, MA. Associate dean (academic): J.D. King, BA, PhD. Associate dean (planning and building): A. Walker, BSc, PhD. Chairman, division of humanities: G.P. Richardson, BArch, BD, DPhil. Chairman of life sciences: Joan Foley (Mrs), BA, PhD. Chairman

of physical sciences: H.B. Corben, MA, MSc, PhD. Chairman, division of social sciences: L. Tarshis, BCom, MA, PhD. Established 1964; classes began 1965. Co-educational. Non-denominational. Courses offered lead to the BA and BSc degrees (fifteen-credit and twenty-credit). The college also offers a number of special programs (described in the special programs section of this entry). Located 20 miles to the east of the St. George Campus of the university. Residence accommodation available.

University College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. Principal: A.C.H. Hallett, BA, PhD. Registrar: M.G. Finlayson, MA, PhD. Established 1853 as the Provincial College. Co-educational. Non-denominational. A college for full-time students in the faculty of arts and science proceeding to the degrees of BA, BSc and BCom. A wide range of subjects are taught in the college and, in addition, the college sponsors a program in drama and is developing Canadian studies. Residence accommodation is available in the Sir Daniel Wilson residence and in Whitney hall.

Woodsworth College, 119 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A9. Principal: A.M. Kruger, BA, PhD. Registrar: A.R. Waugh, BA. A part-time program leading to the bachelor of arts degree was established in 1905 at the University of Toronto. In 1920 the department (subsequently division) of university extension was organized, and offered both credit and non-credit courses. On January 1, 1974, the school of continuing studies was formed to conduct non-credit courses, and a college was constituted to offer credit courses primarily for part-time students. The college was named in honor of J.S. Woodsworth (1874-1942), who "had a very strong interest in broadening the educational opportunities for those who did not have a chance to obtain their education at the usual stage". The college is a multi-faculty constituent college of the University of Toronto, and is mainly concerned with meeting the needs of part-time students.

Woodsworth College offers courses in three sessions: the summer evening session (mid-May to mid-August), the summer day session (first of July to mid-August), and the winter evening session (September to April). While Woodsworth College students have priority in courses in the summer session and in evening classes in the winter session, many attend day time classes in the winter session. The college is located on the main campus of the University of Toronto. It has 8,000 students registered in courses taught by six faculties, and in diploma and certificate programs. Woodsworth College offers degree courses taught by the following faculties: arts and science, applied science and engineering, education, music, nursing, and physical and health education. Also, there are certificate programs in business, public administration, criminology, personnel and industrial relations, advanced studies of early childhood and family; and a diploma program in translation. Pre-university courses in chemistry, English, history, mathematics, and physics are offered regularly throughout the year by Woodsworth College, and are designed to assist persons who wish to become eligible for admission to the University of Toronto as non-matriculant students. Students must meet the normal admission requirements of the university in order to be considered for admission. Woodsworth College is co-educational and has no church or governmental relationship. Residential accommodation has not yet been provided.

FEDERATED INSTITUTIONS Emmanuel College of Victoria University, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7. Principal: W.O. Fennell, BA, STM, DD. United Church. Victoria University founded 1836. Emmanuel College one of seven seminaries in Toronto forming Toronto School of Theology. Offers courses in theology leading to the college diploma; also the title LTh, and

degrees of MDiv, MRE, ThM and ThD, which are awarded by the senate of Victoria University. Residential accommodation available for men and women.

Knox College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E6. Principal: Rev. J.S. Glen, PhD, ThD, DD. Presbyterian. Co-educational. Established 1844. Federated with the university in 1890. Offers courses in theology leading to the diploma and the degrees of MDiv, ThM, and ThD, which are awarded by the college. Residential accommodation for 104 men.

University of St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. President: Rev. J.M. Kelly, MA, PhD, LLD, DD. Co-educational; Catholic; 1852; federated with the University of Toronto; full programs in theology and related studies; residence for 575. Degrees awarded by the University of Toronto; degrees in mediaeval studies by the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies; and degrees in theology by the University of St. Michael's College. See also separate entry.

University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8. Provost: George Ignatieff, CC, BA, MA, LLD, DCL. Co-educational; private; 1852; federated with the University of Toronto; full undergraduate programs; residence for 345. Degrees awarded by the University of Toronto (BA, BCom, BSc) and degrees in theology: MDiv, MTh, ThD. See also separate entry.

Victoria University, 73 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7. President: G.S. French, CD, MA, PhD. Co-educational; United Church; 1836; federated with the University of Toronto; full undergraduate programs; residence for 510. Degrees awarded by the University of Toronto (BA, BCom, BSc) and degrees in theology: MRE, MDiv, ThM, ThD. See also separate entry.

Wycliffe College, Hoskin Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H7. Principal: Rev. Reginald Stackhouse, MA, BD, LTh, PhD. Anglican. Established 1877. Federated with the university 1889. Offers courses in theology leading to the MDiv degree as preparation for ordination and the MRel degree, and also the title of LTh. In addition, the college has authority to confer the following advanced degrees in theology: BD, MTh, DTh and the DD. Residential accommodation for 80 men.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO THE UNIVERSITY Massey College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E1. Master: Robertson Davies, CC, BLitt, DLitt, LLD, FRSC. Residential college within the University of Toronto for graduate students and senior scholars engaged in research. Opened in 1963-64. Appointments to the college are divided as evenly as possible between men and women working in humanities and sciences at the University of Toronto. The college provides living accommodation, dining and common-room facilities, and a library for research studies.

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The (OISE), 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6. Director: C.C. Pitt, MA, PhD. Established 1965 by act of Ontario legislature, the institute combines former departments of educational research and graduate studies of the University of Toronto's faculty of education and the Ontario Curriculum Institute. It is chartered as a college and one of its primary responsibilities is to establish and conduct programs leading to graduate degrees in education. It also functions as a research institute devoted to scientific study of theory and practice of education, and is concerned with curriculum planning and materials and with dissemination of findings of educational studies and assistance in their implementation.

Under an agreement of affiliation with the University of Toronto, the programs of the university's department of educational theory are provided substantially by the institute. Its students are university graduates, proceeding to the university's degrees of MA, MEd, EdD and PhD. The institute's programs emphasize theory and research, and application of these in the various fields of education. These programs may also include offerings from other graduate departments of the university.

Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 59 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C4. Affiliated with the federated university of St. Michael's College. President: E.A. Synan, BA, STL, MSL, LLD, MA, PhD. Conducts research, provides courses, gathers library and archival materials, publishes texts, translations, studies, and a learned journal (*Mediaeval Studies*) in the thought, culture, writings, and institutions of the middle ages. The faculty members are members of the graduate

school of the University of Toronto. The students may register in the university as working for MA or PhD, may qualify for MSL and MSD awarded by the institute, or may carry on independent research.

Royal Conservatory of Music, 273 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1W2. Principal: G.D. Ouchterlony, DLitts(Hon). Established 1886. Housed since 1962 in the renovated economics building, it now includes a concert hall (with organ), recital hall, electronic music laboratory, classrooms, studios for teaching practice (including organ practice), etc. Branches at eighteen other locations serving outlying areas of metropolitan Toronto. The associateship diploma (ARCT) is the apex of an examination syllabus divided into ten grades covering material from the beginning to university entrance stages. The syllabus is also the basis for a local centre-examining network which operates throughout Canada and parts of the U.S.A. and is a widely recognized standard-setting system.

TRENT UNIVERSITY*

Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8

Telephone: 705-748-1011

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — The Honorable Eugene Forsey, OC, MA, PhD, LL.D., DLitt, FRSC. President and vice-chancellor — T.E.W. Nind, MA. Vice-president — Marion Fry, MA, BLitt. Vice-president (finance), and secretary to the board of governors — J.E. Leishman, BCom, CA. Registrar and secretary of senate — A.O.C. Cole, MA. Associate registrar — G.D. Pollock, MA. Director, admissions — R.J. Bowman, BA, MEd. Director, part-time studies — (see Julian Blackburn College). Director, health services — R.B. Pritchard, MD. Librarian — B. Cossar, BA, MLS. Director of information — J.G. English, BA. Director of athletics — P.S.B. Wilson, BA. Coordinator of audio-visual services — P.J. Tighe.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science — D.R. Cameron, BA, MSc, PhD. Graduate studies — S.A. Brown, BAS, MSc, PhD, FCIC.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Anthropology — R.B. Johnston, MA, PhD. Biology — P.M. Powles, BA, MSc, PhD. Chemistry — K.B. Oldham, PhD, DSc, FRIC. Classical studies — J.P. Bews, MA, PhD. Economics — M.J. Boote, MA, PhD. English

literature — J. Winny, MA, PhD. French studies — F.K. Harper, MA. Geography — W.P. Adams, BA, MSc, PhD. German — G. Baumgaertel, MA, DrPhil. Hispanic studies — Dawn Smith, MA. History — F.A. Hagar, MA, PhD, MLitt. Mathematics — G.F. Hamilton, BASc, MA, PhD, PEng. Native studies — J.E. Couture, BA, BEd, MScEd, PhD. Philosophy — D. Gallop, MA. Physics — J.W. Earnshaw, BASc, PhD. Politics — Margaret Doxey, BSc, PhD. Psychology — G. Winocur, MA, PhD. Sociology — J. Hillman, MA.

GENERAL INFORMATION Trent University is non-denominational, co-educational and operates under a board of governors and a senate.

BACKGROUND Trent was formally created with degree-granting powers by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1963. In that same year, a nucleus of faculty members and administrative staff was formed and the first undergraduate class was accepted in 1964. The university was officially opened in October 1964 by governor-general Georges Vanier.

During the early years, the academic planning committee initiated the broad academic preparation for the university while a campus planning committee planned the university site and architecture. The proposals of the two were accepted as the basic policies of the university.

PUBLICATIONS University calendar; graduate studies calendar; part-time studies — summer session; part-time studies —

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

winter session; non-credit studies; high school information brochure; Arthur; available from the director of information.

ACADEMIC YEAR Autumn term: mid-September to early December. Winter term: early January to late February. Spring term: mid-March to mid-May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND RESIDENCES The main campus of the university is located on both sides of the Otonabee River at the northern edge of Peterborough (population, 60,000), but functions of the university are also carried on at two locations in the downtown area. The core of the main campus was a gift of the Canadian General Electric Company, and additional land totalling over 1,400 acres has been acquired to meet the needs of the university.

In the first five years of the university's operation, an administration, teaching and laboratory complex and two residential and teaching colleges were developed in the city. On the main campus the master plan has been implemented to the completion of the first phase of construction. This includes three residential teaching colleges, the main library with a capacity of some 370,000 volumes, two science buildings and athletic facilities.

The city colleges — Peter Robinson and Catharine Parr Traill — are both co-educational and provide residential accommodation for 280 students in addition to non-resident members. The campus colleges — Champlain, Lady Eaton and Otonabee are co-educational and provide accommodation for 800 students. For the academic year 1975-76 almost half of the student body will have a place in residence.

LIBRARIES The university's Thomas J. Bata Library is adjacent to the university court and is the focal point of the Nassau Campus. Four storeys high, it has room for more than 370,000 volumes and 800 readers. The building also houses the audio-visual centre. The library contains a collection of some 225,000 volumes, 28,000 microforms and more than 2,500 periodical subscriptions. Approximately 22,000 volumes are added each year. A number of special collections have been formed and, to support the university's interest in Canadian studies, the library has concentrated on the acquisition of Canadiana. This development has been augmented by such gifts as the G.M. Douglas Arctic collection, the Racey collection of newspaper cartoons, and the Floyd Chalmers collection of Canadian explorations.

The Trent University library of religion, incorporating the Bishop Webster collection, provides printed source material for scholars in religion, philosophy, history and related subjects. In support of fine arts, the Robert Markon Foundation has established an art book collection. An extensive map library is being developed in the Bata Library. The Bata Library is approved by the federal government as a selective depository for Canadian government documents, and a considerable number of United States, United Nations and British documents are received by subscription.

STUDENT LIFE Trent offers a wide range of student activities. Participation is invited in the numerous student organizations and activities. The early years of the university have seen the establishment and lively growth of literary magazines, a yearbook, a newspaper, a radio service, a community action program, dramatic art, music, debating and film societies, and many other events. Each college is governed by an elected student cabinet with a university-wide student union co-ordinating the activities of the separate college governments. 14 students sit as

full members of the university senate. As well, students participate in a broad range of university committees.

The athletic program is designed to offer recreation and competition for all members of the university. An air-supported structure on the Nassau Campus provides heated indoor facilities for many sports. Also located on the same campus are a full-size, flood-lit playing field, a quarter-mile track, tennis courts, a squash court, and a ski-run. The university has its own sail boats, canoes, and shells. As well, the university arranged for the use of swimming pools and rinks in the city of Peterborough. Intercollegiate and intramural sports include badminton, basketball, curling, fencing, golf, hockey, harrier, judo, rowing, rugger, skiing, sailing, softball, squash, tennis, track, touch football and wrestling.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university student health service provides both medical and counselling services for full-time students. Emergency treatment is available 24 hours a day. The university requires all students to carry both medical and hospital insurance. Students from Ontario must carry Ontario health insurance. For Canadian students from outside Ontario, coverage should be obtained from their own province. For students from outside Canada, special arrangements may have to be made at the time of registration. Students seeking medical treatment are charged a fee for service which is normally recoverable from their medical insurance.

STUDENT COUNSELLING AND EMPLOYMENT Students seeking assistance in finding employment are invited to use the facilities of the placement office. A principal concern of this office is the career planning of graduating students and their eventual employment. On-campus interviews are arranged with representatives of business, industry and government agencies. Students seeking information about teaching, professional schools, and graduate study also find this office useful.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university operates a bookstore which is easily reached from the university buses. With some 5,000 square feet of floor space, the bookstore is well suited to meet the wide range of needs and interests of the students, faculty and the Peterborough community. All books in print can be obtained on individual order. A collection of bibliographical tools is maintained which students and staff are encouraged to use. Records, artists' supplies, a wide range of periodicals, and books of general interest are made available.

GRADING SYSTEM There are five passing grades: A, B+, B, C, D, and one failing grade: F. There are no supplemental examinations. Overall standing is granted in major subjects only and includes all courses taken in that subject. Grades are A, B+, B, C. Introduction of a course-credit system replaced year promotion in 1970-71. Aeg. (aegrotat), following a grade, indicates that the student was absent with reason from the final examination, but that standing was granted on the basis of the year's work.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Trent University has a generous scholarship program designed to reflect its insistence on high standards and to reward and encourage its leading students. Through the generosity of private donors, scholarships have been endowed; these scholarships will be awarded to students entering the university and during the course of their studies. In addition, the university awards a generous number of scholarships to students entering the university with high standing. Since all students with high standing will automatically be considered, no separate application for scholarships awarded by the university is necessary.

All university scholarships may be held in conjunction with other scholarships awarded by external agencies when their conditions permit, up to a normal maximum of \$2,141 in 1975-76. In order to be considered for scholarships, a student entering first year normally must have undertaken at least five of the six credits required for admission during the current academic year. No student applying for admission to the university after August 1 will normally be considered for a scholarship. The university endeavors to guarantee all scholarship holders, including those from the Peterborough area, places in residence if they wish them. Students attending Trent University will be eligible for assistance under the Ontario student awards program.

FEES AND COSTS The total annual fee for full-time undergraduates is \$661. This amount includes registration, tuition fees, and incidental fees. Part-time students pay \$120 per full course, \$60 per half-course.

Residential fees, including room and board for the academic year (excluding vacation periods), are \$1,480 in a single room, \$1,400 in a double room, payable in two instalments. For students in lodgings or living at home, there is a non-resident fee of \$85.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Educational level equivalent to Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13).
2. Specific requirements. French recommended for French; mathematics A normally required for any mathematics course, physics and mathematics for any physics course and chemistry for any chemistry course.

Foreign students

UK and Commonwealth — GCE or equivalent in five subjects with at least two at A-level. USA — grade 12 high school academic graduation with three advanced placement courses or 30 semester hour credits in first year at an accredited university. CEEB scores are required. Others — some highly qualified high school graduates considered for admission. Certificates equivalent to normal requirements. Students whose mother tongue is not English must provide evidence of an adequate knowledge of English for university studies.

Mature students

Candidates who do not meet the normal requirements but have maturity and motivation may be considered for admission.

Graduate

1. General requirements. Applications for graduate studies must be made to the graduate studies committee on a prescribed form. The candidate must arrange to have submitted official transcripts showing the subjects studied and the standing received in all undergraduate and any graduate work so far undertaken. Normally, applications should be supported by letters of recommendation from at least two faculty members, in the proposed field of graduate studies, under whom the candidate has worked. The committee may require a test of proficiency in the English language for candidates whose mother tongue is not English.
2. Specific requirements for master's degree programs. At least a second-class standing in the final year at the honors level in the

department in which the graduate degree is being sought, or its equivalent, will be required for approval of the admission of candidates for the master's degree. Chemistry — additional requirements may include one or more of the following: a reading knowledge of a foreign language; a working knowledge of certain branches of mathematics or statistics; familiarity with computer techniques; an adequate background of a related discipline. History — students will be expected to demonstrate capacity to do research in any languages required for their fields of research. In Canadian history, students will be expected to demonstrate capacity in French when they begin graduate studies. Physics — additional requirements may include one or more of the following: a reading knowledge of two or more languages; a working knowledge of certain branches of a related discipline; familiarity with computer techniques; an adequate background knowledge of a related discipline.

Date for receipt of applications

There are none specified, however, students are encouraged to apply between January and June of the year in which admission is sought. Candidates who do not hold the normal requirements and who seek specific consideration must apply, giving full details, before June 30 of the year in which admission is sought.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) Ordinary degree, 15 courses from senior matriculation. Available in classical studies, economics, English literature, environmental and resource studies, French studies, German, Hispanic studies, history, native studies, philosophy, politics, psychology, sociology. (b) Honors course, 20 course credits from senior matriculation. Available in Canadian studies, classical studies, English literature, French studies, German, Hispanic studies, history, mathematics, philosophy, politics, sociology.

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from general BA, or at least one year from honors BA. Available in history and anthropology.

SCIENCE, PURE

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) Ordinary degree, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, biology, chemistry, economics, environmental and resource studies, geography, mathematics, physics, and psychology.

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from general BSc, or at least one year from honors BSc. Available in anthropology, chemistry and physics.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Julian Blackburn College was established in 1975 as a college for part-time students. Winter academic session — courses leading to a BA and BSc are offered concurrent with the regular undergraduate program during the day and evening. Summer session — courses are offered in arts and in science for undergraduates proceeding to a degree.

For no university credit

A number of non-credit courses in the humanities and social and physical sciences are offered in the evening during the regular academic session.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES Peter Robinson College, Peterborough, Ontario. Master: I.D. Chapman, BSc, MA. Men and women. Opened 1964.

Catharine Parr Traill College, Peterborough, Ontario. Principal: Mrs. Nancy Sherouse, BA. Men and women. Opened 1964.

Champlain College, Peterborough, Ontario. Master: W.B.D. Heeney, BA, BD, DPhil. Men and women. Opened 1966.

Lady Eaton College, Peterborough, Ontario. Principal: Mrs. Marjorie Seeley, AM. Men and women. Opened 1968.

Otonabee College, Peterborough, Ontario. Master: R.E. Carter, AB, BD, MA, PhD. Men and women. Opened 1973.

Julian Blackburn College, Peterborough, Ontario. Principal: H.G. Hooke, BScF. Opened 1975.

Each college, other than Julian Blackburn College for part-time students, offers to its members in addition to residential accommodation for members of the academic staff and students, the use of a dining room, common rooms, library, seminar rooms and tutorial offices. Every student and every member of the faculty is a member of a college in which they have the opportunity to live and work together in a relatively small academic community within the large body of the university.

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE*

(Federated with the University of Toronto)†

Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8

Telephone: 416-928-2522

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — The Most Reverend H.H. Clark, CC, BA, DD, DCL, LLD. Provost and vice-chancellor — G. Ignatieff, CC, MA, LLD, DCL. Vice-provost — A. Dalzell, MA, BLitt. Registrar and acting dean of men students — W.D. Neelands, MA. Bursar — G.O. Shepherd, BCom. Dean of women students — M.H. Scaman (Miss), MA. Executive secretary of convocation — M.E. Martin (Mrs), BA. Librarian — B.L. Saunders (Miss), BA, BLS.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts — W.S. Rogers, MA. Divinity — Rev. Canon H.W. Buchner, BA, LTh, STM, DD.

DISCIPLINE REPRESENTATIVES Classics — J.W. Cole, MA. English — G.G. Falle, MA, PhD. French — B.T. Fitch, BA,

Ddel'U. German — D.A. Joyce, MA, PhD. Philosophy — G. Edison, MA, PhD. Religious studies — G.A.B. Watson, MA, STB.

GENERAL INFORMATION Trinity is a private, co-educational institution. Income is derived mainly from private sources.

BACKGROUND The University of Trinity College was founded in 1852 by the Honorable and Right Reverend John Strachan, first bishop of Toronto, to be the Church of England University of Upper Canada. The occasion for its founding was the secularization, in 1850, of King's College of which the bishop had been a founder and at one time president, and which became the original foundation of the provincial University of Toronto. Under the powers obtained by royal charter in 1852, the University of Trinity College conferred degrees in seven faculties, until 1904. In that year, in response to the movement for the federation of the various universities in the province, Trinity College federated with the University of Toronto and ceased to give instruction in all the faculties except arts and divinity. It also placed in abeyance its degree-granting power in the faculty of arts.

St. Hilda's College was founded in 1888 by the Reverend Dr. Body, the second provost of Trinity College, to provide a residence for the women students of Trinity College, together

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

†Holds in abeyance its degree-granting powers in the faculty of arts during the term of federation with the University of Toronto.

with some separate instruction. At a later date all instruction became fully co-educational and St. Hilda's continued to be the residence for women students of Trinity College and to provide a centre for their social life at university. At the present time, the college's connection with the Anglican Church of Canada is traditional and historical. It acknowledges no ecclesiastical control and places no religious or denominational tests or other restrictions upon its students or staff.

COLLEGE GOVERNMENT The college is governed by corporation, which includes 59 faculty, 45 students, and 225 "lay" members. Its executive powers are vested in the executive committee. There are 5 faculty, 3 students, and 17 "lay" members on the executive committee.

INCOME (1974-1975) Operating income \$1,767,962 (fees, 32%; endowments, 37%; gifts, 9%; government grants, 14%; other, 8%).

PUBLICATIONS "Trinity College, Toronto". A descriptive brochure providing information about the college, intended mainly for prospective students from Canada and overseas. The calendar of the faculty of divinity of Trinity College and the bulletin of the Toronto School of Theology describe basic and advanced degree programs in theology. The calendar of the faculty of arts and science of the University of Toronto describes undergraduate programs in arts, science, and commerce. Copies of the above-named publications may be obtained from the registrar.

ACADEMIC YEAR Mid-September to early May.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is situated on Hoskin Avenue within the University of Toronto campus. The main quadrangle includes a chapel, a library (89,766 volumes), administrative offices, a dining hall, and residence for men. A separate building for classrooms, staff offices, and student activities was completed in 1961.

St. Hilda's College, on Devonshire Place, provides residence accommodation for women and additional facilities for women students registered in Trinity College.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Full room and board available for 220 men and 120 women.

LIBRARY College library in main quadrangle holds 89,766 volumes. Students also have use of other University of Toronto libraries.

STUDENT LIFE Services: butterfly, lockers for non-resident students, dramatic society, playing field, games rooms, literary institute, common rooms, debating, publications, athletic associations and chapel.

MEDICAL SERVICES The health service and psychiatric service of the University of Toronto are open to Trinity students.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Personal and academic counselling provided by the registrar's office. Personal counselling provided by deans of men and women. Academic counselling also provided by members of the university faculty who are senior fellows of the college.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT All students are members of the Joint College Meeting. Its executive is the board of stewards. Membership fees are included in compulsory college fees.

GRADING SYSTEM Arts, science, and commerce: as for University of Toronto. Divinity: A — 80+%; B+ — 76-79%; B — 70-75%; C — 60-69%; D — 50-59%; F — below 50%. An overall C average is required with no subject under D in the basic degree course.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The college offers admission and in-course scholarships. Trinity students in arts, science, and commerce are also eligible for University of Toronto admission and in-course scholarships. Both University of Toronto and Trinity College admission scholarships in arts, science, and commerce are described in the admission awards calendar of the University of Toronto, obtainable from the office of student awards, University of Toronto. Awards in the faculty of divinity are described in the calendar of that faculty.

The college maintains a substantial bursary and loan fund. The college also offers six graduate fellowships providing free room and board in residence for one year, for men and women pursuing graduate studies at the University of Toronto. Application must be made to the registrar before February 1.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS For arts, science, and commerce refer to faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto. For divinity, final examinations are held in all courses in December and April. Supplemental examinations for students conditioned are held in September.

GRADUATION Degrees BA, BSc, and BCom are awarded by the University of Toronto. Degrees MDiv, MTh, ThD, and DD are conferred by Trinity College early in May each year.

FEES AND COSTS University and college tuition and incidental fees per year: arts, science, and commerce — \$751 (men); \$749 (women). Divinity, tuition, and incidental fees, \$707 (men); \$705 (women).

Residence rates, room and board, per year: men \$1,425; women, \$1,425.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS Same as for the University of Toronto; see separate entry.

For admission to courses leading to degrees in theology, students must normally have obtained a first degree.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of arts (BA). As offered by the University of Toronto. See separate entry.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

Faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). As offered by the University of Toronto.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of science (BSc). As offered by the University of Toronto.

THEOLOGY

Faculty of divinity in federation with the Toronto School of Theology

Licentiate in theology (LTh). Three years from first degree.

Master of divinity (MDiv). Three years from first degree.

Master of theology (MTh). At least one year from MDiv.

Doctor of theology (ThD). At least two years from MDiv.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS For arts, science, and commerce refer to University of Toronto. There is no extension program in divinity.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE St. Hilda's College, University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E2. Principal: Miss M.H. Seaman, MA. Founded in 1888. The residence for women students of Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA*

P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2

Telephone: 604-477-6911

Telex: UVic-Vic

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor

R.T.D. Wallace, BA, MA, LL.D. President — H.E. Petch, BSc, MSc, PhD, FRSC. Vice-president — K.G. Pedersen, BA, MA, PhD. Bursar — R.W. McQueen, BCom, CA. Dean of academic affairs — J.M. Dewey, BSc, PhD. Dean of administration — J.T. Matthews, BA, MBA. Executive assistant to the president — J.E. Currie, BCom, MBA. Special assistant to the president — D.E. Kennedy (Mrs), MA. Librarian — D.W. Halliwell, MA, BLS. Registrar and secretary, board of governors — R.J. Ferry, BA. Administrative registrar — G.J. Smiley, BA. Director, admission services — Esme Foord, BA, MA, EdD. Director of registration and scheduling — R.A. Shimmin. Director of buildings and grounds — G.E. Apps, BAsC, PEng. Director, campus planning — I.W. Campbell, BSc, PEng. Director, continuing education — L.E. Devlin, BEd, MA, PhD. Director, counselling centre — H.E. Beach, BSA, BA, MA, PhD. Director, development fund and property development — F.A. Fairclough. Director, student and ancillary services — T.J. Sawchuk, BEd, MSc, MEd. Director, personnel services — W.G. Bender, BA. Director, summer session

— G.P. Mason, MA, PhD. Director, systems and computing services — H.R. Widdifield, BA. Director, university health service — J.E. Petersen, MD. Director, university relations — M.N. Cownden, BJ. Director of graduate registration and records — L.T. Ghobrial, BA, MBA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science — J.-P. Vinay, LèsL, DES, MA, FRCS. Education — N.I. Mickelson (Mrs), MA, PhD. Fine arts — P.L. Smith, BA, MA, PhD. Graduate studies — S.A. Jennings, BA, MA, PhD. Law — F.M. Fraser, BA, LLB, LL.M.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Nursing — Isabel MacRae, BS, PhD. Public administration — G.N. Perry, BA, MPA, AM, PhD, LL.D. Social welfare — B. Wharf, MSW, PhD.

DEPARTMENT AND DIVISION HEADS OR CHAIRMEN Anthropology — O.S. Elliot, AB, AM, PhD. Art and music education — G.S. Hodder, BEd, MA. Bacteriology and biochemistry — T.J. Trust, BSc, MSc, PhD. Biology — M.J. Ashwood-Smith, BSc, MSc, PhD. Chemistry — G.R. Branton (acting), BSc, PhD. Child care — C.D. Webster, BA, MA, PhD. Classics — S.E. Scully (acting), BA, MLitt, PhD. Communication and social foundations — A. Kratzmann, BEd, MEd, PhD. Creative writing — R. Skelton, BA, MA, FRSL. Economics — L. Laudadio, BA, MA, PhD. English — D.L. Jeffrey, BA, MA, PhD. French language and literature — Elaine Limbrick, BA, DIIE cycle. Geography — C.N. Forward, BA, MA, PhD. Germanic languages and literature — M.L. Badley, CD, BA, MA, PhD.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Hispanic and Italian studies — D.H. Henn (acting), BA, MA. History — J. Money (acting), BA, MA, PhD. History in art — S. Gunasinghe (acting), BA, DU. Linguistics — M.H. Scargill, BA, PhD, FRSC. Mathematics — W.R. Gordon, BA, MA, PhD. Music — R. Komorous (acting). Philosophy — K.W. Rankin, MA, PhD. Physical education — B.L. Howe, MS, PhD. Physics — R.M. Pearce, BSc, MA, PhD. Political science — W.D. Young, BA, MA, PhD. Psychological foundations in education — T.O. Maguire, BSc, MEd, PhD. Psychology — G.N. Hobson, BA, MA, PhD. Slavonic and oriental studies — Z. Juricic, BA, MA, PhD. Social and natural sciences in education — C.F. Goulson, MA, EdD. Sociology — D.W. Ball, BA, MS, MA, PhD. Theatre — Barbara McIntyre, BA, MA, PhD. Visual arts — J.P. Dobereiner, BEd, MFA.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university is co-educational, non-denominational and is governed by a board of governors and a senate.

BACKGROUND The University of Victoria came into being on July 1, 1963, but as Victoria College it had enjoyed a prior tradition of sixty years' distinguished teaching at the university level. These sixty years of history may be viewed conveniently in three distinct stages. Between the years 1903 and 1914, Victoria College was affiliated to McGill University, offering first- and second-year McGill courses in arts and science. Administered locally by the Victoria School Board, the college was an adjunct to Victoria High School and shared its facilities. The opening in 1915 of The University of British Columbia obliged the college to suspend operations in higher education in Victoria.

In 1920, Victoria College began the second stage of its development, reborn in affiliation to The University of British Columbia. Though still administered by the Victoria School Board, the college was now completely separated from Victoria High School, moving in 1921 into the magnificent Dunsmuir mansion known as Craigdarroch. Instruction in first- and second-year arts and science was offered. The final stage, between the years 1954 and 1963, saw the transition from a two-year college to a university. During this period, the college was governed by the Victoria College Council, representative of the parent University of British Columbia, the greater Victoria School Board, and the provincial department of education. In 1946 the college was forced by post-war enrolment to move from Craigdarroch to the Lansdowne campus of the provincial normal school. The normal school joined Victoria College in 1956 as its faculty of education. Late in this transitional period (through the co-operation of the Department of National Defence and the Hudson's Bay Company), a 284-acre campus at Gordon Head was acquired. Academic expansion was rapid after 1956, until in 1961 the college, still in affiliation with The University of British Columbia, awarded its first bachelor's degrees.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board of governors consists of fifteen members: two ex officio, the chancellor and the president; eight appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council (including two nominees of the alumni association); two elected by the faculty members; two elected by the student association; one elected by the full-time, non-faculty employees. The basic function of the board is the management, administration, and control of the property, revenue and business, and affairs of the university.

SENATE The senate is composed of the chancellor, the president, the academic vice-president, the deans of faculties, the chief librarian, the director of continuing education, two persons elected by each faculty, ten persons elected jointly by the faculties, ten students elected by the student association, four non-faculty

persons elected by the convocation, and four persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. The function of the senate is to provide for the government, management, and carrying-out of curriculum, instruction, and education offered by the university.

INCOME Total operating funds — \$24,644,592 (province of British Columbia, 78.1%; fees, 11.7%; other, 10.2%).

PUBLICATIONS Annual calendar (available from the registrar's office). Summer session calendar supplement (available from the summer session office). Graduate studies brochure (available from the faculty of graduate studies). High school brochure (available from university relations office).

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Apart from ancillary teaching and research installations, the university has six permanent buildings for academic purposes together with a students' union building, a campus services building, ten residence buildings accommodating 300 women and 300 men, a physical training and recreation facility, a stadium, a gymnasium, playing fields, etc. The population of the greater Victoria area approximates 215,000.

The university is in close proximity to the Pacific Naval Laboratories, the Provincial Archives, the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory and a federal research laboratory for forest products. The federal biological station is located 70 miles to the north in the city of Nanaimo. The university also possesses an astrodome and a computing centre.

LIBRARIES There is a main library containing approximately 700,000 volumes, a curriculum library, and a map library in the geography department.

STUDENT LIFE Every student has an opportunity to help shape the development of university affairs, either through membership in the Alma Mater Society or in the Graduate Students' Society. Students are included on most of the university's committees concerned with academic policy. Two students are elected to the board of governors and ten to the senate of the university each year. About 60 student clubs offer activities for every taste. In addition opportunities exist for participation in the university chorus, concert band and other musical and performing groups. The climate and the university surroundings lend themselves to many outdoor activities throughout most of the year.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university health service is maintained for the benefit of students who may require medical care and advice. No fee is charged.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Each of the undergraduate faculties provides an academic advising service for students at the undergraduate level. The counselling centre offers educational-vocational counselling as well as personal counselling, and is authorized to administer a wide range of tests.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The university owns and operates a bookstore where students may purchase books and other supplies at moderate prices.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT A student placement office, operated by Canada Manpower Division and located on campus, assists students to find part-time work during their years at university and posts after graduation.

STUDENT UNION The Alma Mater Society is the recognized means of communication between undergraduate students and the faculty, the administration and the outside community. Fees are \$37.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION The purpose of the Graduate Students' Society is to encourage graduate student participation in the intellectual, cultural, and social affairs of the university. Fees are \$15.

GRADING SYSTEM Students' marks are classified as follows: first-class, A+, A, A-; second-class, B+, B, B-; pass, C+, C, D; E (conditional supplemental); F (no supplemental).

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The government of British Columbia provides bursaries. The University of Victoria itself distributes scholarships and other awards totaling more than \$160,000 each year to its leading scholars. Included are the president's scholarships to a value of \$25,000, awarded to outstanding students, including those who are about to enter their first year.

In addition to the outright grants that have been described, loans with a deferred payment plan are available in case of need. Under the Canada Student Loans Plan of the federal government, the student need not begin repayment until he/she has left the university. Special financial needs, particularly when they are unexpected and urgent, can be met through the university's rotating loan fund.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS A variety of examination techniques are used, including final examinations which are held in December and April. Supplemental examinations, covering the work of both the first and second terms, are held in August.

GRADUATION Degrees are granted each year in November and May.

FEES AND COSTS Undergraduate tuition fees per year, \$428. Part-time students, \$30 per unit. Alma Mater Society fees, \$37. Graduate tuition fees: master's program first two years, \$450 each; third and subsequent years, \$30 each. Doctoral program first three years, \$450 each; subsequent years, \$30 each. Part-time, special and qualifying students, \$60 per unit. Graduate Students' Society fee, \$15.

Room and board in university residences: double room, \$1,098, single room, \$1,195.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Graduation from a B.C. senior secondary school with an average of at least C+ based on all subjects completed in grades 11 and 12, including mathematics and a science or language in grade 11. Students from outside B.C. must meet requirements for university admission in their own province. An evaluation fee of \$10 is required if the applicant presents credentials from outside B.C.

2. Specific requirements. Astronomy — mathematics 12, physics 12. Bacteriology — chemistry 12, mathematics 12. Biochemistry — chemistry 12, mathematics 12. Biology — biology 11, chemistry 11, mathematics 12. Chemistry — chemistry 12, mathematics 12. Elementary education — science 11. Mathematics — mathematics 12. Music — audition. Physical education — science 11. Physics — mathematics 12. Psychology — science 11. Sociology — science 11.

Foreign students

Equivalent of normal requirements for Canadian students. UK, West Indies, East and West Africa — GCE in five O-level subjects with three at A-level and minimum average grade of 3, no subject lower than 4; or equivalent. Hong Kong — Hong Kong University matriculation equivalent to UK GCE as above. USA — in top tenth of grade 12 high school academic graduation (including at least seven semester hours of English, six of a second language, six of mathematics, four of laboratory science) or one year at an accredited university with minimum average of grade B. A student whose mother tongue is not English must provide evidence of a sufficient knowledge of English to pursue university studies successfully. Applicants presenting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission with advanced standing.

Mature students

Persons domiciled in British Columbia who are at least 21 years of age may qualify as mature students. A senate committee deals with applications on an individual basis.

Graduate

For admission to the faculty of graduate studies, an academic standing acceptable to the department or faculty concerned is required. In general, this will be a baccalaureate degree from a recognized university, or its equivalent with a B average (70-74%) in the work of the last two years. Law — for admission to the faculty of law, satisfactory completion of at least three years of an approved program leading to a degree at a recognized university.

Date for receipt of applications

Applications for admission, together with all supporting transcripts should be made as early as possible: undergraduates before July 31, graduates before June 1 of the year in which admission is sought. Foreign students should apply early if possible.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years from grade 12 (B.C.). Honors courses available in anthropology, classics, economics, English, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Latin, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, Russian, sociology, Spanish.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Minimum requirement: 15 units or one full winter session of study. Available in anthropology, economics, English, French, geography, Greek literature, history, Latin literature, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum requirement: two full winter sessions of study beyond the MA or three full winter sessions of study beyond the BA. Thesis. Available in English, geography, psychology.

CHILD CARE

Bachelor of arts (BA). Four years from grade 12 (B.C.).

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Bachelor of education (BEd). Preparing elementary and secondary school teachers. Five years from grade 12 (B.C.).

Diploma in education (elementary and secondary). One year following a degree in a faculty other than education.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Minimum requirement: 18 units or one full winter session of study. Available in areas of educational psychology, educational administration, curriculum and instruction.

Master of education (MEd). Minimum requirement: 18 units of course work. Available in areas of educational administration, language arts, mathematics, music, physical education, school counselling, science, social studies.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Educational psychology only.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of fine arts

Bachelor of arts (BA), in history in art and history in the arts. Four years from grade 12 (B.C.).

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Four years from grade 12 (B.C.). Programs available in art and in theatre.

Bachelor of music (BMus). Four years from grade 12 (B.C.).

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Minimum requirement: 15 units or one full winter session of study. Available in history in art, music, and theatre.

Master of fine arts (MFA). Minimum requirement: 15 units or one full winter session of study. Available in theatre.

Master of music (MMus). Minimum requirement: 15 units or one full winter session of study. Available in areas of composition and performance.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum requirement: two full winter sessions of study beyond the MA or three full winter sessions of study beyond the BA. Thesis. Available in music.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Minimum requirement: three full winter sessions of study.

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BSN). Program to commence in September 1976. Two years following R.N.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Master of public administration (MPA). Minimum requirement: 18 units at the graduate level.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). Four years from grade 12 (B.C.). Honors courses available in astronomy, bacteriology, biochemistry, biology, chemistry, geography, mathematics, physics, psychology.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Minimum requirement: 15 units or one full winter session of study. Available in bacteriology, biology, chemistry, mathematics, nutritional biochemistry, physics, psychology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum requirement: two full winter sessions of study beyond the MSc or three full winter sessions beyond the BSc. Thesis. Available in biology, chemistry, nutritional biochemistry physics, psychology.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Bachelor of social welfare (BSW). Program to commence in September 1976. Four years from grade 12 (B.C.).

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Evening courses — the university provides a substantial offering of courses scheduled on campus in the late afternoon and evening to accommodate adult students, particularly teachers. Evening courses are also scheduled at several other centres on Vancouver Island. Summer session — lasting approximately seven weeks, is held during July and August.

For no university credit

Evening and summer sessions — the university offers a limited number of non-credit courses. La maison française — a course in practical studies in the French language is offered annually in July and August. French language diploma program — five integrated courses designed to develop a level of language competence functional throughout Canada.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary: BA with an emphasis in child care; BA in Pacific studies; BA with a major in social welfare; interdepartmental: environmental studies; liberal arts; science; diploma program in native Indian languages (non-certificate).

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION The Victoria Conservatory of Music is affiliated with the University of Victoria. Principal: Robin Wood, FRAM. Students in the bachelor of music program and in the music teaching area in the bachelor of education program receive their solo performance tuition from the faculty of the conservatory.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY*

(Federated with the University of Toronto) †

73 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7

Telephone: 416-928-3801

Cable and telex: Viccollege, Toronto

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS President and vice-chancellor — G.S. French, CD, MA, PhD. Registrar — A.C.M. Ross, CD, MA, PhD. Bursar — F.C. Stokes, MA. Dean of men — E.A. Walker, MA, PhD. Dean of women — M.E. Penman, MA, PhD. Librarian — L.D. Fraser (Miss), MA, BLS.

DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES Classics — J.M. Bigwood, MA, PhD. English — D. Fox, MA, PhD. French — A. Rosenberg, MA, PhD. German — H.L.M. Mayer, DPhil. Near Eastern studies — E.G. Clarke, MA, BD, DLitt. Philosophy — P.H. Hess, AM, PhD. Religious studies — E.E. Best, MA, BD, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Victoria University is a

provincial, co-educational institution. It is comprised of Victoria and Emmanuel Colleges. Victoria College is part of the faculty of arts and science of the University of Toronto, and degrees are awarded by the University of Toronto. While Victoria College retains its traditional affiliation with the United Church, it adheres to the terms of its original charter by not imposing religious tests or requirements of any kind. Emmanuel College gives professional training to candidates for the ministry of the United Church of Canada as well as academic instruction to other students.

BACKGROUND Originally established as the Upper Canada Academy at Cobourg, Ontario, in 1836, degree-conferring powers were granted, under the charter, by the provincial legislature in 1841 and the name of the institution was changed to Victoria College. When the faculties of medicine, law, and theology were added to the original faculty of arts, Victoria College became Victoria University. In 1892, having entered into federation with the University of Toronto, Victoria moved to Toronto and agreed to hold in abeyance its power to grant degrees except in theology; arts students at Victoria receive their degrees from the University of Toronto.

In 1928, by act of the legislature of the province, Victoria University received an amended charter by which it continues in federation with the University of Toronto and in connection with

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

†Holds in abeyance its power to grant degrees except in theology during the term of federation with the University of Toronto.

the United Church of Canada. The two colleges, Victoria College in arts and Emmanuel College in theology (formed by the union of the Victoria University faculty of theology with Union Theological College), are under the control of one board of regents and one senate.

BOARD OF REGENTS The governing bodies of Victoria University are the board of regents and the senate. The board is composed of 43 members — 22 appointed by the United Church of Canada, 8 elected by the alumni of Victoria College, 5 elected by the graduates of Emmanuel College, the chancellor, the president, the 2 principals and 4 co-opted by the board. It has been the recent practise to include six faculty and four students among the 22 members appointed by the United Church of Canada. The board is the governing body of Victoria University.

SENATE The senate, responsible for academic matters, is composed of the chancellor, the vice-chancellor, members of the permanent teaching staff, professors emeriti, 6 representatives of the board, 10 representatives of the alumni of Victoria College, 6 representatives of the alumni of Emmanuel College and 2 representatives of Albert College.

INCOME (1974-75) \$3,001,532 (government grants, 20%; student academic fees, 53%; endowments, 16%; miscellaneous, including gifts, 11%).

PUBLICATIONS Two student publications, *The Strand* and *Acta Victoriana*. One alumni publication, *Vic Reports*.

ACADEMIC YEAR Mid-September to early May.

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND RESIDENCES The university is situated on a 15-acre site in the northeast corner of Queen's Park. There are three classroom buildings, a library, staff houses, a gymnasium, students' union and cafeteria, and students' residences accommodating 258 men and 268 women.

LIBRARY The library contains 186,218 volumes and 823 periodical subscriptions. Special collections: *Canadiana*, Coleridge, Tennyson, Wesleyana, E.J. Pratt mss. Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies — 15,000 volumes; special features, Erasmus and Renaissance humanism. (Director: F.D. Hoening, BA, PhD.)

STUDENT LIFE Victoria College has a strong athletic program for both men and women, an active music club, and a drama club. In addition there are the French club, German club and classics club, and two student newspapers. For politically minded students the Victoria College Students' Union offers an opportunity for participation in the running of the college.

MEDICAL AND COUNSELLING SERVICES Services are provided by the University of Toronto, see separate entry.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The book bureau is the Victoria University bookstore and carries books in college courses plus some current fiction. Student discount is given at 5% (10% is given on special orders).

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS As for the University of Toronto; see separate entry.

STUDENT UNION The Victoria University Students' Administrative Council is composed of 17 student members who are elected by, and who in turn represent, all the undergraduates of both Victoria and Emmanuel Colleges. The council provides

financing for the clubs and organizations at Victoria University, offers social and educational programs, chooses student representatives for various committees, and speaks for the students at large on issues of educational and social concern. Fees: \$22.50 for men; \$18 for women.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Victoria College offers 45 admission scholarships, plus some 100 in-course scholarships, prizes and medals, plus college bursaries. Emmanuel College offers some 60 scholarships, plus college bursaries.

GRADUATION Degrees in theology are conferred by the chancellor or the vice-chancellor of Victoria University in the first week of May. Arts and science students receive their degrees from the University of Toronto.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition and incidental fees, \$717 (subject to change). Room and board, \$178 a month. Emmanuel College: tuition fees, full-time, \$550; incidental fees, \$129.50; degree fees, \$35.

GRADING SYSTEM AND ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS Same as the University of Toronto; see separate entry. For admission to the MDiv course at Emmanuel College, a student must have obtained a first degree from a recognized university.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Victoria College, faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of arts (BA). As offered by the University of Toronto; see separate entry.

Business, see commerce below

COMMERCE

Victoria College, faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of commerce (BCom). As offered by the University of Toronto; see separate entry.

SCIENCE

Victoria College, faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto

Bachelor of science (BSc). As offered by the University of Toronto; see separate entry.

THEOLOGY

Emmanuel College

Title of Licentiate in theology (LTh). One year arts plus three years' theology.

Master of religious education (MRE). Two years from BA.

Master of divinity (MDiv). Three years from BA.

Master of theology (ThM). One year plus thesis from BD.

Doctor of theology (ThD). Two years plus thesis from BD.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES Victoria College, Toronto 5, Ontario. Principal: J.M. Robson, MA, PhD, FRSC. United Church affiliation. Co-educational. Established 1836. One of the eight arts colleges within the faculty of arts and science of the University of Toronto. Courses offered leading to the bachelor of arts, the bachelor of science, and the bachelor of commerce degrees of the University of Toronto. Residence accommodation is available for out-of-town students.

Emmanuel College, Toronto 5, Ontario. Principal: Rev. W.O. Fennell, BA, STM, DD. United Church. Co-educational. Established 1928. Courses offered leading to the title of licentiate in theology and to the degrees of master of divinity, master of religious education, master of theology, and doctor of theology which are awarded by Victoria University. Residence accommodation is available for out-of-town students.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO*

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Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — C.A. Pollock, BAsC. BS. Vice-chairman of the board of governors — W.M. Rankin, BA. President emeritus — J.G. Hagey, BA, LL.D. President and vice-chancellor — B.C. Matthews, BSA, AM, PhD. Vice-president, academic — T.A. Brzustowski, BAsC. Vice-president, finance and operations — A.B. Gellatly, BA, CGA. Registrar — C.T. Boyes, BA. President, St. Jerome's College — C.L. Siegfried, CR, BA, MSc, LL.D. Academic dean, St. Jerome's College — D.R. Letson, BA, MA, PhD. President, Conrad Grebel College — F.H. Epp, BTh, BA, MA, PhD. Principal, St. Paul's College — A.M. McLachlin, MA, BD, ThD. Principal, Renison College — J.O. Towler, BA, MA, PhD. Dean of women — H. Marsden (Mrs), BA, MA. Director, audio-visual centre — G. Downie. Director, academic services — D.P. Robertson, BComm. Comptroller — A.H. Headlam, FCA. Director, department of co-ordination and placement — R.J. Weiser, BEng, PEng. Director, counselling services — W.W. Dick, BA, BD, MA, PhD. Medical director, health services — D.E. Andrew, BA, MD, FRCP(C). Director, information services — J.D. Adams, BA. University

librarian — M.C. Shepherd, BEd, MA(LS). Warden (village 1, village 2), Minota Hagey residences — H.R.N. Eydt, MSc, PhD. Director of housing and residence operations — H.C. Vinnicombe, BSc(Eng). Associate registrar (admissions and records) — B.A. Lumsden, BA. Associate registrar (systems) — W.G. Ullman. Associate registrar (graduate studies) — G.J. Smiley, BA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts — J.S. Minas, BA, PhD. Engineering — W.A. McLaughlin, BEng, MS, PhD. Environmental studies — J.G. Nelson, BA, MA, PhD. Graduate studies — L.A.K. Watt, BSc, MS, PhD. Mathematics — W.F. Forbes, DIC, PhD, DSc. Human kinetics and leisure studies — G.S. Kenyon, BPE, MS, PhD. Science — W.B. Pearson, MA, DSc, DFC, FRSC, FCIC.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Architecture — F.H. Watts, AADip, MLA, ARIBA, MRAIC. Optometry — M.E. Woodruff, MS, PhD, OD. Urban and regional planning — H.S. Coblentz, BA, MRP.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Applied analysis and computer science — J.D. Lawson, BAsC, PhD, FIMA. Applied mathematics — D.G. Wertheim, BA, PhD. Biology — J.K. Morton, BSc, PhD, FLS. Chemical engineering — K.F. O'Driscoll, BChE, MS, PhD. Chemistry — W.A.E. McBryde, MA, PhD, FCIC. Civil engineering — W.C. Lennox, BAsC, MSc, PhD. Classics and romance languages — J.R. Dugan, MA, PhD. Combinatorics and optimization — R.C. Mullen, BA, PhD. Drama and theatre arts group — W.R. Chadwick, BA, MA, PhD. Earth sciences — R.N.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Farvolden, BSc, MSc, PhD. Economics — R.R. Kerton, BComm, MA, PhD. Electrical engineering — K.D. Srivastava, BSc, BE, PhD. Engineering, systems design — T.M. Fraser, MD, ChB, MSc, LMCC, FACPM, FAM. English — W.U. Ober, BA, PhD. Fine arts — V. Burnett, BS, MA. Geography — G.R. McBoyle, BSc, PhD. Germanic and Slavic languages — M. Richter, MA, PhD. History — H. MacKinnon, BA, PhD, STL. Human relations and counselling studies — A.S. Weiner, BA, PhD. Kinesiology — R.G. Martiniuk (acting), BPE, MA, EdD. Management sciences — S.D. Saleh, BA, MA, PhD. Man-environment studies — G.R. Francis, BA, MA, PhD. Mechanical engineering — D.J. Burns, BSc, PhD. Philosophy — J.R. Horne, BA, MA, BTh, PhD. Physics — J.W. Leech, BSc, PhD, FInstP. Political science — J.M. Wilson, BA, MA. Psychology — R.K. Banks, BA, MA, PhD. Pure mathematics — R.A. Staal, MA, PhD. Recreation — W.F. Theobald, BS, MAED. Religious studies — B.J. Hubbard, BA, MA, PhD. Social science (applied) program — D.G.S. M'Timkulu, MA, PhD. Sociology and anthropology — K. Westhues, BA, MA, PhD. Statistics — J.G. Kalbfleisch, BSc, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Waterloo is a co-educational, non-denominational institution.

BACKGROUND The University of Waterloo is incorporated as a non-denominational institution of higher learning offering courses, both at the undergraduate and the graduate levels in: architecture, arts, engineering, environmental studies, human kinetics and leisure studies, mathematics, optometry, and science. Classes commenced in July 1957, with the introduction of the co-operative engineering program.

In March 1959, a private bill was approved by the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario incorporating the University of Waterloo as a degree-granting institution. The university is a member of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and of the Association of Commonwealth Universities. Under the terms of The University of Waterloo Act 1972, the university is governed by a board of governors which has jurisdiction over the business affairs of the university, and the senate, which is responsible for the academic policy. Board of governors consists of 36 members, including the chancellor, president, mayors of Waterloo and Kitchener, chairman of Waterloo Regional Council, as ex officio members and 7 members appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, 7 members appointed by the senate from among the members of faculty of the senate, 5 members, 2 of whom shall be graduate students, to be appointed by the senate from among the student members of the senate, 2 members of the full-time staff to be elected by the full-time staff members of the university, 10 members from the community-at-large, at least 3 of whom shall be alumni. Senate consists of 67 members, including the chancellor, president, vice-president (academic), vice-president (finance and operations), dean of each faculty of the university and the dean of graduate studies, librarian of the university, registrar of the university, principal or head of each federated or affiliated college, the chairman of the board of governors as ex officio members and 3 members of the board of governors other than the chairman, 3 members of faculty elected from each faculty of the university, 3 members of faculty from each of the federated colleges and one member of faculty from each affiliated college, 10 members of faculty-at-large, one undergraduate student from each faculty of the university, 3 graduate students, 3 members of the alumni of the university.

INCOME Total ordinary operating income for the 1974-75 fiscal year was \$48,195,000 of this total 75.7% came from government grants, 18.7% from academic fees and 5.6% from gifts and endowments, etc.

PUBLICATIONS The University of Waterloo publications include the: University of Waterloo undergraduate calendar; admissions brochure; part-time student handbook; summer session calendar; correspondence program brochure; scholarship, bursaries and prizes brochure; graduate calendar and UW guidelines. In addition the various faculties, departments, and church colleges provide several brochures and pamphlets.

Newspapers include — The Gazette published by information services and The Chevron published by the federation of students. The International Students Association publishes a newsletter — World-Room.

ACADEMIC YEAR The University of Waterloo offers programs on both the regular and the co-operative systems of study. The regular system follows the conventional eight-month academic year from September until late in April and the student then has a summer vacation. Students in the co-operative system alternate four-month academic terms at the university with four-month work terms in business, industry, or education.

Some faculties at the university offer programs only on the regular system, others only on the co-operative system, and still others offer programs on both the regular and the co-operative systems.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The picturesque 1,000-acre campus is located in the city of Waterloo, in the hub of mid-western Ontario. Waterloo, together with its twin city Kitchener, has a combined population of approximately 141,000 and is a thriving industrial centre.

The buildings on the University of Waterloo campus include engineering buildings, science buildings, a mathematics and computer building, a physical activities centre, humanities and social science buildings, an optometry building, a student services building, an administration building, a psychology building, an arts lecture hall, an arts library building, two theatres, a student campus centre, a health services building, sports and food services facilities, a bookstore, and a faculty club.

The university computing centre has six computers, an IBM system 360/75, an IBM system 360/44, an IBM 370/158, an IBM 1710, and two 1620's. Interfaced with the IBM 360/75 are five remote batch terminals and a PDP 9 both belonging to the faculty of engineering. The PDP 9 functions separately most of the time. As well, there is a Honeywell 6050 belonging to the faculty of mathematics.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation for both men and women is provided on campus by the four church colleges associated with the university, the two non-denominational university residence villages, and the Minota Hagey residence for graduate women. Residence accommodation for married students is available.

LIBRARIES The two centres for library service and study on campus, the Dana Porter arts library and the engineering, mathematics and science library, provide immediate accommodation for more than 635,000 volumes of books and periodicals, with a growing collection of pamphlets, phonorecords, microfilms, and microcards. Recent renovations on the Dana Porter arts library included the addition of a special room for rare book storage. Two ramps have also been constructed, and all buildings on campus are now easily accessible to wheelchair students.

STUDENT LIFE The athletic department at the university participates in a strong intercollegiate program through the

Ontario Universities Athletic Association and operates an extensive intramural program of recreational and instructional activities. Sports activities at the university include football, basketball, track and field events, hockey, wrestling, swimming and diving, volleyball, golf, soccer, curling, skiing, tennis and squash. Among the social clubs and special services on campus are an amateur radio club, a rifle club, a camera club, a flying club, bridge and chess clubs, several ethnic student associations and political associations, coffee houses, and a record library. Radio Waterloo is owned and operated by students and The Chevron, the weekly student newspaper, is mainly staffed by students. The creative arts board sponsors dramatic and musical productions and concerts and the board of student activities provides a series of pubs, movies, and dances during the year.

MEDICAL SERVICES The campus health services provide health care on a broadly defined basis to full-time registered students. Health services operate an out-patient clinic, a vision clinic and an infirmary. During most of the school term the building is staffed on a 24-hour basis by nurses. There is always a doctor on call. The medical staff consists of a full-time medical director and several family physicians from the Kitchener-Waterloo area who attend on a part-time basis. The financing of health services is primarily from student fees.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The goal of the university counselling services is to provide effective assistance to individual students. Professionally trained counsellors assist students with vocational, personal, marital and/or emotional development problems during the university years. Counselling services offer a wide variety of programs and techniques (including individual and/or group counselling, psychological and vocational testing, and a self-serve reference and loan library of occupational, educational and sex information).

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE University of Waterloo students may purchase textbooks, stationery and engineering supplies at the bookstore which is open weekdays throughout the year. In addition to textbooks, reference material, paper supplies, crested gift and souvenir items and drawing materials, the bookstore features a large display of quality paperbacks.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Co-ordination and Placement Department offers assistance in determining career goals. Types of current organizations and agencies compatible with the individual student's needs and abilities are explored during personal interviews. Career information is made known, such as the availability of opportunities, salaries and trends. A broad selection of active company or agency files containing background information and employment histories is available for perusal. The careers information centre contains descriptive material on most occupations. Several hundred companies are invited to conduct on-campus interviews for graduating students at all levels.

STUDENT UNION At the University of Waterloo the opportunity to participate in the many activities of the university is provided by the Federation of Students and its various agencies. All students of the university are members of the federation. The principal objectives of the federation are: to promote the welfare and interests of the students of the university; to act as the representative of the students; to promote and maintain responsible student government; to promote and co-ordinate student participation in athletics, cultural and social activities; and to promote and maintain communication between the student body and the duly elected and appointed authorities of the university. Twenty-five elected members plus officers make up the

Students' Council which is the governing body of the federation. Members representing all faculties, societies and colleges are included.

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION The Graduate Student Union (GSU) was formed in 1970 and membership is voluntary. The purpose of the GSU is to advance the common interests of its members in intellectual, academic, social and athletic matters. The governing body of the GSU is the Graduate Student Council, made up of about 30 elected students from all faculties.

GRADING SYSTEM The university has a common grading system for all faculties. Under this system, grades for all courses appear on grade reports and transcripts either as one of 15 letter grades from A plus through F minus, or as numeric marks on a 100-point scale. Each faculty chooses one or the other; all departments within the faculty then use the system chosen.

The following provides details of grading scales, interpretation of averages, symbols, etc.

Letter Grades	Percentage Ranges	Weighting Factors
A+	90-100	95
A	85-89	89
A-	80-84	83
B+	77-79	78
B	73-76	75
B-	70-72	72
C+	67-69	68
C	63-66	65
C-	60-62	62
D+	57-59	58
D	53-56	55
D-	50-52	52
F	42-49	46
F	35-41	38
F	0-34	32

Interpretation of averages: 80-100%, first-class honors, excellent; 70-79.99%, second-class honors, very good; 60-69.99%, third-class honors, good; 50-59.99%, passing; 0-49%, failure.

Non-graded standings: CR — credit granted; AEG — aegrotat, credit granted due to illness; NCR — no credit granted; INC — incomplete course work, no credit granted; DNW — did not write examination, no credit granted; AUD — audit only, no credit granted; NMR — decision pending, no credit granted.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The University of Waterloo administers the Canada Student Loans Plan and the Ontario Student Assistance Program and has a number of entrance and upper year scholarships and several bursaries. Small loans on a short-term basis are also available for emergency situations.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are scheduled at the end of each term: December, April and August. There are no supplemental privileges except in architecture.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred in May and October by the chancellor of the university

FEES AND COSTS Note: (r) designates regular system of study per year; (co-op), co-operative program per four-month academic term.

Tuition and incidental fees, full-time students. Arts (r) \$677.80. Engineering (co-op) \$418.20 per term. Environmental studies (r) \$675.80, architecture Yr 1 (r) \$710.80, (co-op) \$416.45 per term. Graduate studies \$214.17 per term. Integrated studies (r) \$671.30. Mathematics (r) \$676.30, (co-op) \$399.20 per term. Human kinetics and leisure studies (r) \$675.30, (co-op) \$398.70 per term. Science (r) \$675.30, (co-op) \$398.70 per term.

Residence fees per academic year range from approximately \$1,380 to \$1,520 depending upon the type of accommodation.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. The overall university requirement for all programs is completion of an Ontario grade 13 (year 5) program comprising at least 6 (year 5) credits leading towards the secondary school honor graduation diploma. A minimum overall average of 60% is normally required for admission to all programs.

Admission of Ontario applicants is based primarily upon Ontario year 5 interim standings, Ontario grade 12 (year 4) final standing, and the principal's recommendation. Applicants whose interim standings are not sufficient for admission will be considered on the basis of year 5 final standings and qualified applicants will be admitted until the remaining places are filled. Equivalent requirements apply for applicants from other Canadian provinces.

2. Applicants from other Canadian provinces who are applying to year one must have the equivalent of the Ontario year 5 program in course requirements and averages. The following certificates or their equivalents will be considered: Alberta — (grade 12); British Columbia — (grade 12); Manitoba — (grade 12); New Brunswick — (grade 12); Newfoundland — year 1 Memorial University; Nova Scotia — (grade 12); Prince Edward Island — year 1 University of P.E.I.; Quebec — first year CEGEP program or equivalent; Saskatchewan — senior matriculation (grade 12).

3. Specific year 5 requirements. Arts — it is recommended that applicants select arts-related courses in their year 5 program such as English, history, languages (other than English), etc. Engineering — 60% overall average required in relations and functions, calculus, algebra, chemistry, physics. Applicants without specific year 5 requirements but with high overall standing including at least relations and functions, and calculus are encouraged to apply. Environmental studies (architecture, urban and regional planning, geography, man-environment studies) — applicants to architecture (pre-professional program) are required to have a 60% overall average in relations and functions, calculus, physics, and English. For selected applicants to architecture and urban and regional planning a personal interview may be required. It is recommended that applicants to the geography program include geography in their year 5 program. Applicants to environmental studies programs are urged to present at least one year 5 mathematics course. Integrated studies — applicants will be considered on basis of personal interview. Mathematics — 60% overall average in relations and functions, calculus, and algebra; however, 66% overall average required for co-operative program. Human kinetics and leisure studies, kinesiology — one or more of the following

recommended: year 5 calculus, biology, chemistry and physics. Recreation — year 5 biology and geography recommended. Science (including optometry) — 60% overall average in relations and functions, calculus, two science courses one of which must be physics or chemistry. Co-operative applied chemistry program — same requirements as science. Co-operative applied physics program requires 70% in year 5 mathematics and physics — year 5 chemistry recommended.

Foreign students

UK, West Indies — GCE in five subjects, at least two at A-level or SCE in Scotland. USA — academic high school graduation with additional year of study in subjects comparable to Ontario grade 13. Hong Kong — GCE or Hong Kong University matriculation in at least five subjects, including two at A-level; Hong Kong Chinese University first-year standing with courses appropriate to proposed university program. India — BA or BASc (1st or 2nd). Europe — maturity or matriculation certificate. Central and South America — first-year university with at least (B-) standing. Francophone countries — baccalaureate. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission. Certificates in languages other than English must be accompanied by certified translations.

Applicants from non-English speaking countries may be required to take the "Test of English as a Foreign Language" (TOEFL). Other equivalent English proficiency tests will be accepted. The results of these TOEFL tests must satisfy the admissions committee that the applicant's knowledge of the English language is adequate to enable him/her to pursue his/her studies successfully. The expenses involved in administering the test must be borne by the applicant. In addition, applicants to co-operative programs must satisfy the admissions committee that they can perform satisfactorily in their work terms. The expenses involved in administering the test must be borne by the applicant. Applicants to co-operative programs must obtain landed immigrant status before applying.

Mature students

Individuals of mature age who have been away from formal education for more than two years, and who do not possess the minimum requirements may apply for admission. They should attempt to obtain standing in at least one Ontario year 5-level subject or its equivalent chosen to relate to the proposed university program.

Graduate

Admission is based upon the possession of an honors degree or equivalent and admission standards vary according to the faculty and department. A person should normally possess a "B" standing in undergraduate work.

Date for receipt of applications

Application for admission should be made as early in the year as possible. Academic certificates (not diplomas) and other supporting documents should be forwarded as soon as they become available. Admission cannot be granted until all requirements have been met and all required documents submitted. All applicants including foreign students must apply and have submitted all necessary documents by July 1st. Persons applying after this date cannot be guaranteed consideration of their application. Students wishing to begin in May must apply before March 1, those wishing to begin in July, before June 1, September, before July 1, and January, before November 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARCHITECTURE

School of architecture — faculty of environmental studies

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES).

Bachelor of architecture (BArch). Available in pre-professional program in architecture (three years' co-operative work/study program — BES). Professional architecture (two years following completion of the BES pre-professional program in architecture). Co-operative program — see "special programs" section.

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program — three years. (b) Honors program — four years. Programs are available in: anthropology, classical studies, economics*, English, English (drama), fine arts, French, geography, German, history, human relations and counselling studies, Latin, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, Russian, sociology, and Spanish. Various combinations of the above are also available, such as specialized programs in Canadian studies, early childhood education, and social development studies.

*Co-operative program also available (beginning 2nd year).

Graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Program is available in economics, English, French, geography, German, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, regional planning and resource development, Russian and sociology.

Master of philosophy (MPhil). Program is available in English, German, history and philosophy.

Master of applied science (MAsc). Program is available in human relations and counselling studies and psychology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Program is available in geography, German, history, human relations and counselling studies, philosophy, psychology and sociology. For details on all graduate programs see section on graduate studies.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of applied science (BAsc). Honors program — four and two-thirds years. Co-operative system of study only (see "special programs" section). Programs are available in: chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical engineering, and systems design.

Graduate studies

Master of applied science (MAsc). Program is available in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, management sciences, and systems design.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Program is available in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, management sciences, and systems design.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Faculty of environmental studies

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES). Programs are available in: geography* (major in geography — three years, honors geography — four years); man-environment studies (honors program — four years).

* Co-operative program also available (beginning 2nd year).

Master of arts (MA). Program is available in geography.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Program is available in geography.

See separate sections for the school of architecture and the school of urban and regional planning.

Graduate studies — general information

Master of arts (MA). The minimum period of registration for the master's degree is one academic year from an honors bachelor's degree or equivalent except in certain clearly identified two year master's programs. The same requirements apply for the master of applied science (MAsc) degree, the master of science (MSc) degree, and the master of mathematics (MMath) degree. Master of philosophy (MPhil). The MPhil is a scholarly degree intermediate between the MA and the PhD. Candidates are normally admitted to the MPhil program after having completed an honors bachelor's degree. The minimum requirements for the MPhil are satisfied when the candidate has: 1) successfully completed six two-term courses (or twelve term courses); 2) presented and defended a thesis embodying the results of his/her study on an approved topic.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). The minimum period of registration for the PhD is two years from the completion of a master's degree, or three years from the completion of the honors bachelor's degree. For specific degrees and courses offered see individual faculty listings.

HUMAN KINETICS AND LEISURE STUDIES

Faculty of human kinetics and leisure studies

Bachelor of science (kinesiology) [BSc(kinesiology)]. General program — four years; honors program — four years. Bachelor of arts (recreation) [BA(recreation)]. Program is available in kinesiology including the health studies option, the dance option, and recreation including options in recreation administration, therapeutic recreation service, or outdoor recreation and education, and may be studied under either the regular or the co-operative system of study. A concentration in leisure studies is also available for honors degree candidates.

Bachelor of science (dance) [BSc(Dance)]. Honors regular program of four years.

Graduate studies

Master of science (MSc) available in kinesiology.

INTEGRATED STUDIES

Program of integrated studies

Bachelor of independent studies (BIS). The integrated studies program is designed to give students a freer atmosphere in which to both gather knowledge and use it for self-fulfilment and self-realization. Students may set their own goals and proceed toward them through independent research, course work, seminars and tutorials, special projects and field work, or any combination of the above. Students may become involved in projects both inside

and outside the university; they may make use of the resource people assigned within the integrated studies unit or turn to the wider university community for knowledge. Applicants to this program must show a strong aptitude for self-direction and independent study and the ability to flourish in an unstructured academic setting.

MATHEMATICS

Faculty of mathematics

Bachelor of mathematics (BMath). (a) Pass degree program — three years; (b) general program — four years; (c) honors program — four years. Programs are available in: applied analysis and computer science, applied mathematics, combinatorics and optimization, teaching option, pure mathematics, statistics, actuarial science, honors statistics-computer science, honors computer science-statistics, honors applied mathematics with physics minor, mathematics-economics program, mathematics-French program, mathematics-geography program, mathematics-philosophy program, mathematics-psychology program, mathematics-sociology program.

Honors co-operative program, four and two-thirds years — see “Special programs” section. Co-operative program is available with specialization in the following areas: actuarial science, computer science, combinatorics and optimization, statistics, teaching option, business administration option, chartered accountancy option, statistics-economics option.

A co-operative program in mathematics and engineering will soon be available.

Graduate studies

Master of mathematics (MMath). Program available in applied analysis and computer science, applied mathematics, combinatorics and optimization, pure mathematics, and statistics.

Master of philosophy (MPhil). Program is available in mathematics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Program available in mathematics.

OPTOMETRY

School of optometry — faculty of science

Doctor of optometry (OD). Honors program — five years. The first year is a pre-optometrical year preparatory to four years of the professional optometrical program. The courses are designed to qualify men and women for the practice of optometry and also to provide the student with sufficient general and specialized knowledge in science to enable him/her follow a career in research or teaching.

Graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Program available in physiological optics.

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General program — three years and four years; (b) honors program — four years. Programs are available in: biology, biology and chemistry, chemistry, chemistry

(mathematics, environmental studies or physics option), earth sciences, earth sciences and geography, physics, and physics (business administration option), and theoretical physics.

Honors co-operative program, four and two-thirds years — see “Special programs” section. Co-operative program is available in: applied chemistry, applied physics and geology.

Graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Program is available in biology, chemistry, earth sciences, physics, and physiological optics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Program is available in biology, chemistry, earth sciences, and physics.

URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

School of urban and regional planning — faculty of environmental studies

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES). Program available in: honors urban and regional planning, four years.

Graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Program is available in regional planning and resource development.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Program is available in regional planning and resource development.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Extramural courses. The majority of undergraduate courses available in the evening and daytime during the fall, winter and spring are offered through the faculty of arts. Other faculties are just beginning to enter the part-time study area. Part-time students may take either day-time or evening courses.

Present and future course offerings are planned so as to enable part-time students to complete the requirements of the general BA program in any of the departments within the faculty of arts. Students wishing to pursue an honors BA or a degree program on a part-time basis in one of the other faculties should contact the registrar or the appropriate faculty for further information.

Summer session. The summer session program has been planned to meet the different needs of various kinds of students. These include: 1) current university students, either full- or part-time, who wish to take one or two courses; 2) entering students, from grade 13 or elsewhere, who wish to begin their university studies in the summer with the intention of completing their degree requirements more quickly than usual or to facilitate their adjustment to university; 3) post-degree program students who require honors courses to meet the academic requirements for specialist standing of secondary school teachers; 4) other students who may not be interested in a degree, but who wish to take university-level courses. The summer session has been planned to enable students to complete the general BA requirements on a part-time basis.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The co-operative study system at the University of Waterloo consists of alternating study and work terms. There are eight four-month academic terms and six four-month related work terms spent in industry, business, and

education. Students enrolled in the co-operative system of study must perform satisfactorily during their co-operative work assignments as well as during their academic terms at the university.

Co-operative education is based on the principle that during the undergraduate years an academic program combined with integrated work experience in alternating terms, is relevant to, and desirable for, effective professional preparation. The work terms allow the student to acquire experience in the area of his/her career interest, while the academic terms are devoted to fundamental and theoretical studies. Various programs in several faculties may be studied under the co-operative system. See the "Courses and degrees" section for further information.

RESEARCH OFFICES The Office of Research Administration is responsible for the administration of research grants, applications, and contracts for the University of Waterloo. The office acts as a centre of communication between granting agencies and members of the university staff. It also administers the university's patent assistance program. Director: Dr. E.L. Holmes.

The University of Waterloo Research Institute, established in 1967, provides a working liaison between the university and outside organizations in contract research and development. The WRI arranges and manages research and development programs sponsored by industry, business, and government. The institute draws upon the resources of all faculties of the university to achieve this purpose. Director: Dr. E.L. Holmes.

The Office of Human Research, established in 1971, reviews university research programs involving human subjects, as to

ethical acceptability, legal liability, and medical advisability. As the official liaison office between the university and local, public and separate, school boards, the OHR is responsible for obtaining school-age children for suitable university research programs.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES Renison College is an Anglican arts college that was founded in 1959 and has been affiliated with the university since 1960. In conjunction with the university, Renison offers courses in applied social sciences, and general arts leading to a BA degree. The college has residence accommodation for 97 men and 80 women. Co-educational.

St. Paul's College is a residential and teaching affiliate of the university sponsored by the United Church. The college offers elective courses in religious studies for academic credit towards degrees in arts, mathematics, and science. The residence provides accommodation in semi-private rooms for 100 men and 50 women.

Conrad Grebel College is a Mennonite church-supported college that affiliated with the university in 1961. Courses are offered in music, religious studies, and sociology. Residence accommodation is available for 66 men and 40 women.

FEDERATED INSTITUTION The University of St. Jerome's College entered into federation with the University of Waterloo in 1960. As a liberal arts college it offers a complete range of undergraduate courses in the faculty of arts and registers students in regular mathematics and certain programs in the faculty of environmental studies. St. Jerome's College is a Roman Catholic church college and offers accommodation for 112 men. Notre Dame College, operated by the school sisters of Notre Dame has accommodation for 120 women.

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(secondary school liaison) — G.L. Hartsell, BA. Director, summer school and extension — Angela Armitt, BA, MA. Director, French/English summer school at Trois-Pistoles — F.R. Atance, MA, PhD. Coordinator of student services — T.F. Siess, BA, PhD. Dean of men — D.W. Klinger, BA, MA. Dean of women — Leola Neal, MA, PhD. Executive director, university community centre — W. McKellar, BMus. Foreign student advisor — J.H. Nabben, BA, MA. Director, office of international education — A.E.D. MacKenzie, MA. Director, student financial aid — E.J. McLeod, BA. Director, food services — L.A. Brooks. Manager, bookstore — D.R. Mason, BA. Director, information analysis and systems — B.G. Hartwick, BComm. Director, computing centre — G.T. Lake, BSc. Director, physical plant — R.M. Yeo, BSc, PEng. Director, career planning and placement service — M.C. Schnitzler (Mrs), BA, MA. Director, intercollegiate athletics — R.K. Barney, BSc, MSc, PhD. Director, health services — H.J. Thurlow, MA, MD. Director, university relations and information — L.T. Moore, BA. Director, alumni affairs — N.G. Bellchamber, BA. Director of housing — A.K. Knill. Manager, residence admissions and off-campus housing — E.M. Laing. Business manager, residences — R.K. Gauld. Conference coordinator — J.M. McArthur. Purchasing agent — J.R. Forth, BA.

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*Ordinary member, AUCC.

and information science, school of — W.J. Cameron, MA, PhD. Medicine — D. Bocking, MD, DTM, FRCP(C), FACP. Music — H.J. McLean, BA, MusB, MA. Nursing — M.J. Flaherty, BScN, BA, MA, PhD. Physical education — E.F. Zeigler, BA, MA, PhD. Science — A.E. Scott, DSc, PhD. Social science — B.B. Kymlicka, BA, MA, PhD.

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General surgery — J.H. Duff, BA, MD, FRCS(C). Geography — Charles Whebell, BA, MSc, PhD. Geology — W.S. Fyfe, BSc, MSc, PhD. Geophysics — A.E. Beck, BSc, PhD. German — A.R. Anderson, BA, PhD. History — J.N. Thompson, BA, MA, PhD. History of medicine and science — F.L. Holmes, BSc, MA, PhD. Journalism — A.W. MacFarlane, BA. Materials science — J.D. Brown, BSc, PhD. Mathematics — D. Borwein, BSc, PhD, DSc. Mechanical engineering — E.S. Nowak, BEng, MSME, PhD, PEng. Medical genetics — H.C. Soltan, BA, PhD, MD. Medicine — L.S. Valberg, MD, MSc, FRCP(C). Music education — J.P. Green, MusBac, MM, PhD, ARCT. Music history — T. Bailey, MusBac, MFA, PhD. Music theory and composition — Gerhard Wuensch, PhD, DipMus. Neurology — H.J.M. Barnett, MD, FRCP(C). Neurosurgery — C.G. Drake, MD, MSc, FRCS(C). Obstetrics and gynaecology — E.R. Plunkett, MD, PhD, FRCP(C), FACOG. Occupational therapy — Margaret Trider, OTReg. Ophthalmology — A.J. McKinna, BA, MD, CM, CIPC(C). Oral medicine — R.I. Brooke, BShD, LDS, MRCS, LRCP, FDSRCS. Oral pathology — D.G. Gardner, DDS, MSD. Oral surgery — A.G. Parnell, FDS, RCS. Orthodontics — W.S. Hunter, DDS, MS, PhD. Orthopaedic surgery — J.C. Kennedy, MD, FRCS(C). Otolaryngology — F.J. Rounthwaite, BSc, MD, CM, FRCS(C), FACS.

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GENERAL INFORMATION The university is a private, co-educational and non-denominational institution operating under provincial charter.

BACKGROUND "The Western University of London, Ontario" received its charter from the legislature of the province of Ontario in 1878. Teaching began in 1881 and the first classes graduated in arts and in medicine in 1883. In 1923 by act of the provincial legislature, the name of the university was changed to The University of Western Ontario.

Western is composed of the faculties of arts, dentistry, education, engineering science, graduate studies, law, medicine, music, nursing science, physical education, social science, science, the schools of business administration, journalism, library and information science; and the following arts colleges affiliated with the university: Huron College (see separate entry), Brescia College (see separate entry), and King's College (see separate entry).

Western's governing structure is laid down by provincial statute in The University of Western Ontario Act 1974, which repealed the previous act of 1967. Under the act, the government, conduct, management and control of the university and of its property and affairs are vested in the board of governors, but responsibility for academic policy is vested in the senate.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board of governors is composed of 30 members, including the president of the university, the mayor of the city of London, the warden of the County of Middlesex, and the chancellor of the university as ex-officio members. Members are appointed or elected by the following bodies in the numbers indicated in brackets: lieutenant-governor-in-council (four), London City Council (four), Alumni Association (two), senate of the university (two), faculty-at-large (two), students (three), administrative staff (two), the board of governors (seven, including the vice-president of the university).

PUBLICATIONS A composite calendar of the university is available, as are individual faculty calendars. Also of interest are the booklets "general information" and "information for foreign students".

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to mid-May. Intersession: mid-May to late-June. Summer evening: early May to end of June. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Faculty of graduate studies: fall term (mid-September); winter term (mid-January); summer term (mid-May).

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Western is officially known as "The University Of Western Ontario". The move to the present 400-acre campus along the Thames River in north London was

made in 1924. Today, there are more than 68 buildings, including a health sciences centre, observatories, wind tunnel, and a bio-engineering building. The health sciences centre, including a hospital owned and operated by the London Health Association, has 24.3 acres of floor space devoted to patient care, teaching and research. In addition to the main campus, the university holds 618 acres in other locations. One parcel of land, some 15 miles north of the campus, is the site of an observatory with a 48-inch reflector telescope. Western has three affiliated denominational colleges (each has its own campus close to the north London campus): Brescia College (Roman Catholic); Huron College (Anglican) and King's College (Roman Catholic). The university has special research facilities in: cancer research laboratory; centre for radio science; centre for interdisciplinary studies in chemical physics; photochemistry laboratory; wind tunnel; university observatories; computing centre. Current research papers are listed in the annual President's Report.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation for women includes Spencer hall for 86 students, Delaware hall for 452 students, and Saugeen-Maitland (co-educational) for 676 students. Men's residences are Medway hall, Sydenham hall and Saugeen-Maitland (co-educational, housing 300, 304 and 564 students respectively). Married students' apartments include 300 one-bedroom and 99 two-bedroom apartments. Enquiries and applications should be directed to: E.M. Laing, manager, residences admissions office, room 65, Stevenson-Lawson Building, The University of Western Ontario.

Other residences: Westminster College, a residence owned and operated by the United Church of Canada, is located adjacent to the campus and can accommodate 116 men and 116 women. The following affiliated colleges also provide residence accommodation: Brescia College, for 174 women students; Huron College for 200 men and 100 women; and King's College for 310 men and women students.

LIBRARIES The general library is housed in the new D.B. Weldon library, opened in June 1972. Libraries and reading rooms are also located in the Josephine Spencer Niblett faculty of law building, Alexander Charles Spencer faculty of engineering building, medical sciences building, Kresge school of nursing building, natural sciences centre, Richard Ivey school of business administration building, A.E. Silverwood faculty of music building, Althouse and Elborn colleges of education and the school of library and information science. The affiliated colleges (Huron College, Brescia College and King's College) each provide good undergraduate libraries with collections meant to complement holdings of the other libraries. The book collections of the university total over 1,000,000 volumes and 900,000 microforms. The university receives over 13,500 periodicals in all subjects and in many languages.

STUDENT LIFE Opportunities exist for participation in student government and in university student publications such as the bi-weekly Gazette and literary and professional periodicals. There are clubs for debating, music, drama, religion, politics and art. There are clubs associated with the departments of English, history, mathematics, French, German, Russian, Spanish, philosophy and psychology as well as those concerned with such recreations and hobbies as chess, skiing, radio broadcasting, investment, sky-diving and scuba-diving.

Western's intercollegiate teams participate in 15 sports: archery, badminton, basketball, football, golf, harrier, hockey, rowing, soccer, squash, swimming, tennis, track and field, volleyball and wrestling. Gymnastics, skiing, curling, fencing, rugger and water polo are also offered. An intramural schedule in these and other

sports is a vital part of the athletic program offered for both men and women. All full-time students are automatically members of the athletic association and have the privilege of participating in its activities, voting and holding office.

MEDICAL SERVICES The health service clinic is located on campus where students may consult the physicians for general medical care.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The university has three secondary school liaison officers, and they are available to handle the problems of individual students. The educational and vocational counselling service provides individual counselling by a professionally trained staff. There is an extensive occupational-vocational library available to students. The university provides an academic counselling service during the summer months to advise incoming freshmen on their choice of courses in their first-year programs. The offices of the deans of faculties and the various departments of the university offer academic counselling to all students throughout the year. The religious needs of the university community are attended to by chaplains from various denominations.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The student placement service offers a year-round program to assist students and graduates with their summer, part-time and permanent employment needs. An on-campus recruiting program, bringing over 200 firms and agencies to the campus to interview students for permanent and summer jobs, is available. A listing service is available providing details of numerous current, summer, part-time and permanent employment possibilities.

STUDENT UNION Western's student government (University Students' Council) provides more services and is involved in more programs than any student organization of its type anywhere in Ontario. All major policy decisions on its activities are made by a 48-member council, which includes representatives of all undergraduate faculties, the graduate faculty and the affiliated colleges. The president of the council is elected by the student body to serve a one-year term. Five vice-presidents attend to external affairs, educational development, the many operations of clubs and organizations, legal and housing matters, publications and radio, and the budget of over \$600,000 that the many student-sponsored programs demand. The more than 200 activities under the umbrella of the USC offer many diversified opportunities for students at Western to learn and participate outside the classroom setting.

GRADING SYSTEM MBA: 4, distinction; 3, high pass; 2, pass; 1, low pass; 0, unsatisfactory. In law, grade A: 75-100%; B: 67-74%; C: 60-66%; D: 50-59%; F: below 50%. In all other programs, grade A: 80-100%; B: 70-79%; C: 60-69%; D: 50-59%; F: below 50%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE A full list of awards and admission scholarships offered by the university is available in the composite calendar. Ontario students also have access to the province of Ontario student awards plan. Students from outside Ontario should not anticipate financial assistance and should approach the government of their home province or country.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Regular examinations — examinations for students registered in intramural, extension and correspondence courses are conducted in April and May, and for those in the summer school, in August. Comprehensive examinations — some departments have comprehensive examinations for honors students. These examinations, which may

be written or oral or both, are given at the end of the senior year to cover the broad aspects of the student's honors program. They are additional to the course examinations.

Deferred examinations — permission to defer an examination may be given on compassionate grounds. A deferred examination is normally written during a regular examination period. Special examinations — a special examination is any examination other than the regular examination and it may be offered only with consent of the department concerned and with the permission of the dean. A special examination may be written only at the university or at an affiliated college. Supplemental examinations — supplemental examination privileges are not available in courses offered by the faculties of arts, science, music, nursing, physical education, and social science. All supplemental examinations offered by other faculties must be written on the campus or at another Canadian university located more than 150 miles from London.

FEES AND COSTS (Subject to change.) Tuition and incidental fees per year: full-time (a) undergraduate — medicine and dentistry, \$847.50; engineering, \$722.50 (first year only \$662.50); music and law, \$672.50; arts, science, social science, and business administration, \$662.50; medical rehabilitation programs and nursing, \$637.50. (b) graduate studies — MBA, \$330.50 per term; qualifying year, \$655. All other graduate programs are on a trimester system — \$327.33 per term. Part-time — \$100 per term.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Educational level equivalent to Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) with subjects appropriate to faculty to which admission is sought.

2. Other provinces — applicants from other provinces in Canada must meet in subject matter and standing both the requirements for admission to the university and to a recognized university in their home province. British Columbia — grade 12 or grade 13 prior to 1972. Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba — grade 12. Quebec — grade 12 (fifth-year high school) or its equivalent; i.e., completion of first-year CEGEP (general program) or collegial program at Bishop's, McGill or Sir George Williams, after completion of Quebec grade 11. Prince Edward Island — first year at the University of Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick — senior matriculation or first year of a four-year general program at New Brunswick universities. Nova Scotia — grade 12 or first year at Nova Scotia universities. Newfoundland — first year at Memorial University.

Teacher applicants — graduates of teachers' colleges with two years' teaching experience may be considered for admission. Registered nurses — graduates of schools of nursing who hold an Ontario registered nurses certificate may be considered for admission. Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and colleges of applied arts and technology (CAAT) — graduates of a three-year program at Ryerson or a CAAT with second-class standing may be recommended for credit in some first-year courses. Graduates of a three-year program with less than second-class standing and graduates from two-year programs may be considered for admission to first year.

3. Specific requirements. Arts — six credits, English recommended. Engineering science — six credits, calculus and functions with at least one other science credit required. Home economics — six

credits, chemistry and biology required; English and mathematics recommended. Music — five credits other than music and appropriate music qualifications. Satisfactory audition and general musicianship test required. Natural science — six credits; no specific requirements, although progression may be severely restricted without calculus and one other credit in mathematics. Nursing — six credits, chemistry and biology required and year 4 mathematics. Secretarial science and administrative studies — six credits, English required and a basic knowledge of typewriting. Occupational therapy — six credits, biology recommended. Physical education — six credits, biology recommended. Social science — six credits. No specific requirements, calculus and/or functions and/or algebra; computer science recommended. For admission to business administration, dentistry, law, and medicine, at least two years must have been completed, beyond senior matriculation, with appropriate subjects in arts, science and social science.

Foreign students

Certificate of standing equivalent to normal Canadian requirements; applicants whose first language is not English are required to present proof of proficiency in the test of English as a foreign language or English proficiency test of the English Language Institute. Belgium — certificat d'humanités. France — baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire-deuxième partie. Germany — abitur-universitätsreifezeugnis. Hong Kong — GCE (advanced); other qualifications may be considered. The Netherlands — Hogerburgerschool or gymnasium certificate. Pakistan — completion of university work to the satisfaction of the admissions committee. UK and Commonwealth, Ghana, Malaysia, Nigeria, Singapore, West Indies — GCE (advanced). USA — grade 12 with high standing or first-year university. For the GCE (general certificate of education) — five passes required in acceptable subjects, two of which must be at the advanced level; or four passes in acceptable subjects, three of which must be at the advanced level. A "D" average on at least two advanced-level papers must be achieved.

Mature students

Applicants at least 21 years of age who do not meet the normal admission requirements may be considered for admission.

Graduate

For admission to graduate study, a student must have obtained a first degree with specified grades in appropriate subjects.

Date for receipt of applications

Applications for full-time admission must be received before July 1 of the year in which admission is sought. This applies to all students.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation in English, fine art, French, German, Greek, Latin, philosophy, Spanish, Russian, and combinations of any two of these subjects in a combined honors program.

Master of arts (MA). Minimum one year full time, or two years full time from general BA; by thesis and examination. Offered in classics, English, French, German, philosophy, and Spanish.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Ordinarily available in English, French, German, and philosophy.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of arts (BA). Honors business administration with liberal arts options, four years from senior matriculation.

Diploma in business administration (DipBusAdmin). One year from a bachelor's degree in any field, with grade B standing or better in the final year.

Master of business administration (MBA). Two years from a bachelor's degree in any field, or one year from an honors bachelor's degree in business administration or commerce, with grade B standing or better in the final year.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MBA.

DENTISTRY

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS). Four years from two years of arts and science beyond senior matriculation.

EDUCATION

Type A certificate. One year beyond honors degree. Type B certificate. One year beyond a bachelor's degree. Elementary certificate. One year beyond bachelors degree.

ENGINEERING SCIENCE

Bachelor of engineering science (BESc). Four years beyond senior matriculation. Specialization is possible in the final two years in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical engineering, and materials science.

Master of engineering science (MESc). One year beyond BESc or comparable standing. Available in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical engineering and materials science.

Master of engineering (MEng). Minimum one year full time; by course of instruction offered in environmental engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MESc degree. Available in the same areas as the MESc.

JOURNALISM

Master of arts (MA). Three full terms beyond honors degree.

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years following the second year beyond senior matriculation or, preferably, three years from a bachelor's degree.

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Master of library science (MLS). One year beyond honors degree or two years from a general degree.

A PhD program in bibliography and bibliographic control is planned for the near future.

MEDICAL REHABILITATION

Bachelor of science in medical rehabilitation BSc(CD), BSc(OT), BSc(PT). Three years from one-year arts and science beyond senior matriculation, four years from occupational therapy. Available in communication disorders, occupational therapy, and physical therapy.

MEDICAL SCIENCES

Bachelor of science (BSc). Honors program, four years from senior matriculation; in anatomy, bacteriology and immunology, biochemistry, biophysics, and physiology.

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from MD degree. Available in anatomy, bacteriology and immunology, biochemistry, biophysics, epidemiology and preventive medicine, pathological chemistry, pathology, pharmacology, and physiology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum three years full time, which may be reduced to two years for applicants possessing master's degree; by thesis and examination; offered in anatomy, bacteriology and immunology, biochemistry, biophysics, epidemiology and preventive medicine, pathological chemistry, pathology, pharmacology, and physiology.

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine (MD). Four years from two years of arts and science beyond senior matriculation or from graduation in arts with science options.

Master of clinical science (MCISc). Applicants must hold MD degree or equivalent and have completed one year of internship. Available in anaesthesia, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, surgery, and therapeutic radiology. The course of training is directed by the head of the clinical department in which the candidate is taking his/her work.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Minimum three years full time, which may be reduced to two years for applicants possessing master's degree; by thesis and examination; offered in epidemiology and preventive medicine.

MUSIC

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation. (b) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of musical arts (BMusA). Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of music (MusB). Honors program. Four years from senior matriculation in music education, performance, theory and composition, and music history.

Master of arts in musicology (MA), master of music (MusM). At least one year beyond honors degree studies.

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization is offered in nursing service administration, nursing education, or public health nursing.

Master of science in nursing (MScN). At least two years from a bachelor's degree in nursing.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of arts (BA). Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of arts (MA). At least one year from BA.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation in botany, computer science, mathematics, physics, and zoology. (b) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation in mathematics.

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation in: applied mathematics, biology, chemistry, computer science, geology, geophysics, mathematics and physics. (b) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation in: applied mathematics, astronomy, botany, chemistry, computer science, geography, geology, geophysics, physics, and zoology.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least one year from an honors bachelor's degree in science. Available in applied mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, computer science, geography, geology, geophysics, physics, plant sciences, and zoology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc. Available in the same departments as MSc.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General program, three years from senior matriculation in economics, geography, history, home economics, political science, psychology, secretarial science, and sociology. (b) Honors program, four years from senior matriculation in economics, geography, history, political science, psychology, secretarial science and business administration, sociology and combinations of these subjects.

Master of arts (MA). Minimum one year full time, or two years full time from general BA; by thesis and examination. Offered in economics, geography, history, political science, psychology, and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA. Ordinarily available in economics, geography, history, political science, and psychology.

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW). A four-year honors program after senior matriculation (offered at King's College only).

THEOLOGY

Courses in theology offered by the affiliated colleges.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Correspondence courses — courses are offered in a limited number of arts subjects only. Evening and weekend classes — undergraduate classes in arts only, offered during the winter session in London and in ten other centres in western Ontario. Summer school — arts, science, music, and physical education courses are offered in London and Owen Sound for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who wish to improve their academic qualifications. Evening summer extension classes — offered in London only from mid-May to mid-August.

For no university credit

Adult education services — non-credit evening classes where and when there is sufficient demand. Summer school in French Canada — courses are offered at Trois-Pistoles in the province of Quebec, in English for French-speaking students, mainly teachers, and in French for English-speaking students, mainly university undergraduates. Occasionally, the latter courses are studied for university credit.

RESEARCH FACILITIES AND INSTITUTES Cancer Research Laboratory. The Cancer Research Laboratory was established by a grant from the Ontario division of the Canadian Cancer Society and is maintained chiefly by annual grants from the National Cancer Institute of Canada. It is housed in its own building on the main campus of the university. Activities are centered on a variety of problems in basic cancer research. Senior members of the laboratory hold joint appointments in appropriate departments of the faculty of medicine, and participate in the teaching of undergraduate and graduate students. Director: J.A. McCarter, PhD.

Centre for Radio Science. The University of Western Ontario has developed a particular competence in the scientific aspects of the generation, propagation and detection of radio waves. The Centre for Radio Science is not an instructional unit in the university, but does provide facilities for graduate research in many areas of radio science. Facilities are now available for a variety of researches, including the generation and detection of radio waves ranging down to submillimeter wave-lengths, quantum electronics, quasi-optical techniques, interaction of radio waves with solids, gases, plasmas and beams of charged particles, the exploration of all levels of the earth's atmosphere, the sun's atmosphere and the interplanetary medium, using ground-based, rocket-borne and satellite-borne instruments. Co-operative research arrangements exist with several universities in Ontario. Director: P.A. Forsyth, MA, PhD, FRSC.

Inter-American Studies Group. The purpose of this group is to encourage and facilitate a cross-disciplinary and sometimes a cross-faculty approach to inter-American studies in a close co-operation with existing faculties and departments. It does so by such means as promoting closer liaison between departments and faculties, assisting in building up the resources of the library and,

in general, by any other method approved from time to time by the graduate dean and faculty. The university has long been concerned with Canadian-American studies. Since 1936, the university has extended the scope of its interest in Canadian-American affairs to include Latin America. Director: N.L. Nicholson, MSc, PhD.

Inter-University Consortium for Political Research. The purpose of the consortium is to promote the conduct of research on selected phases of the political process. It is expected that both partners will contribute to the success of the consortium and that each will benefit from the association. In order to realize its aims, the ICPR offers summer seminars in research design, data analysis, mathematical politics, and special selected topics of general interest serve as a repository for a wide variety of data and technical services. Seminars, data, and technical services are available at little or no charge to faculty and students of member universities. Official representative: T.G. Harvey, MA, PhD.

Urban and Regional Development Studies. The university provides facilities for interdisciplinary research by its faculty and students in the field of urban and regional development. Through the Urban and Regional Development Studies group, a unit of the faculty of graduate studies, it enables the student seeking a master's or doctor's degree to undertake a program of courses and

research projects in a number of departments and/or faculties. While each student is expected to take his/her degree in his/her basic discipline, arrangements are made with the approval of the academic units concerned, for a program that includes work in other disciplines. The interests and proposals of each student are considered in defining the program. Such interdisciplinary programs are intended for students desiring to prepare for research, teaching, administration, or planning in the field of urban and regional development. Director: E.A. Beecroft, MA, PhD.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES Brescia College, 1285 Western Road, London, Ontario N6G 1H2. Principal: Sister Frances Ryan, BA, MA, PhD. Roman Catholic. Established and affiliated in 1919. Undergraduate arts college, offering in co-operation with the university's faculties of arts and social science, all the general and some of the honors arts programs of the university, especially the general program in home economics. See separate entry.

Huron College, 1349 Western Road, London, Ontario N6G 1H3. Principal: J.G. Morden, BA, LTh, DD, STM, DTh. See separate entry.

King's College, 266 Epworth Avenue, London, Ontario N6A 2M3. Principal: A.F. McKee, BA, MA, MSc, DUP. See separate entry.

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY*

(formerly WATERLOO LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY)

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EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — The Honorable Paul Martin, PC, QC, LL.D. President and vice-chancellor — F.C. Peters, BA, BD, MSc, PhD, ThD. Vice-president (academic) — N.H. Tayler, BA, MA, PhD. Vice-president (controller) — T. Giesbrecht (Miss). Registrar and secretary of senate — H.H. Dueck, BSc, MA. Director of extension, summer session and continuing education — A.F. Knowles, BA, MA. Librarian and archivist — Rev. E. Schultz, BA, BD, MTh, BLS. Director of student services — Colin McKay, BA. Director of faculty research — N.E. Wagner, BA, MA, BD, PhD. Director of student placement and awards — H.K. Braden, BA, MA. Director of personnel — A. Hulks. Business manager — C.G. Bilyea, BA, MBA. Chief accountant — Gary Lambert, BA. Dean of students — F.L. Nichols, BA, MA. Associate registrar (records) — H.E. Forler (Miss), BA. Assistant registrar (admissions) — K.A. Rae, BA. Assistant registrar (examinations and statistics) — G.J. Vogel. Director of information — R.K. Taylor, BA, Co-ordinator, visual

education — W.E. Nassau, BA. Director of liaison — Arthur Stephen, BA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science — G.R. Vallillee, BA, MA, PhD. Business and economics — M.D. Stewart, BA, BCom, MA, PhD. Divinity — D.J. Glebe, BA, MA, BD, ThD. Graduate studies (arts) — N.E. Wagner, BA, BD, MA, PhD. Music — C.K. Mather (Miss), ARCM, PhD. Social work — F.J. Turner, BA, MSW, DSW.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Biology — W.Y. Watson, BA, MA, PhD. Business administration — G.E. Carroll, BA, MBA. Chemistry — R. Rodrigo, BSc, PhD. Classics — H.A. MacLean, BA, MA, PhD. Economics — J.A. Weir, BCom, MBA, PhD. English — F. Roy, BA, MA, PhD. Geography — R. Muncester, BA, MA, PhD. German — H. Loewen, BA, MA, PhD. History — J. Harkins, BA, PhD. Mathematics — S. Stack, BSc, MSc, DPhil. Music — to be appointed. Philosophy — R.E. Alexander, BA, MA, PhD. Physics — A.L.A. Read, BA, MSc, PhD. Political science — R.J.C. Preece, BA, PhD. Psychology — M.K. Lane, BA, MA, PhD. Religion and culture — D. Granskow, BA, BTh, ThD. Romance languages — A.A. Borrás, BA, MA, PhD. Sociology and anthropology — T.R. Maxwell, BA, MTh, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION Formerly known as Waterloo Lutheran University, the institution officially became Wilfrid Laurier University on November 1, 1973, as a result of its change from its former church-related status (to the Eastern Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church in America) to that of fully

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

provincially assisted. The major source of funding is now the provincial government, augmented by student fees. The university is co-educational, is open to all qualified grade 13 students and a limited number of high-achieving grade 12 students, and offers both full-time and part-time studies. The university seeks to retain its high standard of scholastic achievement and sound student-professor dialogue by restricting enrolment to about 2,500 undergraduate students.

BACKGROUND On July 11, 1910, as a result of a mutual agreement between the Canada synod and the synod of central Canada, a board of management was organized to establish a Lutheran theological seminary in Canada. The town of Waterloo was selected as the location and the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada was formally opened on October 30, 1911, and incorporated under the laws of the province of Ontario in 1913.

Facilities for pre-theological education were established in 1914. For 15 years, courses leading to senior matriculation were given in the Waterloo College School. In 1923, the school offered a one-year arts course beyond senior matriculation. In 1924, this venture was expanded into the third of Waterloo's education units, the Waterloo College of Arts, offering a four-year arts course. Emphasis having been shifted to higher education, the preparatory courses of the college school were reduced and finally abandoned in 1929. In 1925, the faculty of arts under the name of Waterloo College became affiliated to The University of Western Ontario. Five years later Waterloo College was granted the right to offer courses leading to the BA honors degree.

With the purpose of expanding the program of higher education at Waterloo, particularly in science, a non-denominational board of governors was organized and in June 1956 this board established the associate faculties offering courses in science and engineering. In this way science facilities were developed with the assistance of provincial grants not available to denominationally controlled universities in Ontario. The associate faculties pioneered the first co-operative engineering program in Canada and continued its development with Waterloo College until 1959 when it severed its connection and received a provincial charter, becoming the University of Waterloo. Also in 1959, the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada applied for a revision of its charter changing the corporate title to Waterloo Lutheran University and giving the institution university powers and degree-granting rights. By mutual agreement, the affiliation of Waterloo College to The University of Western Ontario was terminated when the new charter became effective on July 1, 1960. There are six distinctive units controlled by the university: (i) faculty of arts and science; (ii) faculty of music; (iii) school of business and economics; (iv) Waterloo Lutheran Seminary which educates men for the ministry; (v) faculty of social work; (vi) faculty of graduate studies. In August 1961, the Mennonite Brethren College of Arts in Winnipeg, Manitoba, affiliated to the university and provided two years of the BA (general) program. This affiliation was terminated June 30, 1971.

For many years the university was the last remaining free-standing church-supported university in the province of Ontario. With rapidly expanding expenses, and due to the growth of the university, it became evident in the late 1960's that the church could not afford the monies necessary to operate the university. As a church-related institution, the university was eligible for only half the operating grants paid to the other universities in the province and was not eligible for capital grants. With the approval of the board of governors and the Lutheran Synod, negotiations were begun with the provincial government to achieve provincial status for WLU. Agreement was reached in June 1973, and ratified that same month by the Lutheran Synod. Under the

agreement, the church relinquished its sponsorship but retained control of Waterloo Lutheran Seminary, the theological division, which federated with the newly named Wilfrid Laurier University. A new charter was prepared, received royal assent, and became effective November 1, 1973. Wilfrid Laurier University is now eligible for full operating and capital grants.

The board of governors is responsible for all university matters but has delegated academic responsibilities to the senate. The senate reports to the board of governors.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS Thirty-three members are on the board of governors (2 representing administration; 3 representing the area; 6 appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council; 8 representing the community-at-large; 3 representing alumni; 5 representing faculty; 3 students; 2 representing university staff; 2 representatives of Waterloo Lutheran Seminary Board, elected for three-year terms). The board serves as the highest governing body and establishes general policies.

SENATE The senate establishes the academic policies of the university. It is composed of the following members: administration — 13; board of governors — 3; elected faculty members — 30; students — 8; alumni — 3; secondary school representatives — 2; for a total of 59.

INCOME Total revenue for the year amounted to \$11,347,909. Sources of operating revenue included student academic fees (26%), government grants (72.1%), endowment and miscellaneous income (1.9%).

PUBLICATIONS The university prepares the following publications annually which may be secured from the following offices: office of the registrar — university calendar; admissions bulletin and brochures; intersession and summer session calendar; extension session calendar; introducing W.L.U. Dean of graduate studies — graduate studies calendar. Office of publication — The Campus, published quarterly for alumni members; The President's Memo, published weekly for faculty, students, and staff from September to April.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Intersession: May to end of June. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Extension and evening session: September to end of April.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Wilfrid Laurier University is located in the twin cities of Kitchener and Waterloo, a prosperous community of 180,000 in the province of Ontario. The campus has developed rapidly since 1961 with 18 building projects having been completed. The entire campus is of modern design and construction. The complex of buildings consists of the arts building, central teaching building, the seminary which is shared with the graduate school of social work, the university library, the theatre-auditorium, educational services centre, dining hall and campus centre. The newest building is the \$2.5 million athletic complex.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Clara Conrad hall — 241 women students; W. Ross Macdonald house — 28 women, 22 men; Nils Willison hall — 161 men; C.H. Little house — 160 men; Leupold graduate residence and W.D. Euler residence — 55 men and women grads in arts, 7 in social work.

LIBRARY The library's five floors can accommodate 350,000 items, 225,000 volumes, 65,000 government documents, 48,000 microforms and 900 readers. There are borrowing privileges from

the neighboring University of Waterloo. Telex facilities are available with other Ontario, Canadian, and United States university libraries.

STUDENT LIFE The campus has a theatre-auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,400; a new athletic complex featuring a six-lane Olympic-length swimming pool, basketball courts and squash courts; a student union building which houses a recreation area, lounges and a multipurpose ballroom; and six residences for 667 students and a housing office. Foreign students are assigned to a foreign student advisor and also have use of Hammarskjöld house for international students.

MEDICAL SERVICES Medical services are available to full-time and part-time students in the health services office. Several nurses and a staff doctor are on duty daily throughout the year.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The counselling services program seeks to assist the student in attaining his/her highest potential in intellectual, physical, emotional, and spiritual development. Career counselling, study aids, and personal counselling are available.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The following items are available in the bookstore: textbooks required for courses; paperback, trade, and reference books; stationery supplies; sundries and crested goods; records; magazines; etc.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT On- and off-campus employment services are offered by the director of student awards and placement. Part-time and summer job placements are available.

STUDENT UNION The Student's Administrative Council is elected by the student body annually. Its purpose is to represent and promote the general welfare of the student body and to provide for the proper and adequate management of student affairs. Student union fees are \$25.

GRADING SYSTEM Grade A+ — 12 points; A — 11; A- — 10; B+ — 9; B — 8; B- — 7; C+ — 6; C — 5; C- — 4; D+ — 3; D — 2; D- — 1; F — 0. Undergraduates must maintain a minimum grade point average of 7.00 in the honors program and 4.00 in the general programs to proceed.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Matriculation scholarships: Centennial scholarships valued at \$1,500 annually for senior matriculation students who achieve a minimum of 90%. Laurier scholarships valued at \$400 annually for senior matriculation students who achieve a minimum of 80%. W.L.U. student-aid bursaries ranging in value from \$50 to \$100 are available to students who attain a minimum of 60% and are in financial need. Ontario Student Awards Program — awards under this program are made available to all full-time students who demonstrate need of financial assistance. Financial aid involves both loans and grants.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final university examinations are held at the conclusion of every session; i.e., in April, June, August and December. Exemptions may be permitted by the senate committee on examinations and standings.

GRADUATION Graduation exercises are held during the second half of May and the beginning of November of each year. Degrees are conferred by the chancellor, by the president and vice-chancellor and assisted by the vice-president (academic).

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year. Full-time: undergraduate — arts, business administration, economics, science, \$620; graduate — arts, \$300 plus \$100 each term, social work, \$500 plus \$100 each term, theology, \$585. Miscellaneous compulsory fees per year: graduate and undergraduate — \$84 (including student union fee). Part-time: \$125 per course.

Residence rates, board and room — \$1,155 per academic year based on a private room with telephone and a 5-day ticket.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Educational level equivalent to full Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) in six credits. Principal's report and recommendation. 60% minimum for honors programs.

2. Specific requirements. General arts — English recommended. Honors arts — English recommended, higher minimum standing required in subjects specified by department of study. Science — mathematics (two credits) and two of biology, chemistry, physics. Music — grade III harmony (or equivalent) with grade IX piano for piano or organ students, grade X for orchestral instrument, or grade VI piano for voice students. Business administration or economics — English, mathematics (two credits) recommended.

Foreign students

UK and Commonwealth — GCE in five subjects with at least two at A-level. USA — grade 12 high school academic graduation and 24 satisfactory semester hours in first year at an accredited university. Others — students eligible for admission to a recognized college or university in their home country may be admissible. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission. All students whose mother tongue is not English must present satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test.

Mature students

Adults with junior matriculation and at least two years' working experience may be admitted to extension courses. Adults, age over 21 years with less than junior matriculation, may be admitted to extension courses.

Closing dates for receipt of applications

Graduate — August 1; undergraduate — August 15; mature students — August 15; foreign students — July 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). General program, three years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, biology, chemistry, classics, communication, economics, English, French, geography, German, Greek, history, Latin, mathematics, music, Near Eastern studies, philosophy, physical education and health, physics, political science, psychology, religion and culture, romance languages, sociology, Spanish, and combinations of these. Interdepartmental majors available in archaeology, Canadian studies, comparative literature, fine arts and urban studies.

Honors program, four years from senior matriculation. Single honors programs offered: anthropology, archaeology, biology, English language and literature, French language and literature, geography, German, German area studies, Greek, history, Latin, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion and culture (pre-theology, Asian studies, contemporary religious issues, Near Eastern studies), sociology, Spanish. In addition a wide variety of honors combinations is also available.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from general BA or at least one year from honors BA. Offered in history, geography, political science, psychology, religion and culture, and romance languages.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

School of business and economics

Diploma in business administration, six full courses. Open to experienced businessmen.

Diploma in accounting, nine full courses. Open to students admitted to the university.

Bachelor of arts (BA). Honors program, four years from senior matriculation. Available in business administration and economics.

DIVINITY

Waterloo Lutheran Seminary

Master of divinity (MDiv). Three years from an undergraduate degree.

MUSIC

Faculty of music

Bachelor of music (BMus). Honors program, four years from senior matriculation. Available in theory and composition, history and literature, organ and church music, and performance options.

SCIENCE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General program, three years from senior matriculation. Available in biology, chemistry, physical geography, mathematics, and physics.

Bachelor of science (BSc). Honors program, four years from senior matriculation. Available in biology.

SOCIAL WORK

Graduate school of social work

Master of social work (MSW). Two years from an undergraduate degree. The program is based on a combination of on-campus and field-practice terms.

COMBINED COURSES

Combined master's programs in social work and theology as well as arts and theology are also available.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

Extension and evening credit programs — undergraduate courses are offered on Saturdays in Waterloo, Brampton and Orillia leading to the general BA degree. Courses are available in the humanities, social sciences, and business administration. Evening credit courses are also offered by the school of business and economics, and faculty of arts and science on the Waterloo campus.

Summer sessions — courses are offered for undergraduates proceeding to a BA degree and for teachers who may wish to improve their professional qualifications towards graduate degrees. Subjects offered are chiefly arts, science, and business administration. Special courses are also taught in England and Palestine.

For no university credit

Special short-term courses are offered by the departments of English and music and the school of business and economics during the regular session.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS A series of seminars and lectures is offered annually by the school of business and economics.

A maximum 100 senior citizens may register in part-time studies to either work toward bachelor degrees at their own speed or take non-credit courses that interest them. Tuition fees and evidence of prior academic standing are waived.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR*

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EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — The Hon. Lucien Lamoureux, QC, BA, LPh, MA, LL.D. Vice-chancellor and president — J.F. Leddy, OC, DPhil, DLitt, DèSL, LL.D, DCL, FRHistS. Senior vice-president — F.A. DeMarco, PhD, FCIC. Vice-president administration, and treasurer — W.R. Mitchell, BScCE. Assistant to vice-president, administration — C.W. Morgan, BSc, MBA, PEng. Vice-president, academic — J.W. McAuliffe, BS, MBA, JD, LL.M, CPA. Registrar, and director of external liaison and assistant to the president — Rev. P.T. Holliday, BA, BD, MTh, MA. Assistant registrar, admissions — Rosary Carney, BA, MSW. Assistant registrar, data processing — Graham Hobbs. Assistant registrar, records — James Morrison. Assistant registrar, academic programs — F.L. Smith, BA. Librarian — W.F. Dollar, MA, AMLS. Secretary of the university and board of governors — J.W. Whiteside, BA. Secretary of the senate — Barbara Birch, BA, MA. Dean of students — G.A. McMahon, MA. Assistant dean of students — Kenneth Long, BA, MA. Dean of women — Evelyn McLean, BA, MA. Director of residence — F.D. McMurray, BHK. Awards officer — Marie

Renaud (Mrs), BA. Dean of extension and continuing education (acting) — F.A. DeMarco, PhD, FCIC. Director of secondary school liaison — Joseph Saso, BA. Director, administrative services

D.M. Drew, PP. Director of public relations and information services, and assistant to the president — G.A. MacGibbon, BA. Director, media centre — Esio Marzotto, BASc. Director, computer centre — L.F. Miernicke, BBA. Director of finance — J.E. Schiller, BA. Director, personnel services — G.D.T. Wintermute, BComm, MBA. Director, institutional research — A.M. Marshall, BSc. Director, physical plant — R.J. Nicodemo, BA. Director, university centre — C.M. Tolmie, BComm. Purchasing manager — G.L. Champ, BSc. Bookstore manager — S. Kominar.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts — Rev. E.R. Malley, CSB, BA, MA, STL, STD. Business administration — Michael Zin, BCom, MBA, PhD. Education — A.S. Nease, MA. Engineering — D.J.L. Kennedy, BASc, MS, PhD. Graduate studies — C.P.J. Crowley, PhD. Human kinetics — P.J. Galasso, BA, BPHE, MA, PhD. Law — R.W. Ianni, BA, BComm, LLB, CUELE, IHEI, PhD. Science and mathematics — C.P. Gravenor, BA, MS, PhD. Social science — W.G. Phillips, BA, MA, PhD.

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS Computer science — E.W. Channen, BA, PhD. Dramatic art — D.P. Kelly, BA, MA. Nursing — Anna Gupta (Mrs), MScN, RegN. Social work — B.J. Kroecker, BEd, BSW, MSW.

DEPARTMENT HEADS Asian studies — J.W. Spellman, BA, PhD. Biology — H.D. McCurdy, BA, BSc, MSc, PhD.

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

Chemical engineering — R.A. Stager, BSc, MSc, PhD. Chemistry — D.G. Tuck, BSc, PhD, DSc, FRIC, FCIC. Civil engineering — J.B. Kennedy, BSc, PhD. Classical studies — Charles Fantazzi, MA, PhD. Communication arts — Stuart Selby, MA, EdD. Economics — Z.M. Fallenbuchl, BA, MSc, PhD. Electrical engineering — Edmund Kuffel, BSc, MSc, PhD, DSc. Engineering materials — W.V. Youdelis, PhD. English — J.F. Sullivan, BS, MA, PhD. Fine arts — A.P. Doctor, BAF, MFA. French language and literature — G.A. Lemieux, BA, MA. Geography — Frank Innes, BSc, MA, PhD. Geology — D.T.A. Symons, BSc, MA, PhD. Germanic and Slavic studies — C.M. Taylor, BA, STB, MA. Hispanic and Italian studies — B. Primorac, BA, MA, PhilM. History — K.G. Pryke, MA, PhD. Home economics — Phyllis McDermott, BSc, MS. Industrial engineering — A. Raouf, MSIE, PhD, PEng. Mathematics — F.W. Lemire, BSc, MSc, PhD. Mechanical engineering — W.G. Colborne, MSc. Music — Paul McIntyre, MusDoc. Philosophy — P.F. Wilkinson, BA, MA, LTh. Physics — Lucjan Krause, BSc, MA, PhD, DSc, FInstP. Political science — R.H. Wagenberg, BA, MA, PhD. Psychology — Miriam Bunt, BA, BS, MEd, PhD. Religious studies — E.J. Crowley, BA, STL, SSL. Sociology and anthropology — M.C. Pradhan, BA, MA, LLB, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The university is co-educational; it embodies one federated university (Assumption) and three affiliated colleges (Holy Redeemer, Canterbury, and Iona) which are legally and financially distinct, but subject in academic matters to the senate. The university is administered by a board of governors and a senate; the main source of income is federal-provincial grants.

BACKGROUND Assumption College was founded in 1857 and incorporated in 1858 by a public act of the legislature of the province of Canada. From 1919 to 1953, the college was affiliated to The University of Western Ontario. In 1953, the Ontario legislature established a new government for the college and granted it university powers. Teaching began in 1857 and the first degrees were awarded in 1954. In 1956, the Ontario legislature passed an act which changed the name of Assumption College to Assumption University of Windsor. On July 1, 1963, the University of Windsor was incorporated as a non-denominational and co-educational university, and Assumption University became a federated college.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS The board, the supreme governing body of the university, is responsible for the conduct, management and control of the university, and deals with financial matters. There are 32 members (the president of the university, ex officio, 15 elected members, 6 appointed by the board of governors of Assumption University of Windsor, 2 appointed by the alumni association, 4 appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, and 4 members of the teaching staff elected by and from the senate).

SENATE The senate has responsibility for academic matters; it is composed of 55 members [the president, the senior vice-president, the academic vice-president, the deans and vice-deans of each faculty, the director of each autonomous school; the president of Assumption University, the principals of Holy Redeemer, Canterbury and Iona Colleges; the dean of students, the dean of extension and continuing education, the librarian, the registrar of the university, the president of the Students' Administrative Council — all ex officio; 30 members of the teaching staff of the university; 1 member appointed by the alumni association; 3 students (one of whom must be a graduate student)].

INCOME Total operating and capital income for the twelve-month fiscal year ending April 30, 1975, \$27,824,185 (government grants, 71%; academic fees, 20%; research grants, 5%; miscellaneous, 4%).

PUBLICATIONS General calendar, and individual calendars for each faculty; calendar of the extension division; undergraduate awards and financial aid; admission requirements — all available from the registrar's office. President's report from the office of the president. Memo, weekly news bulletin from the office of information services. Bi-weekly newspaper *The Lance*, yearbook *The Ambassador*, student handbook *Generation* — all available from the Students' Administrative Council.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Intersession: May and June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on a 100-acre campus south of the Detroit River, in the city of Windsor (population 221,000). There are seven teaching buildings, a library, an administration building, a university centre, a large human kinetics complex including a gymnasium and swimming pool, a dining and recreation centre, and eight residences. The computer centre includes an IBM 360/65, with 256K fast core storage, 1000K slow core, two tape drives, and seven CDC 23142 disk drives.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Electa hall accommodates 225 senior and graduate students; Sir Wilfrid Laurier hall 356 female students; Sir John A. Macdonald hall, Cody hall and Huron hall accommodate a total of 775 students; Tecumseh hall accommodates 186 students in 41 units consisting of two-, three- and four-bedroom apartments; St. Michael's hall provides space for 50 graduate students; Geoffrey Fisher hall is a residence for married students.

LIBRARY The university library system consists of the general library, the Paul Martin law library, and the education library. The combined facilities provide space for about 1,200,000 volumes, and seating for 2,150 readers. The university library contains 873,415 volumes, growing at an annual rate of about 60,000 volumes. Over 13,600 current periodicals and serials are received. The university library system has extensive collections of Canadian federal and provincial government documents and publications of major international organizations, and serves as the resource centre for Canadian materials for co-operating institutions while Detroit libraries serve as resource centres for similar government publications of the United States and Great Britain. The 14 Ontario universities and the 10 Quebec universities, plus the National Library and the National Science Library in Ottawa, freely exchange resources by rapid delivery service on a daily basis.

STUDENT LIFE Campus organizations provide social, political, religious, cultural and recreational opportunities; for students with special interests there are departmental clubs, national and local organizations, and intercollegiate teams. The students operate a campus radio station; those interested in journalism or creative writing are encouraged to contribute to *The Lance*, *The Ambassador*, and *Generation*. An International Students' Organization has been established in co-operation with the Students' Administrative Council; the international centre, on campus, provides an educational and social milieu for overseas students. The university was one of the first in Canada to elect students to membership on the senate, and to the senate committees and faculty councils.

MEDICAL SERVICES Comprehensive medical care is offered to all students, including office diagnostic and treatment services. Six infirmary beds are available for short-term hospitalization of medical and psychiatric illnesses. A small portion of the student services fee is allocated to the health services; charges are submitted to OHIP for students who are covered, and where the service is an allowable one; no other direct charges are made to the student. Service to staff is limited to acute care of medical illnesses and injuries. Follow-up care is handled by their family physician. All food handlers are reviewed annually. The above services are provided by a full-time medical director and two full-time registered nurses.

Students are required to submit a certificate of medical examination as part of the admissions procedure; athletes must also submit annual medical certificates. Further information about the accident insurance plan may be obtained from the office of student affairs.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Academic, personal, financial and religious counselling is provided through the office of student affairs. The psychological centre, staffed with clinical psychologists, psychometrists and counsellors, offers programs in career planning, discussion groups, psychotherapy, reading and study skills, personal resource assessment, tension control, and self-help.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE A wide variety of hardback and paperback volumes is available, including required texts, reference books, and general interest material. The bookstore also carries course-related supplies, art and drafting supplies, crested clothing and giftware, toiletries and sundries. No discounts are offered.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Assistance in finding summer, part-time and permanent employment is given by the campus placement officer, who is appointed by the Canada Manpower Centre. During the year interviews with prospective employers from business, industry and education are arranged for students registered with the placement office.

STUDENT UNION The Students' Administrative Council represents the undergraduates of the university; the council is based on faculty/student population, with the executive elected by the students at large. The S.A.C. is funded by a grant provided by the university which allows it to carry out such student activities as may be judged necessary. The president of the S.A.C. is a member of the senate of the university, ex officio, and observer on the board of governors.

GRADUATE STUDENT SOCIETY The Graduate Students' Society represents the students of the faculty of graduate studies. The president is elected by the graduate students, and appoints his/her own executive. Each graduate student pays a \$12.50 fee which is used to fund the operation of the society. The president of the society is an observer on the board of governors.

GRADING SYSTEM A-, A, A+, 80-100% (excellent); B, B+, 70-79% (good); C, C+, 60-69% (fair); D, D+, 50-59% (pass); F-, F, below 50% (failure). Supplemental examinations may be allowed in education, engineering, law and nursing. Certain options may be taken on a pass/non-pass basis; the grades are not included in the year's average.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE A number of entrance awards in amounts of up to \$1,000 renewable, for academic excellence and general proficiency, is

available to students, in addition to a number of bursaries, and other temporary financial assistance through an emergency loan fund. A limited number of in-course awards is available to students beyond the first year. As well, additional assistance based on financial need is available through the Ontario student awards program which is intended to assist students of the province of Ontario who lack adequate family financial resources and is intended to supplement rather than replace such resources. Postgraduate fellowships and assistantships in varying amounts are offered for study towards master's or doctorate degrees.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations for first-semester courses are held in December, and for second-semester and full-year courses in April; the examination may take the form of written test, oral interview, essay or take-home test. Supplemental and special examination regulations are controlled by the faculty concerned.

GRADUATION On authorization by the senate, degrees are conferred by the chancellor of the university, assisted by the president, at convocations in May and October.

FEES AND COSTS Fees are subject to change without notice. All fees are for the academic year, except where otherwise indicated. Fees listed are for Canadian students: for non-Canadian students, an additional fee of \$100 for full-time students, and \$20 per subject for part-time students, is required.

Full-time – undergraduate: any undergraduate student (regular or special) taking four courses or more is charged the fee for full-time attendance. The following schedule lists the minimum amounts payable, including registration, tuition, library, laboratory, examination, university centre, health service, insurance, student government and activities fees, and professional society fees. Any full-time student who enrolls in courses which are additional to the requirements for his/her program as outlined in the calendar, will be charged the appropriate fee for each additional course. Arts (general, honors), communication studies, computer science, dramatic art (BFA audition fee \$10), music, social science – \$645; education – \$642; engineering (C.E. 301 camp fee \$40 additional) – \$720; nursing (advance placement examination fee \$10); science (general, honors) (geology 480c students, field camp fee of \$75) – \$645; human kinetics – \$660; law – \$670; commerce, fine arts, social work – \$655; make-up – \$635.

Part-time – undergraduate (day or extension). Lectures: full course – \$125; half-course – \$62.50. Audition fee for first-year dramatic art students – \$10.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students – undergraduate

1. For admission to qualifying year (equivalent to Ontario grade 13), Ontario grade 12 graduation or equivalent from other provinces. For admission to first-year university, full Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) or equivalent from other provinces.

2. Specific requirements. For qualifying year – arts – minimum average of 66%; subjects are English, a second language, mathematics and science (grades 11 and 12), history or geography and one other subject. Science, nursing, engineering – minimum average of 66%, chemistry, mathematics (grades 11 and 12), physics required, other options as for arts. Commerce, mathematics (major) – minimum average of 66%; mathematics (grades 11 and 12) required, other options as for arts.

For first year – engineering – mathematics 1, mathematics 2, mathematics 3, chemistry and physics recommended. Arts – for honors courses see calendar. Commerce (business administration) – calculus and algebra strongly recommended. Dramatic art and music – audition required. Nursing – 60% required on a full grade 13 program; English, biology, chemistry required. Biology – 60% on a full grade 13 program, with 60% average in mathematics and science; one mathematics; at least two of biology, chemistry, geology, physics and another mathematics. Chemistry – 60% on a full grade 13 program, with 60% average in mathematics and science; mathematics 1; at least two of biology, chemistry, geology, physics, additional mathematics. Geology – 60% on a full grade 13 program, with 60% average in mathematics and science; at least two of biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics 1, mathematics 2, mathematics 3, and physics. Mathematics – 60% on a full grade 13 program; mathematics 1. Physics – 60% on a full grade 13 program; at least one mathematics. Computer science – mathematics 1, 2 and 3 recommended. Human kinetics – 60% on a full grade 13 program.

Foreign students

To qualifying year – original certificates of standing equivalent to Ontario grade 12. UK or Commonwealth – GCE in five subjects at O-level, English, mathematics, a second language, a science and a social science normally required. USA – grade 12 high school graduation with at least 16 academic units (four of English, two or three in each of mathematics, science, social studies and a second language) and a minimum average of B or 3.0 in eight of these; at least four academic subjects in grade 12 are expected, with a B grade in at least three of these. To first year – original certificates of standing equivalent to Ontario grade 13. UK – GCE in five subjects with two at A-level and appropriate to the program proposed (chemistry, mathematics and physics are required at A-level for science and engineering). Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Candidates 21 years of age or older who cannot meet the normal requirements above and who give evidence of motivation may be admissible.

Graduate

Application for admission to graduate studies should be made by July 1; official transcripts of all undergraduate and graduate work are required, as well as confidential report forms and graduate record examination scores.

For admission to any master's program, a minimum of second-class standing in the final year and in the major subject is required; a student with an honors baccalaureate may be admitted to a one-year program, and a student with a general bachelor's degree may be admitted to a two-year master's program. An applicant for admission to any doctoral program must have either a master's degree or an honors baccalaureate or the equivalent: academic standing should be unquestionably superior.

In applied science, for admission to a doctoral program the student must have at least a bachelor's degree in applied science, engineering, or pure science; for admission to a master's program, the student must have a bachelor's degree in applied science or engineering.

An applicant for the degree of master of social work must have previously completed an approved BSW honors program or

equivalent, have maintained a general average of B in the final two years of undergraduate work, and prior to enrolment in the program have been engaged in professional social work practice for at least one year after earning an initial professional degree; an applicant with a BA or equivalent degree may be admitted with advanced standing to the bachelor of social work program.

Closing date of application for foreign students, July 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). a) General program, four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation. Majors are offered in art history, Asian studies, classical civilization, comparative literature, drama, English, fine arts, French, German, Greek, Italian, Latin, linguistics, mathematics, music, philosophy, religious studies, Russian, Spanish, studio art, and Ukrainian. b) Honors program, five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation. Available in art history, Asian studies, classical civilization, classical studies and comparative literature, classical studies and linguistics, drama and English, English and French, English and German, English and history, English and Italian, English and Latin, English and linguistics, English and philosophy, English and Russian, English and Spanish, English language and literature, French and comparative literature, French and German, French and Italian, French and Latin, French and linguistics, French and Russian, French and Spanish, French language and literature, German, German and history, German and Italian, German and Russian, German and Spanish, Greek and Latin, Greek and religious studies, Italian and history, Italian and Latin, Latin, Latin and Spanish, music and sociology, philosophy, philosophy and Latin, philosophy and mathematics, philosophy and psychology, religious studies and philosophy, religious studies and psychology, religious studies and sociology, Russian and Spanish, Spanish and history, and Spanish and Italian.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). At least two years from general BA or at least one year from honors BA. Available in economics, English, French, geography, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, romance languages, religious studies and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years beyond the master's degree or its equivalent. Available in psychology.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of business administration

Bachelor of commerce (BComm). Honors program, four years beyond senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of business administration (MBA). At least one year from honors baccalaureate degree.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Faculty of science and mathematics

Bachelor of computer science (BCS). General program, four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation.

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Three programs to prepare for certification to teach in Ontario schools from grades 1 to 13: (1) Consecutive program, one year in length. Admission requirement: an approved degree from an accredited university. (2) Two concurrent programs: a) four years, leading to general bachelor's degree of student's faculty, and BEd degree; b) five years, leading to honors bachelor's degree of student's faculty, and BEd degree. Admission requirement as for student's faculty.

ENGINEERING

Faculty of engineering

Bachelor of applied science (BASc). Five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation. Available in chemical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, engineering materials, geological engineering, industrial engineering, and mechanical engineering.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of applied science (MASc). At least one year from BASc or equivalent degree. Available in chemical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, engineering materials, geological engineering, industrial engineering, and mechanical engineering.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from BASc or equivalent degree or at least two calendar years from the master's degree. Available in chemical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, engineering materials, industrial engineering, and mechanical engineering.

FINE ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). General program, four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation; honors program, five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA). Five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation. Available in fine arts or dramatic art.

HUMAN KINETICS

Faculty of human kinetics

Bachelor of human kinetics (BHK). Five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of human kinetics (MHK). At least one year from the honors baccalaureate level.

LAW

Faculty of law

Bachelor of laws (BLaws). Three years beyond at least two years of undergraduate study, and preferably a bachelor's degree.

MUSIC

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). General program, four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation; honors program, five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of musical arts (BMA). General program, four years from junior matriculation, three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of music (BMus). Honors program, five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation. Available in history and theory, in school music, or in applied music.

NURSING

Faculty of science and mathematics

Diploma in public health nursing (DipPHN). One year from senior matriculation and nurse registration.

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN). Five years from senior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation; three years from senior matriculation and nurse registration.

Physical and health education, see human kinetics above

Science, applied, see engineering above

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of science and mathematics

Bachelor of science (BSc). (a) General program, four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation. Majors in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics and physics.

(b) Honors program, five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation. Available in applied physics, biochemistry, biology, biology and geography, biophysics, chemistry, chemistry and physics, geology, geology and geography, mathematics and physics.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). At least two years from general BSc, or at least one year from honors BSc. Available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least three years from honors BSc or equivalent or two years from MSc. Available in biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics.

SCIENCE, SOCIAL

Faculty of social science

Bachelor of arts (BA). a) General program, four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation. Majors are

offered in anthropology, communication arts, economics, geography, history, home economics, political science, psychology, sociology, and urban studies. b) Honors program, five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, anthropology and linguistics, anthropology and psychology, anthropology and sociology, communication arts, communication arts and English, communication arts and psychology, economics, economics and history, economics and mathematics, economics and political science, economics and sociology, geography, history, history (economics or philosophy option), history and religious studies, home economics, international relations, Latin American studies, political science, political science and communication arts, political science and history, political science and sociology, psychology, psychology and science, psychology and sociology, sociology, sociology and communication arts.

SOCIAL WORK

Faculty of social science

Bachelor of social work (BSW). Five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of social work (MSW). At least one calendar year beyond the BSW degree and one year of professional social work and practice.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit

The degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of commerce are offered through the extension division; also certificates in public administration, business administration, and religious studies. Individual courses are available as well in science, computer science, drama, fine arts, mathematics, nursing, music, and human kinetics. Some credit courses are also offered in Chatham. Attendance at intramural classes for at least one full academic year or the equivalent (three intersessions, summer sessions or part-time winter sessions, or a combination of these) is required.

For no university credit

Evening school — the extension department co-operates in the offering of non-credit courses with such groups as Certified General Accountants, Industrial and Cost Accountants of Ontario (RIA) and Industrial Foremen's Club of Windsor. The extension department also provides space for courses of instruction offered by and for other vocational and professional groups. All courses offered for credit are open to auditors who may attend them for no credit. The division of continuing education of the University of Windsor also offers non-credit courses of advanced education.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS (a) Special program in environmental studies: students for the master's degree in chemical engineering, chemistry, civil engineering, geography or physics may take a multidisciplinary approach to environmental studies in their major field. (b) Through the European Study Plan, credit courses in literature, fine arts and languages are given in Oxford, Nice, Munich, Rome and Madrid.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE The Industrial Research Institute, the first in Canada, promotes active co-operation between science and industry, by offering extensive laboratory facilities and advanced skills of staff to industry on contract basis.

FEDERATED UNIVERSITY Assumption University, Windsor, Ontario. President: Rev. N.J. Ruth, CSB, MA. By the provisions of the University of Windsor Act, 1962-63, Assumption University of Windsor became a federated university of the University of Windsor. By the federation agreement, its degree-granting power is held in abeyance during the term of federation except for degrees in the faculty of theology. By act of the Ontario legislature in April 1964, the name of Assumption University of Windsor was shortened to Assumption University in order to avoid confusion with the University of Windsor.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES All students are registered for academic purposes in the University of Windsor; the federated university (Assumption University) and affiliated colleges (Canterbury, Holy Redeemer and Iona) provide residence facilities and social and religious centres.

Canterbury College, Windsor, Ontario. Principal: Rev. F.T. Kingston, MA, LTh, BD, DPhil. Anglican. Co-educational. Established 1957. The college co-operates in the interdenominational department of religious studies in the university and provides a social and religious centre for Anglican students.

Holy Redeemer College, Windsor, Ontario. Principal: Rev. D.L. Egan, CSsR, STL. Roman Catholic (Redemptorist). Men only. Established 1956. Seminary of the Redemptorist Fathers, affiliated to the faculties of arts and theology, and authorized to give instruction leading to bachelor of arts degree of the University of Windsor and bachelor of theology degree of Assumption University.

Iona College, Windsor, Ontario. Principal: Rev. J.C. Hoffman, BA, BD, STM, PhD, ThD. While Iona College has not yet acquired physical facilities on campus, it has undertaken to co-operate with the university in the provision of academic courses of United Church theology.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG*

515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9

Telephone: 204-786-7811

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — P.H.T. Thorlakson, CC, MD, CM, DSc, FRCS(C), FACS. President and vice-chancellor — H.E. Duckworth, BA, BSc, PhD, DSc, FRSC. Assistant to the president (administration) — R.J. Riddell, BSc, BPaed. Assistant to the president (development and planning) — J.G. Pincock, MD, LMCC, FRCP(C), FACP. Vice-president (undergraduate programs) — J. Clake, BA, PhD. Vice-president (academic) — B.G. Hogg, BSc, MA, PhD, FRSC. Comptroller — J.K.A. Brown, CA. Registrar — R.M. Bellhouse, BSc. Associate registrar — J. Friesen, BSc, MSc, BEd. Director, continuing education — B. Bendor-Samuel, BA, MA, DU. Director, student counselling services — N.W. Phillips, BA, MA, PhD. Librarian — R.C. Wright, BA, BLS. Assistant registrar and awards officer — H.L. Mak, BA. Director of alumni affairs — Joy McDiarmid, BA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Arts and science — J. Clake, BA, PhD. Collegiate — John VanderStoel, BA, BEd. Theology — G.E. Taylor, BA, MA, BD, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN Anthropology — C. Meiklejohn, BSc, PhilM, PhD. Biology — F.W.J. Davis, BSA,

PhD. Chemistry — F.W. Barth, BSc, MSc, PhD. Classics — E.D. Eagle, BA, MA, PhD. Economics — G. Blake, BA, MA, PhD. English — W.E. Swayze, BA, MA, PhD. French — J.E. Dixon, Dipd'êtFr, MA, PhD. Geography — J.M. Richtik, BA, MA, PhD. German — J. Thiessen, BA, PhD. History — H.V. Rutherford, BA, PhD. Mathematics and statistics — W.C. Campbell, BA. Philosophy — W.P. Miller, BA, MA, PhD. Physics — J.K.F. Duff, BSc, MSc. Political science — S.R. Veatch, BA, MA. Psychology — H. Bradbury, BA, MSc, PhD. Religious studies — T.E. Graham, BA, BD, MA. Sociology — J.R. Hofley, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION The University of Winnipeg, although its main source of income is public funds, represents a partnership between church and state and it operates under the authority of a board of regents. The university is an autonomous, independent body with power to grant degrees in arts, science and education, as well as in theology. It is co-educational.

BACKGROUND Higher education began in Manitoba with the creation of church colleges and The University of Manitoba was founded in 1877, largely on the initiative of these colleges as an examining and degree-conferring body only. However, commencing in 1904, and continuing until the present, instruction in arts and science has been given at both the university and the colleges. Two of the aforementioned colleges were Manitoba College, founded by the Presbyterian Church in 1871, and Wesley College, founded in 1877 by the Methodist Church. In 1926, following the union of these two churches, Manitoba and Wesley Colleges were united. From 1931 to 1938, they functioned as

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

“The United Colleges”; they were incorporated as “United College” in 1938. United College operated as an affiliated college of The University of Manitoba until it was granted university status in 1967; on July 1, 1967, the college became The University of Winnipeg. The senate has charge of all academic matters and the courses of instruction given. The name “United College” is retained to designate the arts and science faculty of the university.

BOARD OF REGENTS The board is comprised of 32 members. They are the president of the university, the chancellor, two persons elected by and from the alumni, four members of the faculty elected by and from the senate of the university, ten persons appointed by the general council of the United Church of Canada, ten persons appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council and three students chosen from amongst the students of the university by a method to be determined by the council of The University of Winnipeg Students’ Association, and, in addition, the president of The University of Winnipeg Students’ Association. Except for the president, the term of office is limited, the students’ terms being one year and all other elected and appointed members being three years. The government, conduct, management and control of the university and of its property, revenues, business and affairs are vested in the board.

SENATE The senate is comprised of the chancellor, the president, vice-presidents, the deputy minister of education or his designate, the dean of each faculty in the university, two members appointed by and from the board of regents, the librarian of the university, the chairman of each department of the faculty of arts and science, one representative elected for each ten members of the present faculties of theology and collegiate, one representative elected for each ten members of the faculty of arts and science, up to a maximum number equal to the number of chairman of departments of the faculty, the registrar of the university who shall be secretary of the senate, and six students chosen from amongst the students of the university by a method to be determined by the council of The University of Winnipeg Students’ Association and, in addition, the president of The University of Winnipeg Students’ Association. The elected and appointed members of the senate shall hold office for terms of two years except that the students’ terms of office shall be only one year.

The senate has jurisdiction to consider and determine all matters of an academic character related to courses of study including requirements for admission, examination and graduation; to recommend the establishment of additional faculties, schools, departments, chairs or courses of instruction; to grant degrees and diplomas; to admit fellows and to award scholarships, bursaries, medals, prizes, etc.

INCOME For the year 1974-75, the total operating income amounted to \$8,430,785. This is broken down into the following percentages — student fees, 18.5%; provincial grant, 72.7%; gifts and grants, 1.9%; assisted research, 5.5%; other, 1.4%. Capital income amounted to \$367,523, all as a provincial grant.

PUBLICATIONS General calendar for arts and science, theology, collegiate division; summer session calendar, evening session calendar; admissions bulletin; mature student booklet; theology bulletin; annual report; collegiate brochure. Available from registrar’s office. “The Uniter” — student newspaper available from The University of Winnipeg Students’ Association.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to end of April. Summer sessions: (1) mid-May to end of July; (2) early July to mid-August. February session: early February to early May (limited offerings).

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University of Winnipeg is located in the heart of downtown Winnipeg (population 577,923). It is comprised of nine buildings: Wesley hall; George Bryce hall; Manitoba hall; Ashdown hall; Graham hall, part of which contains the university men’s residence; Sparling hall, the university women’s residence; Riddell hall comprising the dining hall, cafeteria and gymnasium; Lockhart hall; and Centennial hall which contains additional laboratory, classroom and seminar space, offices, cafeteria and student lounge space, as well as enlarged facilities for the rapidly expanding library.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Graham hall, the university men’s residence, accommodates 45 students and Sparling hall for women accommodates 67.

LIBRARY The library contains over 230,000 volumes, and is growing rapidly. The reference collection contains over 5,000 titles.

STUDENT LIFE The various interests of the student body are co-ordinated by a body of student directors within the Students’ Association. The following fields are covered: academic affairs — speakers, conferences; student public relations — radio and publicity; productions — theatre night and other theatrical presentations; social — freshie week activities, folk nights, concerts and university dances; and publications — weekly newspaper, yearbook and other publications. There is also opportunity for participation in a number of choirs. The athletic association is responsible for curling, handball, volleyball, badminton, table tennis, fencing and other sports, and for arranging games and competition between classes, faculties and other institutions.

MEDICAL SERVICES A public health nurse is available Monday to Friday mornings to give advice and help to both students and staff when health problems occur. There is no charge for this service.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES The student counselling service is available to students for specialized consultation about academic careers or personal difficulties. There are a number of services made available to students: 1) freshmen programs; 2) academic and vocational counselling; 3) behavior modification laboratory, designed to help a student reduce or eliminate various phobias and anxieties through individual and group sessions; 4) a learning skills centre which helps a student correct language difficulties and poor reading habits.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE The bookstore has available new and used textbooks, as well as supplies, a wide variety of reference and best-selling tradebooks, magazines, records, cards, and other items.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT The Canada Manpower Centre, Department of Manpower and Immigration, operates a student placement office at the university for students seeking part-time, summer or permanent employment. Employers regularly conduct recruiting visits at the university and the student placement office helps with the promotion of such visits.

STUDENT UNION Student activities are administered by the Students’ Council and financed by an annual students’ association fee. The collegiate students are represented on the council and in addition have a students’ association and executive of their own to control the activities within the collegiate division. The various interests of the students are co-ordinated by a body known as the Student Activity Board. The students’ association is an incorporated, non-profit organization with exclusive control over student affairs at the university.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as — excellent: A+, A, A-; superior: B+, B; slightly above average: C+; average achievement: C; marginal pass: D; failure: F.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Awards are made by the university in the following categories: entrance scholarships for high school graduates and transfer students on the basis of academic performance; undergraduate scholarships for continuing students on the basis of academic performance; bursaries where financial need is demonstrated; and prizes and medals, mainly at graduation, on the basis of undergraduate academic performance. The greatest degree of financial assistance is made available to Manitoba students through the bursary program of the Manitoba Department of Colleges and Universities Affairs.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Final examinations are held in each course offered in each session unless the appropriate departmental review committee has authorized the grading of the course on term work only. In addition to end-of-session examination periods (April, May, end of July, mid-August), there are examination periods set aside in each session for half-courses (mid-December, mid-June, late July). There are no supplemental privileges; a failed course must be repeated or replaced with a different acceptable course. Deferred examination privileges are granted mainly on medical and compassionate grounds.

GRADUATION There are spring (late May) and fall (mid-October) convocations held for the conferring of degrees. All degrees are conferred by the chancellor on behalf of the senate.

FEES AND COSTS Tuition fees per year: \$85 per course in arts and science, full- or part-time. Compulsory students' organization fee, \$30. Residence rates, double room, \$330.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Standing in 20 credits by way of courses offered in the Manitoba high school program. Courses offered must meet the subject requirements of the high school program and include at least three 300 courses in different subject areas from English, français, French, German, Latin, Ukrainian, biology, chemistry, geography, history, histoire, mathematics, music, or physics.

2. Equivalent certificates and subjects from other provinces sufficient to meet the minimum requirements for admission to university in home province.

3. Tests for admission. An autobiography is required for BED admission.

4. Specific requirements. a) Mathematics 300 required for chemistry 1101-1 and 1201-1, mathematics 1101-1, 1102-5 and 1201-5, physics 1101-1 and 1301-1 (for either physics course, physics 300 strongly recommended). b) English 300 or 301, or 301 and 305 for English 1111-1, 1201-1, 1301-1 and 1901-1. c) French 300 for French 1381-1. d) French 300 or 301 for French 1111-1. e) Français 300 or French 1382-1.

Special students

Candidates requiring only one additional course to meet the normal admission requirements above may be admissible on probation for one year, with concurrent registration in the university's high school division and the university's faculty of arts and science. Also, students who have completed, in not more than 2 consecutive calendar years, course work sufficient to have earned

at least 15 credits which include at least one 300 or 301 course accepted for regular admission, may register concurrently for university arts and science courses while they complete the remaining high school courses required for regular admission to the university.

Foreign students

UK, West Indies, East and West Africa and Hong Kong — GCE in five different subjects with at least two at A-level, or in four different subjects with at least three at A-level, or equivalent certificates. France — baccalaureate. USA — acceptable grade 12 high school academic graduation. Students whose mother tongue is not English must present satisfactory evidence of proficiency in English; satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test or the test of English as a foreign language or certificates from the Universities of Cambridge or Michigan are acceptable. Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Mature students

Candidates at least 21 years of age who cannot meet the normal admission requirements above may be permitted to qualify for admission, by taking up to four full courses.

Graduate

Theology — for admission to the STM course, a student must have obtained a BD or MDiv degree.

Date for receipt of applications

Canadian — August 31; foreign — July 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ARTS

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of arts (BA). (a) General course, three years from senior matriculation. Five-course major subjects: anthropology, classical civilization, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, Latin, mathematics, music, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, sociology, and statistics. Courses available also in botany, Greek, Hebrew, and recreation and athletic studies. Interdisciplinary majors also available in administrative studies, Canadian studies, developmental studies, dramatic studies, environmental studies and urban studies. (b) Honors course, four years from senior matriculation. Available in anthropology, classical civilization, economics, English, French, geography, German, history, Latin, philosophy, political science, psychology, and sociology.

SCIENCE, PURE

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of science (BSc). General course, three years from senior matriculation. Five-course major subjects: biology, chemistry, geography, mathematics and physics. Interdisciplinary majors also available in environmental studies and molecular biology.

Bachelor of science (4-year) [BSc(4-yr.)]. One year after completion of BSc general course. Eight-course major subjects: biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics.

EDUCATION

Faculty of arts and science

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years from senior articulation. Both secondary and elementary patterns of study offered.

THEOLOGY

Faculty of theology

Due to a commitment to the Division of Ministry and Education of the United Church of Canada, the faculty of theology will no longer accept students beginning their work for either the BTh or MDiv degree. All such work for the Prairie provinces is to be continued at Saskatoon. This does not apply to those clergy who, having received a diploma (or testamur) when they graduated in theology, wish to engage in extra work to qualify for the MDiv degree.

Master of sacred theology (STM). Two years from BD or MDiv. Historical, pastoral, and practical theology.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

University credit

Evening classes — September to April. Normally one night each week, three hours each night. Undergraduate classes in arts and science for credit towards BA and BSc degrees. Summer session — mid-May to end of July, normally two nights each week, three hours each night; (2) early July to mid-August, normally two hours each day, undergraduate classes in arts and science for credit towards BA and BSc degrees. University-at-noon — September to April. Two periods of 40 minutes each per week in one hour. Undergraduate half courses in arts and science for credit towards BA and BSc degrees. University-at-two — September to April. Two periods of 1-1/2 hours each per week

(2:00-3:30 p.m.) primarily for mothers of school-age children. Undergraduate classes in arts and science for credit towards BA and BSc degrees.

For no university credit

A limited offering of extension courses is in the process of development. Collegiate — the collegiate division of the university offers the complete program of studies of grades XI and XII. Summer school — grade XII courses are held in July and August for six weeks for those students who are studying subjects in preparation for writing August examinations.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE Institute of Urban Studies established in 1969 to develop a university-based centre for research, community action, and education in the area of urban issues and involving students, faculty, and interested community people. Director — N.L. Axworthy, BA, MA, PhD.

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION Mennonite Brethren College of Arts, 77 Henderson Highway, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2L 1L1. President: H. Krahn, BRE, BTh, BA, MA, PhD. Founded 1944; associated 1970. A co-educational institution supported and controlled by the Canadian Mennonite Brethren Conference. In addition to two years of a liberal arts program, the college offers extensive preparation for theology and Christian education, granting degrees in theology — bachelor of theology and religious education (ThB) — bachelor of religious education (BRE). A three-year course in sacred music is also offered.

The college has residential accommodation for single men and women in addition to quarters for married couples and families. Students transfer to the university for the final year of the arts degree program.

YORK UNIVERSITY*

4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3

Telephone: 416-667-2100

Cable: YORKUNIV

Direct general correspondence to the registrar

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS Chancellor — The Honorable Walter Gordon. President — H.I. Macdonald, BComm, MA, BPhil. Vice-president (academic) — to be appointed. Vice-president (administration) — William Small, BComm, MA. Vice-president — William Farr, BA, MA. Assistant vice-president — John Becker, BAsC. Assistant vice-president (business operations) — Harry Knox. Special assistant to the president — Michael Scott, BA, MA(PubAdmin). Principal, Glendon College — David McQueen, BComm, MA, PhD. Master, Founders College — Hugh Parry, MA, PhD. Acting master, Vanier College — K.H.M. Creal, BA, MA. Master, Winters College — Desmond Maxwell, BA, PhD. Master, McLaughlin College — George Tatham, BA, MA, PhD. Master, Stong College — Virginia Rock, AB, AM, PhD. Master, Calumet College — Eric Winter, BEd, BSc, MA. Master, Bethune College — Ioan Davies, BSc, MA, PhD. Secretary of the university — Malcolm Ransom, BA. Director of libraries — Thomas O'Connell, AB, MS. Registrar — M.A. Bider, BA, MA. Director, ancillary services — J.R. Allen, BComm. Director of budgets — K.G. Hitchman. Director, campus planning — Ross Dawson, BAsC. Director, Centre for Continuing

Education — Mackay Tobin, MA, MEd. Director, York computing centre — J.I. Murphy, BA. Director, York-Ryerson computing centre — Bruce Miller, BSc, MSc. Director, financial planning — Hugh Wareham, BA. Director, communications — S.M. Fisher, BA. Director, instructional aid resources — D. Homer. Director, personnel services — Donald Mitchell. Director, physical education and athletics — Bryce Taylor, BA, MPE, DPE. Director, physical plant — John Armour, BAsC. Chairperson, counselling and development centre — Joan Stewart, BA, MA, PhD. Director of purchasing — T.H. Jones. Director, safety and security services — C.G. Dunn. Director, university facilities — E.S. Annis. Director of development — Orval McKeough, BA.

DEANS OF FACULTIES Administrative studies — W.B. Crowston, BAsC, SM, PhD. Arts — Sydney Eisen, BA, MA, PhD. Joseph E. Atkinson College — M.M. Knittl, BA, MSc. Education — Robert Overing, BA, MA, PhD. Environmental studies — A.P. Carrothers, BArch, MArch, MCP, PhD. Fine arts — Joseph Green, BA, MA, PhD. Graduate studies — Graham Reed, BA, MA, MLitt, PhD. Osgoode Hall Law School — Harry Arthurs, BA, LLB, LLM. Science — O. Lundell, BA, PhD.

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN (Atkinson College). Administrative studies — V.S. MacKinnon, MA, LLB, LLM, SJD. Canadian studies program — H.B.M. Best, BA, MA, PhD; P. Such, BA, MA. Computer science and mathematics — H.K. Botta, BA, MA, PhD; G. Turlakis, BSc, MSc, PhD. Economics — C.C. Paraskevopoulos, BA, PhD. English — June McMaster, BA, BEd, MA, PhD. Fine arts — E.R. Stuart, BFA, MFA, PhD. Geography — J.M. Cameron, BA, MSc, PhD. History — E.H. Hagerman, BA,

*Ordinary member, AUCC.

MA, PhD. Humanities — G. Hopton, BA, BD, PhD. Natural science — P. Moens, BScF, MA, PhD. Philosophy — H. Adelman, BA, MA, PhD. Political science — J.R. Laxer, BA, MA. Psychology — M. Cowles, MA, PhD. Social science — H.I. Buchbinder, AB, MSW. Social work — S. Joel, BA, MSW. Sociology — S. Crysdale, BA, BComm, BD, ThM. Urban studies program — D.R. Ingram, BA, MA.

(Faculty of arts). Anthropology — David Lumsden (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Computer science — R.J. Fabian, MS, PhD. Economics — G.H. McKechnie, BComm, MSc, PhD. English — D.R. Ewen, MA. Foreign literature — R.W.F. Pope, MA, PhD. French literature — C.E. Rathé, MA, PhD. Geography — W.C. Found, BA, MA, PhD. History — P. Stevens, MA, PhD. Humanities division — J.H. Stuckey, BA, MA, PhD. Language studies division — Viola Stephens (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Mathematics — R.A. Schauffele, BEd, BS, MS, PhD. Philosophy — G.F. Cowley, MA, PhD. Physical education — B.M. Taylor, BS, DPE, MPE. Political science — Harvey Simmons (acting), BA, MA, PhD. Psychology — N.S. Endler, BSc, MSc, PhD. Social science division — H. Flakierski, BA, DocofEcon, Docent. Sociology and anthropology — B. Green, BA, MA, PhD.

(Faculty of education). Communication arts program — Jerome Durlak, BA, AM, PhD. Man and society program — Arthur Haberman, BA, MA, PhD. Man and culture program — Donald Coles, BA, MA. Fine arts program — Neil Freeman, BA, MA. Second languages (French program) — Gwenda Echard, BA, MA, PhD. Quantitative methods program — Martin Muldoon, BSc, MSc, PhD. Physical and health education program — Stuart Robbins, MSc, PhD. Program for the education of exceptional students — Joan Bowers, BA, MA, BEd, EdD. Education I coordinator — Page Westcott, BA, MSc, PhD. Communication arts program — David Cooke, DiplTeaching, MA. Second languages program (French) — Monique Nemni, CELG, MA. Society and culture program — Janice Newson, BA, MA.

(Faculty of fine arts). Dance — G. Strate, LLB. Film — J. Katz, BA, MA, EdD. Music — Alan Lessem, BA, BMus, MLitt, PhD. Theatre — Malcolm Black. Visual art — Joyce Zemans, BA, MA.

(Faculty of science). Applied computational mathematical science — R.P. McEachran, BSc, MSc, PhD, FInstP. Biology — K.G. Davey, BSc, MSc, PhD. Chemistry — G.O. Aspinall, BSc, PhD, DSc. Earth and environmental science — D.E. Smylie, BSc, MA, PhD. Interdisciplinary science — S.V. Filseth, BSc, PhD. Liberal science — S. Madras, BA, PhD. Natural science division — K.A. Innanen, BAsC, MSc, PhD. Physics — R.M. Hobson, BSc, PhD.

(Glendon College). Economics — B.D. Bixley, BSc, MA, PhD. English — R.J. Handscombe, MA, DiplEnglas2ndLang. General education (natural science, humanities, social sciences) — A. Baudot, LicèsL, DES, Agrégédel'U. French — P. Fortier, BA, MA. History — M.S.D. Horn, BA, MA, PhD. Philosophy — R.A. Tursman, BA, MA, PhD. Political science — N. Penner, BA, MA. Psychology — J.E. Alcock, BSc, PhD. Sociology — J. Burnet, BA, MA, PhD.

GENERAL INFORMATION York University is a co-educational, provincially-supported institution offering part-time and full-time undergraduate and graduate degree programs, and non-degree courses to members of the community.

BACKGROUND York University was founded in 1959 and accepted its first students in 1960. After an initial period of affiliation with the University of Toronto, York became fully independent on June 30, 1965 and awarded the first York University degrees the following spring. York began operations in

quarters on Queen's Park in Toronto, moved to the Glendon Campus in 1961, and in 1965 opened the York Campus which has become the principal seat of the university. In 1962, the Joseph E. Atkinson College first offered degree courses for evening and part-time students. In 1963, the faculty of arts and science introduced its own distinctive program of degree studies, and the university accepted its first postgraduate students in 1964.

The York Campus, which became the principal seat of the university, was opened at Keele Street and Steeles Avenue in 1965. In the following year, Glendon College was officially opened, and the faculty of administrative studies was established at the York Campus. In 1967, the senate enacted legislation to establish a faculty of fine arts. In 1968, the faculty of environmental studies was established and the Osgoode Hall Law School became the faculty of law of the university, under the terms of an agreement which had been entered into with the Law Society of Upper Canada in 1965. A faculty of science was created in 1969 by separating biology, chemistry, and physics from the faculty of arts and science, which then became the faculty of arts. In 1971 the senate approved the establishment of a faculty of education.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS York's governing structure is laid down by provincial statute in the York University Act, 1965. Under the act, the "government, conduct, management, and control of the university and its property, revenues, expenditures, business, and affairs" are vested in a board of governors, a body with a maximum membership of 32. The board elects its own members. Responsibility for the academic policy of the university is vested in the university senate.

SENATE The senate is the senior academic policy-making body of the university. It is responsible for the academic policy of the university and may recommend to the board of governors the establishment of chairs, faculties, schools, institutes, and departments; may establish councils in faculties, schools, or institutes established and may enact by-laws, rules and regulations for conduct of its affairs.

INCOME (1973-74) Current operating income, \$63,315,000 (fees \$10,154,000; provincial and federal grants \$40,675,000; residence and other ancillary enterprises \$7,480,000; other \$1,328,000).

PUBLICATIONS The undergraduate calendar lists the programs and general information for the faculties of administrative studies, arts, education, fine arts, science and Glendon. Calendars or brochures for environmental studies, graduate studies, Osgoode Hall Law School, and Atkinson College are also available. Brochures printed concerning specific programs of study are available from individual departments of the university. A brochure on admission requirements may be obtained from the office of admissions. Each college produces its own newspaper; "Excalibur" is the weekly paper for the entire community. The communications department produces several pamphlets on the university.

ACADEMIC YEAR Faculties of arts, science, administrative studies, education, fine arts and Glendon College: mid-September through April. Summer session: July-August. Winter-summer session: January to August. Faculties of graduate studies and environmental studies: fall term — September to December; winter term — January to May; spring/summer term — May through August. Osgoode Hall Law School: early September to mid-May. Atkinson College — (part-time studies): autumn/winter session — late September to early April; summer evening session — mid-May to mid-August; summer day session — July through to mid-August.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The York Campus consists of 600 acres on the northwestern edge of metropolitan Toronto. Located near the centre of a rapidly growing suburban region, it is readily accessible from downtown. The York Campus, the main centre of the university, provides educational, residential, and social facilities necessary for modern university life. Thirty-six academic and allied buildings have been completed to date on the York Campus. In addition to academic buildings for the sciences, humanities, law, administrative studies, and fine arts, facilities include six colleges and associated residences, Atkinson College for part-time students, a theatre/auditorium, physical education centre, indoor skating arena, three libraries, two lecture-hall buildings, four graduate residences and a twin-dome astronomical observatory. A seventh undergraduate college awaits construction of its own academic building and residence.

The 84-acre Glendon Campus is situated in a parkland setting at Bayview and Lawrence avenues in Toronto. Glendon College is largely residential with an enrolment limited to 1,450 students. The campus now contains a main academic and administrative building, library, residences for men and women, and a physical education centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES York University offers residential accommodation for men and women on the Glendon and York campuses, on a room-and-board basis. Current facilities include: six undergraduate residences accommodating approximately 1,550 men and women on the York Campus, four graduate student apartments (York Campus) accommodating 1,200, the Atkinson part-time student apartment complex; and two residences on the Glendon Campus accommodating 425 students.

LIBRARIES York University libraries are housed in four buildings. The Scott library, Osgoode law library, and Steacie science library are located on York Campus; Leslie Frost library is situated at Glendon College. The book collections grow at the rate of almost 85,000 volumes a year. The libraries also contain a growing collection of microfilms, microfiches, maps, films, pamphlets, phonograph records, etc., bringing the total collection to over 1.7 million items. The collections are selected for the support of the educational aims and curricula of the university. The library subscribes to more than 16,000 periodicals and newspapers.

STUDENT LIFE University areas offering services to Canadian and foreign students include the following offices: student services, the registrar, college masters, foreign student adviser (graduate studies), various on-campus organizations as well as those of Metro Toronto.

MEDICAL SERVICES The university maintains a health service and infirmary on both campuses, where nurses and doctors are on duty five days a week during the academic year. A wide range of minor complaints can be treated by the health service, and students, staff, and faculty are welcome to use its facilities. There is no special fee for medical services. Optometric and dental services are available part-time on the main campus.

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES Personal counselling services are available in the counselling and development centre, which also offers a career counselling centre and various skill programs throughout the year. Academic counselling services are offered through the student programs offices within individual faculties. Specialized services available include: a) the assignment of a faculty advisor for all first-year students in arts, science, and fine arts; b) general counselling services through the faculty of education for first-year students entering the pre-education program; specific vocational

counselling for pre-education students prior to co-registration in the faculty in the second year; and vocational counselling in the graduating year; c) Atkinson College offers part-time students individual and group counselling, including adult counselling, also special workshops designed to increase academic competence and achievement of a successful life-style.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORES The main university bookstore is located in the central square of the York Campus. The bookstore stocks 21,000 titles of general interest, as well as books prescribed for courses. All books are priced at the Canadian publishers' or distributors' recommended list price. Charge account privileges are extended to all university students, faculty and staff. A bookstore is also operated in Glendon hall on the Glendon College Campus. Both bookstores carry a large selection of gifts and crested items, in addition to office, technical, and artists' supplies. Required and recommended books and supplies are stocked as well as stationery and gifts. The Glendon hall bookstore has access to the large stock of the York Campus bookstore.

STUDENT PLACEMENT SERVICES The Department of Manpower and Immigration maintains a Canada Manpower office on each campus which is available to any member of the university community seeking full or part-time employment. The faculty of administrative studies maintains a faculty student placement office for students in the master of business administration, master of public administration, and undergraduate business programs.

STUDENT UNION The Council of the York Student Federation (CYSF), the central student governing body at York University, is composed of elected representatives from most of the colleges. The purpose of the CYSF is to serve the needs of its constituent members in their relationships with one another and with the university faculty and administration, as well as to represent them externally in relationships with other universities and organizations. Services of CYSF include allocation of student council fees to student organizations, publications, societies, and the campus radio station; the hosting of various social events throughout the academic year; and publication of a student directory, a student handbook, and a course evaluation guide.

GRADUATE STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS The Graduate Student Association acts as a student council, naming representatives to senate and the student federation (CYSF) as well as other academic and student committees, using activity fees for graduate events and individual departments, working together with (autonomous) student organizations in environmental studies, Osgoode Hall Law School, Atkinson College (part-time students), administrative studies, and the Council of the York Student Federation (which receives two-thirds of graduate fees, for general student services). Graduates are represented (proportionally in G.S.A.) with one representative for each 40 students. Its council names an executive. Its role is social and political. Graduate students in each department share in academic planning by electing representatives on the graduate faculty council, departmental executives, and the graduate student senator, and ad hoc representatives on senate committees.

The Graduate Business Council is the student organization of the faculty of administrative studies, which co-ordinates social and academic events within the faculty, working specifically to improve relationships between faculty members and students. Represented on the senate of York University, the council has several committees to co-ordinate activities within the faculty.

GRADING SYSTEM Faculty of arts — 1) Except for graded options, courses are graded by the letters A, B, C, D, together with “plus” modifications, or F. When numerical assignments to these grades are needed for the purpose of calculating average performance on a number of courses, they are based on the following point system: F — 0; D — 2; D+ — 3; C — 4; C+ — 5; B — 6; B+ — 7; A — 8; A+ — 9. 2) A student’s performance in an ungraded option is recorded as “ungraded and passed” (P) or “ungraded and failed” (F). (Included in the description of study for first-year arts students is the selection of a tutorial offered in the college of which the student is a member. This course is ungraded.)

Faculty of education — grades are based on the following point system: F — 0; C — 4; B — 6; A — 8.

Faculty of science — all courses are graded by the letters A, B, C, together with “plus” modifications or by F. The letter-grade system is the fundamental system of assessment of the candidates’ performance. Whenever numerical assignments to these grades are needed they are based on a percentage system with the following correspondences: grade F — minimum percentage 0; D — 10%; D+ — 55%; C — 60%; C+ — 65%; B — 70%; B+ — 75%; A — 80%; A+ — 90%.

Graduate studies — grades will be awarded for every course in which a student is enrolled in accordance with the following system: A — high; B+ — highly satisfactory; B — satisfactory; C — conditional; F — failure; I — incomplete.

Glendon College — all courses at Glendon College are graded on the following system: letter A+, point value 10, minimum percentage 90%; A, 9, 80%; B+, 7, 75%; B, 6, 70%; C+, 5, 65%; C, 4, 60%; D+, 3, 55%; D, 2, 50%; F, 0, below 50%. Excellent — A, 100%; good — B, C+; satisfactory — C, D+; D — unsatisfactory, failing; F — failing; W — withdrawal without failure; X — incomplete; Y — aegrotat.

Kingston College — the student’s work is graded by letters. Below are the letter grades and their range of percentage equivalents used for calculating the average performance: A+ — 90-100%; A — 80-89%; B+ — 75-79%; B — 70-74%; C+ — 65-69%; C — 60-59%; D+ — 55-59%; D — 50-54%; E — 40-49%; F — 0-39%.

Administrative studies — the following grading system is applicable to all students in the faculty. Letter grade and corresponding index value for computing grade point average: A+ — 9; A — 8; A- — 7; B+ — 6; B — 5; B- — 4; C+ — 3; C — 2; C- — 1; F — 0.

Environmental studies — following are the grade symbols: P — course passed satisfactorily; U — course work unsatisfactory; W — registration in course withdrawn; I — course work incomplete; E — student exempt from course; S — first term of two-term course; C — course completed not for credit; NR — no report from instructor.

Fine arts — 1) Courses are graded by the letters A, B, C, D, together with “plus” modifications, or by F. When numerical assignments to these grades are needed for the purpose of calculating average performance on a number of courses, they are based on the following system: F — below 50%; D — 50-54%; D+ — 55-59%; C — 60-64%; C+ — 65-69%; B — 70-74%; B+ — 75-79%; A — 80-89%, A+ — 90-100%. 2) A student’s performance in an ungraded option is recorded as “ungraded and passed” (P) or “ungraded and failed” (F). (First-year students in fine arts may elect a tutorial offered in the college of which the student is a member. This course is ungraded.)

Osgoode Hall Law School — 1) A student shall receive one of the following letter grades for each course or seminar: A — excellent; work demonstrates a high degree of comprehension, competence and/or imagination. B — good; distinctly above average but below the pervasive excellence of the A grade. C — acceptable; average work of a decent standard. D — marginal; some comprehension of basic principles; a bare pass. F — fail; work which, in the opinion of the instructor, falls below an acceptable minimum. 2a) The grade point average of each student shall be calculated on the following basis: A — 4; B — 3; C — 2; D — 1; F — 0. 2b) Grade point averages thus calculated will be translated into the following letter grade averages: over 3.5-4.0 grade point average — A; over 2.5-3.5 grade point average — B; 1.6-2.5 grade point average — C. Less than 1.6 grade point average — F. Some courses and seminars are graded on a pass-fail basis.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Admission scholarships (for students entering from grade 13 or equivalent). York University entrance scholarships — York University offers entrance scholarships to 175 applicants, to a first-year undergraduate program at York, who achieved a high academic standing in Ontario grade 13 subjects in 1975, chosen to fulfil the university’s admission requirements. The scholarship is valued at \$660 for full-time students.

In-course scholarships: individuals who may be interested in applying for in-course scholarships (undergraduate), or in-course bursaries are asked to contact the office of student awards, Steacie Science Library. Information on scholarships, bursaries, medals and prizes, other undergraduate awards, and funds, is publicised in the (combined) undergraduate calendar. Osgoode Hall Law School: the John Delatre Falconbridge Memorial Entrance Scholarship — approximately 10 admissions scholarships in the form of a full year’s law school tuition awarded annually to the top applicants to the first year program of LLB. The Paul H. Klewans Memorial Entrance Scholarship — awarded to an entering student to the first year of the LLB program. Information on other scholarships, prizes and awards, bursaries and loans is printed in the Osgoode Hall Law School calendar. Interested persons are invited to contact the office of student awards, Steacie Science Library for detailed information.

Graduate scholarships and fellowships — students applying for admission to graduate studies at York are urged to apply for scholarships, fellowships and other awards. Students graduating from the university are eligible to apply for a number of graduate scholarships and fellowships for study in Canada and abroad. Further information and forms of application may be obtained from the office of student awards, or the faculty of graduate studies, Ross Building. Information is printed in the faculty of graduate studies calendar.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS Administrative studies — examinations are given at the end of each term, generally December, April, and August and deferred exams may be allowed in some cases. Arts — examinations are required in a number of courses offered; these are held in December (for half-year courses) or April (for full-year courses). Supplemental examinations are not permitted, but students may apply for deferred or aegrotat standing. Atkinson College — examinations or final essays are given at the end of most courses and held in early April and August. Supplemental and deferred exams are permitted. Faculty of education — final examinations are the responsibility of each course director. No final examinations are held in practicum/seminar courses. Environmental studies — assessment made by the instructor may be based on a combination of formal examinations, participation in classes, work submitted and other evidence: emphasis on various criteria may be expected to vary depending on the nature of the course.

Graduate studies — in lieu of formal exams, the majority of course requirements are satisfied by papers, review essays, and research; at various times during the year and just prior to graduation, oral exams for theses and dissertations are given. Glendon College — final examinations are held at the discretion of each individual professor at Glendon College and when given take place at the end of the term. Students may petition for deferred exams. Fine arts — although usually not a requirement for practical courses, written exams are usually held in theory courses at the end of term in April. Deferred exams are permitted. Osgoode Hall Law School — examinations are given by some professors; however, other course requirements are satisfied through papers. Science — final exams are held in April. Deferred exams are allowed on the basis of medical or other compassionate grounds.

GRADUATION Degrees are conferred by York University at spring (late May, early June) and fall (mid-October) convocations.

FEES AND COSTS Full-time undergraduates, all-inclusive fee — \$660 for the academic year. Part-time undergraduates — \$130 per full-year course. Full-time graduates — \$300 per term. Part-time graduates — \$150 per two-term course. Full-time administrative studies students — \$330 per term. Part-time administrative studies students — \$65 per one-term course. Osgoode Hall Law School — \$650 per two-term year.

Residence fees — room: 3 September 1974 to 30 April 1975, single room — \$740, double room — \$615. Meals: 3 September 1974 to 30 April 1975, personal dining plan — \$460. Every student living in college residence is required to purchase a meal plan.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Canadian students — undergraduate

1. Applicants to be considered for admission to the university must have completed a full Ontario grade 13 program certified by the school as appropriate in terms of content and achievement for a university degree program with a minimum average of 60% in all grade 13 subjects. In addition to the academic record, the university requires a report from the high school. Candidates are advised that the holding of the published admission requirements means only that they are eligible for selection. The university will admit in May those applicants in their final year of secondary school who, in the opinion of the university, hold promise of success in the program sought. Students who wish to be considered for early admission must ensure that their application and other required information is submitted to the Ontario Universities Application Centre by April 8.

2. The following certificates are normally accepted as equivalent to Ontario grade 13. Grade 12 (full senior matriculation): Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. A first year degree program at the University of Prince Edward Island is accepted for P.E.I. A first year degree program at Memorial University is accepted for Newfoundland. A first year completion of the collegial program at any English language university or CEGEP is recommended as the Quebec equivalent of Ontario grade 13.

3. Specific requirements. Administrative studies (bachelor of arts) — applicants for admission to the BA honors business program third and fourth years must have successfully completed two years of accredited university-level studies beyond grade 13 or the equivalent; one introductory economics course and one introductory calculus and mathematics of economics course, or equivalent, both with a minimum final grade of C+, and have an

overall minimum of a C+ average or higher, with no grade lower than a C in the major area. The candidate must be eligible to proceed in an honors degree program.

Arts (bachelor of arts) — applicants to the BA program in the faculty of arts may present any 6 grade 13 subjects deemed acceptable by their school for the purpose of admission to university. Joseph E. Atkinson College — applicants to the BA degree program through part-time study in the Joseph E. Atkinson College may select any grade 13 subjects deemed acceptable by their school for the purpose of admission to the university. As well, applicants who do not hold in full the grade 13 or equivalent requirements may request consideration if they are at least 21 years of age by the first day of class of the academic session to which admission is sought. Glendon College — applicants for admission to the Glendon College BA program, bilingual stream, may select any grade 13 subjects deemed acceptable by their school for the purpose of entrance to university. To be certain of admission they should have at least 60% in grade 12 French, or standing in grade 13 French. However, some places are available in French language courses for which little or no previous preparation in French is required. Applicants for admission to the Glendon College BA program, unilingual stream, may select any grade 13 subjects deemed acceptable by their school for the purpose of entrance to university.

Education — students who have successfully completed the Ontario grade 13 program or equivalent and who have been admitted to an undergraduate faculty at York may in their freshman year, enrol in a pre-education orientation seminar and a volunteer teachers' aid program. Students who have successfully completed the first year of an undergraduate program (minimum C+ standing) and have satisfactorily completed an interview may apply to co-register in the faculty of education program: education 1.

Fine arts (bachelor of fine arts) — applicants for admission to the BA program in the faculty of fine arts may select any grade 13 subjects deemed acceptable by their school for the purpose of entrance to university. Applicants wishing to concentrate in either studio or performance will be required to offer appropriate evidence of aptitude or achievement for faculty evaluation.

Law (bachelor of laws) — a candidate for admission to the first year of the LLB program at Osgoode Hall Law School must either: present proof that following junior matriculation (Ontario grade 12 or equivalent) the candidate has successfully completed three years of an approved course, leading to a degree at a recognized university; or following senior matriculation (Ontario grade 13 or its equivalent) the candidate has successfully completed two years of an approved course leading to a degree at a recognized university; or that the candidate has been awarded a degree by a recognized university. All candidates must submit a law school admission test score and satisfy all other requirements that may be prescribed. Eligibility does not guarantee admission. Admissions will be decided on a competitive basis taking into account principally the candidate's pre-law academic record and the law school admission test score. Information concerning mature students regulations may be obtained at the Osgoode Hall law school admissions office.

Science (bachelor of science) — applicants for admission to the BSc program in the faculty of science must present six grade 13 credits with an overall average of at least 60%. Those intending to pursue honors and ordinary science programs are advised to select chemistry, physics and two credits of mathematics at the grade 13 level.

Foreign students

Those certificates which are equivalent to the standing required for Canadian students are: U.K. and Commonwealth: GCE with passes in 5 subjects (at least 2 at A-level) or, passes in 4 subjects (at least 3 at A-level); school and higher school certificates (as equivalent to GCE regulations); University of Hong Kong matriculation certification; Hong Kong English school certificate with a minimum grade of "C". Candidates from the United States must present scholastic aptitude test scores, as well as a certificate of graduation from a secondary school. Applicants seeking admission on the basis of other certificates not stated here should contact the admission office of York University for the undergraduate admission brochure. Applicants whose first language is other than English must submit evidence of facility in English. Les candidats francophones ne sont pas tenus de faire preuve de facilité en anglais pour l'admission au Collège Universitaire Glendon.

Mature students

Anyone applying for admission to the university who does not hold in full the published admission requirements may be considered under the mature student regulations provided he/she is at least 21 years of age or older as of the first day of classes, for the session to which admission is sought. Further information concerning the necessary supporting documents can be obtained from the York enquiry service. Note: 1) an applicant who has attended university and who does not meet university published admission requirements on that basis is ineligible to seek admission as a mature student; 2) a candidate who has within the last two years, attempted a program of academic studies in fulfilment of York admission requirements, but who has failed to do so is ineligible for admission as a mature student; 3) the university reserves the right to require mature students to appear for a series of interviews held on the York campus only. As the interviews comprise one of several bases for consideration and as they are no guarantee of admission, applicants residing outside of Ontario are not permitted to apply as mature students.

Graduate

1. General requirements — to be considered for admission to the faculty of graduate studies a student must be a graduate of a recognized university, normally with at least a B (second-class) standing, or with qualifications accepted as equivalent. Evidence of other relevant experience including portfolios of work, letters of recommendation, and results of tests is also taken into account. Students who are admitted usually have first- or high second-class undergraduate averages (A or B+). In a few exceptional cases, students without undergraduate degrees may be admitted to graduate work in business administration and environmental studies. Students seeking admission to the graduate programs in administrative studies, environmental studies, or law (the Osgoode Hall law school) should also consult the appropriate faculty calendar.

2. Specific requirements. Administrative studies (master of business administration and master of public administration) — applicants must meet the admission requirements of the faculty of graduate studies; submit two recommendations; be able to handle mathematics at the first-year college level or its equivalent; be proficient in English; have a B average in their last two years of undergraduate study; and at least a score of within the 50 percentile or better on the GMAT test or a score of 550 or better if their final two-year average is less than a B. (For information on qualifications necessary for admission without undergraduate degrees, consult the faculty of administrative studies.) Doctor of philosophy — one semester of university calculus and one semester

of modern algebra at the university level are prerequisites for admission to the PhD program. Graduates with a three or four-year honors undergraduate degree with high second-class standing may register as provisional candidates and are required to take courses equivalent to the first year of the MBA/MPA program before being admitted as candidates into the first year of the PhD program. Graduates with a four-year honors undergraduate degree in business administration or its equivalent or with certain master's degrees may be admitted as provisional candidates directly into the first year of the program. Graduates with an MBA or MPA degree from York may be admitted into the second year of the program.

Arts (master of arts) — applicants meeting the general admission requirements of the faculty of graduate studies and who have been awarded an acceptable undergraduate honors degree or equivalent may be admitted to the status of candidate for a master's degree. Undergraduate degrees not designated as honors degrees are acceptable as the equivalent of an undergraduate honors degree if they require four years' attendance at a university or college beyond grade 12 or 13 and if during this period the student is required to complete successfully at least eight full courses (or equivalent) in one discipline. Applicants acceptable for admission who do not have adequate preparation for enrolment as candidates may be admitted to the status of provisional candidate for an MA degree and enrolled for one year in a make-up or qualifying program. Doctor of philosophy — students holding an acceptable master's degree or who are given credit for one year of comparable work, may be admitted to the status of candidate for a doctoral degree and enrolled in the second year of a three-year program. Students who meet minimum standards for admission to graduate work and who have A or B standing in the final year of an acceptable undergraduate honors degree program or equivalent, may, in certain graduate programs, be admitted to the status of candidate for a doctoral degree and may enrol in the first year of a three-year program.

Environmental studies (master of environmental studies) — to be considered for admission the applicant must be a graduate of a recognized university, normally with at least a B (second-class) standing, or have qualifications accepted as equivalent by the senate committee on admissions and must show unusual interest and potential in the desired field of study.

Law (master of laws) — candidates should possess a first degree in law (normally with at least a B average). Doctor of jurisprudence — applicants must possess ability to conduct advanced and independent law research in the English language and hold the degree of LLB or LLM or their equivalents.

Science (master of science and doctor of philosophy) — applicants must meet the general admission requirements of the faculty of graduate studies and any specific requirements of the graduate program in which they wish to enrol.

Closing date for receipt of applications

Exact dates for the deadline for receipt of applications can be obtained by inquiring from the admissions office of York University for all faculties and programs except Atkinson College, which handles its own enquiries through its separate Atkinson College admissions office.

COURSES AND DEGREES

ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

Faculty of administrative studies

Bachelor of arts (BA). A four-year specialized honors program leading to the BA (honors in business) degree is offered. This course comprises two years in another undergraduate faculty followed by two years in the faculty of administrative studies.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of business administration (MBA). Master of public administration (MPA). Two years from a three-year or four-year degree in courses other than business administration or commerce. A possibility of one year from a four-year degree in business administration or commerce. This program is also open to part-time students.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from the MBA or MPA or three years from the four-year BA.

Art, see fine arts

ARTS

Faculty of arts

Bachelor of arts (BA). a) Ordinary program — the equivalent of 15 full courses. b) Specialized honors, combined honors, and general honors programs, the equivalent of 20 full courses. The ordinary program is offered in anthropology*, computer science*, economics*, English*, French*, geography*, German, Greek, history*, Italian, Latin, linguistics, mathematics*, philosophy*, political science*, psychology*, Russian, sociology*, and Spanish. Specialized honors programs in subjects marked *, also physical education.

Combined honors programs are offered in certain combinations of the above plus humanities. The general honors programs available in all the subjects mentioned above except Greek, Italian, Latin, physical education, and Russian, have been established as a framework to enable students with the approval of the faculty, to select a pattern of studies not otherwise available to BA honors candidates. In addition, twelve general honors programs have been mounted formally: African studies, Canadian studies, classical studies, creative writing (arts-fine arts), East Asian studies, human resources development, Latin American and Caribbean studies, law and society, philosophy and history of science, religious studies, social and political thought, and urban studies. Students may also select a general honors (individualized studies) option, with no major subject.

Joseph E. Atkinson College

Bachelor of arts (BA), bachelor of science (BSc), bachelor of arts (administration) [BA(Admin)], bachelor of social work (BSW), through part-time study. Fifteen courses from senior matriculation for BA and BSc; 20 courses from senior matriculation for BA honors, BA(Admin), and BSW. Ordinary BA programs requiring 15 course credits are offered in — administrative studies, computer science*, economics*, English*, fine arts, geography*, history*, humanities, mathematics*, natural science, philosophy*, political science*, psychology*, social science, sociology*, and urban studies. The bachelor of science degree has four options: (1) biology, (2) chemistry, (3) physics, and (4) liberal science. Honors programs requiring 20 course credits are offered in subjects marked *.

Glendon College

Bachelor of arts (BA). a) Ordinary program — three years from senior matriculation. b) General honors, specialized honors, and

combined honors programs — four years from senior matriculation. Ordinary and honors programs are available in economics, English, French, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, and multi-disciplinary studies. Spanish is available as the second major in a combined honors program with French as the principal major. There are also programs in Canadian studies, individual study, and international study.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of arts (MA). Normally one year of study from a four-year BA. It is also possible to take two years of study after a three-year degree in economics, English and mathematics. This degree is presently offered in the fields of economics, English, geography, history, interdisciplinary studies, mathematics, philosophy, political science, psychology, social and political thought, social anthropology and sociology.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MA or three years from four-year BA. This degree is available in English, geography, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, and sociology.

Business administration, see administrative studies

EDUCATION

Faculty of education

Nine programs are offered on the York campus: 1) communication arts; 2) man and society; 3) man and culture; 4) fine arts; 5) second languages program (French); 6) quantitative methods program; 7) physical and health education program; 8) program for the education of exceptional students; 9) man in nature program.

Degrees and certificates offered. Bachelor of education; elementary school teacher's standard four certificate (EST4) — communication arts (valid for teaching in the primary, junior, and in all four years of the intermediate division — normally, junior kindergarten-grade 10); high school assistant's type A or type B certificate (valid for teaching academic and general subjects in the senior divisions and all four years of the intermediate division — normally, grade 7-13); and a diploma program is offered in the area of the education of exceptional students. Various certificates may be obtained upon completion of specified courses. The faculty of education only offers a BEd degree concurrently with another degree offered by an academic faculty.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Faculty of environmental studies, faculty of graduate studies

Master in environmental studies (MES). Transdisciplinary programs individually tailored to meet specific needs and interests normally taking three years to complete. Persons with appropriate academic or professional qualifications may be granted advanced credit. After enrolment and submission of plan of study.

Film, see fine arts below

FINE ARTS

Faculty of fine arts

Offers a specialized honors* program in dance, film, music, theatre and visual arts. The faculty also offers a general honors* program which permits a student to study in several of the five fine art areas. *Honors programs are twenty course credits taken

normally over four years in accordance with department and faculty requirements. At present the faculty confers an honors bachelor of arts degree (BA honors) although by the spring of 1976, a bachelor of fine arts degree should be approved (BFA honors).

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of fine arts (MFA). Offered in visual arts and theatre. At least two years from a first degree.

LAW

Osgoode Hall Law School

Bachelor of laws (LLB). Three years from third year beyond junior matriculation of an approved university course; or three years from second year beyond senior matriculation of an approved university course; or three years from a bachelor's degree from a recognized university.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of laws (LLM). At least one year from LLB degree from an approved law faculty or school. This program is also open to part-time students.

Doctor of jurisprudence (DJur). At least one year from LLM degree from an approved law faculty or college. May be awarded for published work.

Music, see fine arts

Public administration, see administrative studies

SCIENCE

Faculty of science

Bachelor of science (BSc). a) Ordinary program, normally three years from senior matriculation. b) Honors program, normally four years from senior matriculation. The ordinary program is offered in applied computational and mathematical science, biology, chemistry, computer science, mathematics, physics, and psychology. Specialized honors programs are offered in the same subjects, also earth and environmental science and physical education. Combined honors programs are offered in certain combinations of these subjects, except earth and environmental science. c) The three-year liberal science program is designed to provide a broad education in science with emphasis on the relationship of science to other areas of knowledge (e.g., history, economics, industry, government) and to society in general.

Faculty of graduate studies

Master of science (MSc). Two years from three-year BSc or one year from four-year BSc plus additional work as required. This degree is presently offered in the fields of biology, chemistry, physics, and in the interdisciplinary Centre for Research in Experimental Space Science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD). At least two years from MSc or at least three years from four-year BSc. This degree is available in biology, chemistry, physics, and in the interdisciplinary Centre for Research in Experimental Space Science.

Theatre, see fine arts

PART-TIME PROGRAMS

For university credit

The Joseph E. Atkinson College offers degree programs for undergraduates on a part-time basis in both summer and autumn/winter sessions. (Fifteen course credits required for ordinary BA; 20 course credit required for honors BA.) In graduate studies, the faculty of administrative studies offers programs of part-time study leading to the master of business administration and master of public administration degrees; the faculty of environmental studies allows students to study for the master of environmental studies degree on a part-time basis. The master of laws degree is available through part-time study at the Osgoode Hall Law School and the faculty of graduate studies has recently instituted part-time master of science degree programs in physics and in chemistry.

Part-time day-time studies. The faculties of arts, fine arts, science, and Glendon College offer part-time day-time studies with classes commencing in September, as well as some in January. Admission requirements are the same as for full-time students.

For no university credit

The Centre for Continuing Education offers non-degree studies for those interested in participating in university level programs for personal enrichment and/or professional development. Programs are offered in three major areas. Studies in education provides a number of short courses and summer program in languages and communication skills, as well as offering up-dating programs for educators in conjunction with the faculty of education at York. Studies in management and organization development offers programs, workshops, seminars, and courses for managers and organizations wishing to become more effective and for women reaching out and preparing themselves for more responsible careers in response to society's growth changes. Offerings in this area include behavioral science applications to management, accounting, economics, marketing and organization development. Studies in human relations and social development conducts programs and symposiums for people working in the helping professions and for individuals wishing to improve their social leadership and communication skills.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The York University curriculum is based on the principle that students should be able to pursue a wide range of interdisciplinary studies before selecting a disciplinary specialty. Students in their first year select a broad range of interdisciplinary courses in the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. In higher years of study, when students have chosen a disciplinary specialty, cognate interdisciplinary courses are offered as options.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES Centre for Research in Experimental Space Science (CRESS). An interdisciplinary collaborative research endeavor resulting from community of research interest of present members of the departments of chemistry and physics in the fields of laboratory astro-physics, laboratory chemistry, aeronomy, astronomy, chemical physics, and rocket studies of upper atmosphere. Much of the present graduate work and research of the two departments is done in the centre where there are also graduate programs in chemistry and in physics for students whose research is not part of the CRESS program. Director: R.W. Nicholls, ARCS, BSc, PhD, DSc.

Centre for Research on Environmental Quality (CREQ). The centre was established in 1969 to promote, support, and coordinate research and study programs in multidisciplinary problems of environmental pollution. Director: W.J. McGaw, BSc, DSc.

Institute for Behavioural Research (IBR) is a research unit of the university established in 1965 to facilitate large-scale and interdepartmental research in behavioral sciences. Its three main divisions; data analysis section, survey research centre, and data bank offer a variety of services to social scientists both inside and outside the university. Secondly the institute acts as a co-ordinating body for social science research projects being conducted within the York academic community. Director: B.R. Blishen, BA, MA.

Transport Centre. An interdisciplinary centre established in 1969 to promote, support, and co-ordinate transportation studies and research at the graduate level and beyond. Acting director: G.A.P. Carrothers.

York-Ryerson Computing Centre. Fully co-operative computing venture set up to provide, at minimum cost, full facilities to York, Ryerson, and in time, other educational institutions interested in obtaining the maximum investment from their available computing funds.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES Joseph E. Atkinson College, York University, Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3. Established in 1962. Dean: Margaret Knittl, BA, MSc. The college has instituted evening and part-time courses leading to the BA and honors BA degrees (for course listings, see courses and degrees).

Glendon College, 2275 Bayview Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M4N 3M6. Established in 1966 on the Glendon Campus of York University. Principal: David McQueen, BComm, MA, PhD.

Glendon College, a small, liberal arts college emphasizing Canadian studies in a bilingual and bicultural atmosphere, offers courses leading to the BA and honors BA degrees. All students in the bilingual program of the college take a second language (French for English-speaking students) for their first two years, and some subject courses are offered in French. (For course listings, see courses and degrees.)

York University has been developed on the college system. Each full-time undergraduate student is a member of a college with which he/she is associated throughout his/her university career. Each college has its own dining hall, seminar room, recreation areas, and associated residence building. As members of a small college of approximately 1,200 undergraduates, students have the combined advantages of a small college atmosphere while enjoying the facilities and intellectual vigor of a large university.

There are seven colleges for full-time undergraduate students on the York Campus, at the present time. These colleges, their founding dates, and respective college masters are as follows: Founders College (1965) — Hugh Parry, MA, PhD. Vanier College (1966) — K.H.M. Creal, BA, MA. Winters College (1967) — Desmond Maxwell, BA, PhD. McLaughlin College (1968) — George Tatham, BA. Stong College (1969) — Virginia Rock, BA, MA, PhD. Calumet College (1970) — Eric Winter, BEd, BSc, MA. Bethune College (1971) — Ioan Davies, BSc, MA, PhD.

For more detailed information on data provided see Statistics Canada publications:

81-204 - Fall Enrolment in Universities

81-211 - Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates Awarded by Universities.

81-219 - Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities

81-241 - Teachers in Universities, Part I - Salaries General

81-242 - Teachers in Universities, Part II - Salaries Related to Experience

81-243 - Teachers in Universities, Part III - Age and Qualifications

81-244 - Teachers in Universities, Part IV - Citizenship

SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

. . figures not available.

. . . figures not appropriate or not applicable.

— nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

P preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

e estimated.

x confidential to meet secrecy requirements of Statistics Act.

Pour plus de détails sur les données contenues dans cette publication, veuillez vous référer aux publications suivantes de Statistiques Canada:

81-204 - Inscriptions d'automne aux universités

81-211 - Grades, diplômes, certificats décernés par les universités

81-219 - Frais de scolarité et de subsistance dans les universités canadiennes

81-241 - Enseignants dans les universités, Partie I - Traitements en général

81-242 - Enseignants dans les universités, Partie II - Traitements et expérience

81-243 - Enseignants dans les universités, Partie III - Âge et qualifications

81-244 - Enseignants dans les universités, Partie IV - Citoyenneté

SIGNES CONVENTIONNELS

Les signes conventionnels suivants sont employés uniformément dans les publications de Statistique Canada:

. . nombres indisponibles.

. . . n'ayant pas lieu de figurer.

— néant ou zéro.

-- nombres infimes.

P nombres provisoires.

r nombres rectifiés.

e estimation.

x confidentiel en vertu des dispositions de la Loi sur la statistique relatives au secret.

TABLE 1. Full-time Student Enrolment at Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1974-75¹
TABLEAU 1. Étudiants à plein temps inscrits aux universités et collèges du Canada, 1974-75¹

Institution ²	Non-university level courses Cours du niveau non universitaire		Undergraduates 1 ^{er} cycle		Graduates 2 ^e et 3 ^e cycles		Total	
	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes
Acadia University	—	—	2,512	1,184	77	23	2,589	1,207
Alberta, The University of	—	—	17,101	7,202	1,877	490	18,978	7,692
Atlantic Institute of Education	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Atlantic School of Theology	—	—	13	—	60	13	73	13
Bishop's University	—	—	712	229	9	4	721	233
Brandon University	—	—	959	490	—	—	959	490
Brescia College	—	—	330	325	—	—	330	325
British Columbia, The University of	700	354	16,112	6,558	2,339	703	19,151	7,615
Brock University	—	—	2,236	913	55	6	2,291	919
Calgary, The University of	—	—	8,637	3,612	812	226	9,449	3,838
Cape Breton, College of	370	131	537	268	—	—	907	399
Carleton University	—	—	7,675	3,069	769	227	8,444	3,296
Christ The King, Seminary of	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Concordia University	724	—	8,174	—	509	—	9,407	—
Dalhousie University	—	—	5,549	2,215	794	282	6,343	2,497
Dominicain de Philosophie et de Théologie, Collège	—	—	188	76	85	10	273	86
Guelph, University of	321	30	8,453	3,788	607	149	9,381	3,967
Huron College	—	—	567	225	—	—	567	225
King's College, University of (Halifax, N.S.)	—	—	258	131	—	—	258	131
King's College (London, Ontario)	—	—	836	422	—	—	836	422
Lakehead University	427	42	1,876	699	85	15	2,388	756
Laurentian University of Sudbury — Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université	—	—	2,654	1,237	39	5	2,693	1,242
Laval, Université	2	—	11,634	4,304	1,438	356	13,074	4,660
Lethbridge, The University of	—	—	1,154	514	—	—	1,154	514
Manitoba, The University of	—	—	12,688	5,168	1,448	327	14,136	5,495
McGill University	—	—	12,283	5,656	2,873	983	15,156	6,639
McMaster University	—	—	7,828	3,382	1,406	367	9,234	3,749
Memorial University of Newfoundland	—	—	5,483	2,200	504	156	5,987	2,356
Moncton, Université de	—	—	2,940	1,478	140	57	3,080	1,535
Montréal, Université de	—	—	12,808	5,059	2,191	779	14,999	5,838
Mount Allison University	—	—	1,405	691	—	—	1,405	691
Mount Saint Vincent University	—	—	1,168	1,078	11	8	1,179	1,086
New Brunswick, University of	25	8	5,627	2,170	364	78	6,016	2,256
Notre Dame University of Nelson	—	—	353	181	—	—	353	181
Nova Scotia Agricultural College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	—	—	391	186	10	3	401	189
Nova Scotia Technical College	—	—	442	19	26	—	468	19
Ottawa, Université d' — Ottawa, University of	68	59	8,630	3,660	1,238	436	9,936	4,155
Prince Edward Island, University of	—	—	1,343	610	—	—	1,343	610
Québec, Université du	1	1	9,476	4,016	603	—	10,080	4,016
Queen's University at Kingston	—	—	8,557	3,733	1,033	250	9,590	3,983
Regina, University of	1	—	3,531	1,491	106	22	3,638	1,513
Royal Military College of Canada	—	—	856	—	22	—	878	—
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	—	—	8,672	3,263	—	—	8,672	3,263
Sainte-Anne, Collège	—	—	125	55	—	—	125	55
St. Francis Xavier University	—	—	2,125	1,004	8	3	2,133	1,007
St. Jerome's College, The University of	—	—	455	229	—	—	455	229
Saint Mary's University	—	—	2,308	706	23	5	2,331	711
St. Michael's College, University of	—	—	—	—	167	39	167	39
Saint-Paul, Université — Saint Paul University	—	—	221	82	147	34	368	116
St. Thomas More College	—	—	658	276	—	—	658	276
Saskatchewan, University of	250	9	8,198	3,466	460	91	8,908	3,566
Sherbrooke, Université de	—	—	4,085	1,208	864	199	4,949	1,407
Simon Fraser University	—	—	4,591	2,034	714	120	5,305	2,154
Toronto, University of	—	—	25,753	10,978	4,840	1,667	30,593	12,644
Trent University	—	—	1,993	920	11	2	2,004	922
Trinity College, University of	—	—	—	—	72	7	72	—
Victoria, University of (Victoria, B.C.)	—	—	4,974	2,314	241	73	5,215	2,387
Waterloo, University of	—	—	11,703	3,336	1,267	262	12,970	3,598
Western Ontario, The University of	48	8	13,516	5,945	1,589	389	15,153	6,344
Wilfrid Laurier University	—	—	2,427	911	231	93	2,658	1,004
Windsor, University of	—	—	5,509	2,114	492	114	6,001	2,228
Winnipeg, The University of	—	—	2,599	1,109	—	—	2,599	1,109
York University	162	126	10,343	4,753	1,056	281	11,561	5,160
Other institutions — Autres institutions	11	4	996	472	129	16	1,136	492
1974-75 ¹	3,110	772	305,231	123,414	33,842	9,371	342,183	133,555
1973-74	6,701	1,954	288,522	113,107	36,901	9,509	332,124	124,577
1972-73	10,938	4,178	267,243	102,944	35,994	8,723	314,175	115,844
1971-72	16,249	5,420	270,572	102,820	36,205	8,160	323,026	116,404

¹For 1974-75, these figures exclude 5,077 interns and residents distributed at the graduate level in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74. — Les données de 1974-75 excluent 5,077 internes et résidents distribués au niveau des 2^e et 3^e cycles en 1971-72, 1972-73 et 1973-74.

²Affiliated institutions which are not members of A.U.C.C. are included with the parent university. Ontario Institute for Graduate Studies, St. John's College, Paul's College (Winnipeg, Man.) and Victoria University (Toronto, Ont.) which are members of A.U.C.C. have also been included with the parent institution because figures were not available separately. — Les institutions qui ne sont pas membres de l'A.U.C.C. sont incluses avec l'institution mère. Ontario Institute for Graduate Studies, St. John's College, St. Paul's College (Winnipeg, Man.) et Victoria University (Toronto, Ont.) qui sont des membres de l'A.U.C.C. sont aussi incluses avec l'institution mère, les données n'étant pas disponibles séparément.

TABLE 2. Part-time Student Enrolment at Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1974-75
TABLEAU 2. Étudiants à temps partiel inscrits aux universités et collèges du Canada, 1974-75

Institution ¹	Non-university level courses — Cours du niveau non universitaire		Undergraduates — 1 ^{er} cycle		Graduates — 2 ^e et 3 ^e cycles		Total	
	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes
Acadia University	—	—	411	254	—	—	411	254
Alberta, The University of	99	96	2,719	1,722	1,103	339	3,921	2,157
Atlantic Institute of Education	—	—	—	—	63	16	63	16
Atlantic School of Theology	—	—	—	—	90	35	90	35
Bishop's University	—	—	130	73	36	9	166	82
Brandon University	—	—	1,077	650	—	—	1,077	650
Brescia College	—	—	26	26	—	—	26	26
British Columbia, The University of	483	307	3,004	1,896	848	309	4,335	2,512
Brock University	—	—	2,239	1,196	20	4	2,259	1,200
Calgary, The University of	285	285	2,302	1,304	594	215	3,181	1,804
Cape Breton, College of	—	—	837	436	—	—	837	436
Carleton University	—	—	5,335	2,643	687	143	6,022	2,786
Christ The King, Seminary of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concordia University	3,266	..	11,282	..	1,728	..	16,276	..
Dalhousie University	—	—	1,080	591	314	135	1,394	726
Dominicain de Philosophie et de Théologie, Collège	—	—	328	195	13	1	341	196
Guelph, University of	4	1	665	354	142	29	811	384
Huron College	—	—	27	12	—	—	27	12
King's College, University of (Halifax, N.S.).	—	—	11	4	—	—	11	4
King's College (London, Ontario).	—	—	69	44	—	—	69	44
Lakehead University	27	8	1,294	823	88	17	1,409	848
Laurentian University of Sudbury — Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université	—	—	3,902	2,459	76	11	3,978	2,470
Laval, Université	28	19	3,162	1,606	1,216	332	4,400	1,957
Lethbridge, The University of	—	—	511	362	—	—	511	362
Manitoba, The University of	—	—	4,829	2,905	1,184	304	6,013	3,209
McGill University	—	—	1,453	894	795	326	2,248	1,220
McMaster University	—	—	3,134	1,785	604	97	3,738	1,882
Memorial University of Newfoundland	—	—	3,207	1,919	336	63	3,543	1,982
Moncton, Université de	—	—	3,009	1,816	160	49	3,169	1,865
Montréal, Université de	—	—	8,909	5,026	3,258	1,218	12,167	6,244
Mount Allison University	—	—	59	32	—	—	59	32
Mount Saint Vincent University	—	—	447	392	55	38	502	430
New Brunswick, University of	7	1	1,860	1,088	72	17	1,939	1,106
Notre Dame University of Nelson	—	—	105	..	—	—	105	..
Nova Scotia Agricultural College . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	—	—	43	26	1	—	44	26
Nova Scotia Technical College	—	—	3	—	51	—	54	—
Ottawa, Université d' — Ottawa, University of	—	—	4,950	3,082	2,091	573	7,041	3,655
Prince Edward Island, University of	—	—	812	592	—	—	812	592
Québec, Université du	132	40	16,285	8,152	522	2	16,939	8,194
Queen's University at Kingston	—	—	2,075	1,276	538	100	2,613	1,376
Regina, University of	629	200	1,979	1,148	226	54	2,834	1,402
Royal Military College of Canada	—	—	29	3	18	—	47	3
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	—	—	1,091	255	—	—	1,091	255
Sainte-Anne, Collège	—	—	194	147	—	—	194	147
St. Francis Xavier University	—	—	518	315	—	—	518	315
St. Jerome's College, The University of	—	—	215	141	—	—	215	141
Saint Mary's University	—	—	1,187	549	82	22	1,269	571
St. Michael's College, University of	—	—	—	—	55	29	55	29
Saint-Paul Université — Saint Paul University	—	—	171	50	101	9	272	59
St. Thomas More College	—	—	37	24	—	—	37	24
Saskatchewan, University of	155	31	3,072	2,007	420	117	3,647	2,155
Sherbrooke, Université de	17	10	2,097	1,004	—	—	2,114	1,014
Simon Fraser University	—	—	1,450	732	188	37	1,638	769
Toronto, University of	404	235	8,961	5,498	3,750	1,151	13,115	6,884
Trent University	—	—	984	575	5	2	989	577
Trinity College, University of	—	—	—	—	19	7	19	7
Victoria, University of (Victoria, B.C.)	—	—	1,511	910	239	58	1,750	968
Waterloo, University of	—	—	2,181	1,057	667	88	2,848	1,145
Western Ontario, The University of	—	—	3,777	2,407	424	106	4,201	2,513
Wilfrid Laurier University	—	—	3,081	1,515	97	26	3,178	1,541
Windsor, University of	—	—	3,358	2,009	433	102	3,791	2,111
Winnipeg, The University of	—	—	2,788	1,774	—	—	2,788	1,774
York University	1	1	9,519	4,805	1,032	154	10,552	4,960
Other institutions — Autres institutions	—	—	557	224	19	6	576	230
1974-75	5,537	1,234	140,348	72,784	24,460	6,350	170,345	80,368
1973-74	7,247	1,265	130,407	66,947	23,510	6,045	161,164	74,257
1972-73	7,318	3,225	121,739	64,846	20,247	5,136	149,304	73,207
1971-72	5,946	1,876	131,412	62,966	18,029	4,336	155,387	69,178

¹ Affiliated institutions which are not members of A.U.C.C. are included with the parent university. Ontario Institute for Graduate Studies, St. John's College, St. Paul's College (Winnipeg, Man.) and Victoria University (Toronto, Ont.) which are members of A.U.C.C. have also been included with the parent institution because figures were not available separately. — Les institutions qui ne sont pas membres de l'A.U.C.C. sont incluses avec l'institution mère. Ontario Institute for Graduate Studies, St. John's College, St. Paul's College (Winnipeg, Man.) et Victoria University (Toronto, Ont.) qui sont des membres de l'A.U.C.C. sont aussi incluses avec l'institution mère, les données n'étant pas disponibles séparément.

TABLE 3A. Tuition Fees for Full-time Students at Canadian Universities, 1975-76 and 1976-77^{1,2,3}

No.	Province and institution — Province et établissement	Tuition fees ^{4,5} — Frais de scolarité ^{4,5}					
		Undergraduate — 1 ^{er} cycle					
		Agriculture		Architecture		Arts	
		1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
	Newfoundland — Terre-Neuve:						
1	Memorial University of Newfoundland					250 ⁶	250 ⁶
	Prince Edward Island — Île-du-Prince-Édouard:						
2	Prince Edward Island, University of	600 ⁷	660 ⁷			600	660
	Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Écosse:						
3	Acadia University					635	710
4	Cape Breton, College of					648	648
5	Collège Sainte-Anne					600	650
6	Dalhousie University					720	720
7	King's College, University of					655	702
8	Mount Saint Vincent University					700	720 ¹¹
9	Nova Scotia College of Art and Design					730	730
10	Nova Scotia Technical College			650	715 ¹¹		
11	St. Francis Xavier University					648	648
12	St. Mary's University					662	662
	New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick:						
13	Moncton, Université de					550	600 ¹¹
14	Mount Allison University					635	720
15	New Brunswick, University of					672	740
16	St. Thomas University					555	555
	Québec:						
17	Bishop's University					530	530
18	Laval, Université	250 ¹²	250 ¹²	250 ¹²	250 ¹²	225 ¹²	225 ¹²
19	McGill University	495	570	570	570	570	570
20	Montréal, Université de			275 ¹³	295 ¹³	250 ¹³	270 ¹³
21	Sherbrooke, Université de					232 ^{12,14}	232 ^{12,14}
22	Concordia University					450	450
23	Québec, Université du			250 ¹³	250 ¹³	250 ¹³	250 ¹³
	Ontario:						
24	Brock University					650	650
25	Carleton University			640	640	580	580
26	Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie					500	500
27	Guelph, University of	288 ⁶	288 ⁶	353 ⁶	353 ⁶	393 ⁶	393 ⁶
28	Lakehead University					615	615
29	Laurentian University of Sudbury — Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université					595	595
30	McMaster University					585	585
31	Ottawa, Université d' — Ottawa, University of					565	565
32	Queen's University					600	600
33	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute					424	424
34	Toronto, University of			750	750	570 - 639	115 ¹⁵
35	Trent University					600	600
36	Waterloo, University of			660 - 780	660 - 780	625	625
37	Western Ontario, University of					589	589
38	Wilfrid Laurier University					620	620
39	Windsor, University of					585 ¹⁶	585 ¹⁶
40	York University					660	660
	Manitoba:						
41	Brandon University					425	425
42	Manitoba, University of	375 - 425	450 - 475	540	550	425	450
43	Winnipeg, University of					425	425
	Saskatchewan:						
44	Regina, University of					460 - 475	528
45	Saskatchewan, University of	460 - 485	520			460 - 475	520
	Alberta:						
46	Alberta, University of	400	500			400	500
47	Calgary, University of					200 ⁶	250 ⁶
48	Lethbridge, University of					200 ⁶	200 ^{6,11}
	British Columbia — Colombie-Britannique:						
49	British Columbia, University of	440	440	522	522	428	428
50	Notre Dame University of Nelson					485	485 ¹⁷
51	Seminary of Christ The King					275	300 ⁶
52	Simon Fraser University					214 ¹²	214 ¹²
53	Victoria, University of					428	428

See footnote(s) following Table 3 B.

TABLEAU 3A. Frais de scolarité pour les étudiants à plein temps dans les universités canadiennes, 1975-76 et 1976-77^{1,2,3}

Tuition fees ^{4,5} - Frais de scolarité ^{4,5}										
Undergraduate - 1 ^{er} cycle										
Commerce		Dentistry - Art dentaire		Education - Éducation		Engineering - Génie		Household science - Sciences domestiques		No
1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	
						250 ⁶	250 ⁶			1
600	660	600 ⁸	660 ⁸	600	792	600 ⁹	720 ⁹	600	660	2
635	710			800	940 ¹⁰	635	710	635	710	3
648	648					648 ⁹	648 ⁹			4
600	650			600	650					5
720	720	835	835	720	720	720	720			6
700	720 ¹¹			700	720 ¹¹			700	720 ¹¹	7
						650	715 ¹¹			8
648	648			648	648			648	648	9
662	662			662	662	662	662			10
										11
550	600 ¹¹			550	600 ¹¹	550	600 ¹¹	550	600 ¹¹	12
635	720	635	720	635	720	635 ⁹	720 ⁹			13
672	740			672	740	672	740			14
				555	555					15
										16
530	530									17
250 ¹²	250 ¹²	300 ¹²	300 ¹²	225 ¹²	225 ¹²	250 ¹²	250 ¹²			18
570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570			19
430	430 ¹¹	300 ¹³	320 ¹³	250 ¹³	270 ¹³	463	463 ¹¹	250 ¹³	270 ¹³	20
232 ¹²	232 ¹²			232 ¹²	232 ¹²	232 ^{12,14}	232 ^{12,14}			21
450	450					540	540			22
250 ¹³	250 ¹³			250 ¹³	250 ¹³	250 ¹³	250 ¹³	250 ¹³	250 ¹³	23
										24
580	580			650	650	640	640			25
										26
288 ⁶	288 ⁶					323 ⁶	323 ⁶	288 ⁶	288 ⁶	27
615	615			615	615	670	670			28
										29
595	595					595	595			30
580	580					645	645			31
565	565			580	580	640	640	565	565	32
600	600			580	580	675-725	675-725			33
424	424					424	424	424	424	34
570-639	115 ¹⁵	740	740	580	580	750	750	570	570	35
										36
589	589	774	774	580	580	780	780			37
645	645					589-649	589-649			38
580 ¹⁶	580 ¹⁶			585 ¹⁶	585 ¹⁶	645 ¹⁶	645 ¹⁶			39
				660	660			660	660	40
										41
425	450	550	700	425	425			425	475	42
				425	450	525	550			43
				425	425					44
460-475	528			460-475	528	460-555	528			45
460-475	520	685	755	460-475	520	460-555	520	460-485	520	46
										47
400	500	600	750	400	500	500	625	400	500	48
200 ⁶	250 ⁶			200 ⁶	250 ⁶	250 ⁶	313 ⁶			49
				200 ⁶	200 ^{6,11}					50
428-506	428-506	644	644	428	428	522	522	428	428	51
				485	485 ¹⁷					52
				214 ¹²	214 ¹²					53
				428	428					54

Voir note(s) à la suite du tableau 3 B.

TABLE 3A. Tuition Fees for Full-time Students at Canadian Universities, 1975-76 and 1976-77^{1,2,3} - Concluded

No.	Province and institution Province et établissement	Tuition fees ^{4,5} - Frais de scolarité ^{4,5}			
		Undergraduate - 1 ^{er} cycle			
		Law - Droit		Medicine - Médecine	
		1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
	Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve:				
1	Memorial University of Newfoundland			250 ⁶	250 ⁶
	Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard:				
2	Prince Edward Island, University of	600 ¹⁸	660 ^{11,18}	600	660
	Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse:				
3	Acadia University				
4	Cape Breton, College of				
5	Collège Sainte-Anne				
6	Dalhousie University	765	765	835	835
7	King's College, University of				
8	Mount Saint Vincent University				
9	Nova Scotia College of Art and Design				
10	Nova Scotia Technical College				
11	St. Francis Xavier University				
12	St. Mary's University				
	New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick:				
13	Moncton, Université de			635 ²⁰	720 ²⁰
14	Mount Allison University				
15	New Brunswick, University of	672	740		
16	St. Thomas University				
	Québec:				
17	Bishop's University				
18	Laval, Université	225 ¹²	225 ¹²	300 ¹²	300 ¹²
19	McGill University	570	570	719	719
20	Montréal, Université de	250 ¹³	270 ¹³	350 ¹³	370 ¹³
21	Sherbrooke, Université de	232 ¹²	232 ¹²	232 ¹²	232 ¹²
22	Concordia University				
23	Québec, Université du	250 ¹³	250 ¹³		
	Ontario:				
24	Brock University				
25	Carleton University				
26	Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie			288 ²²	288 ²²
27	Guelph, University of				
28	Lakehead University				
29	Laurentian University of Sudbury - Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université				
30	McMaster University			388 ⁶	388 ⁶
31	Ottawa, Université d' - Ottawa, University of	565	565	735	735
32	Queen's University	600	600	725	725
33	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute				
34	Toronto, University of	590	590	886 - 986	800
35	Trent University				
36	Waterloo, University of				
37	Western Ontario, University of	599	599	774	774
38	Wilfrid Laurier University				
39	Windsor, University of	590 ¹⁶	590 ¹⁶		
40	York University	650	653		
	Manitoba:				
41	Brandon University				
42	Manitoba, University of	425	500	625	725
43	Winnipeg, University of				
	Saskatchewan:				
44	Regina, University of				
45	Saskatchewan, University of	500	550	685	755
	Alberta:				
46	Alberta, University of	400	500	600	750
47	Calgary, University of		250 ⁶	400 ⁶	500 ⁶
48	Lethbridge, University of				
	British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique:				
49	British Columbia, University of	506	506	644	644
50	Notre Dame University of Nelson				
51	Seminary of Christ the King				
52	Simon Fraser University				
53	Victoria, University of	506	506		

See footnote(s) following Table 3B.

TABLEAU 3A. Frais de scolarité pour les étudiants à plein temps dans les universités canadiennes, 1975-76 et 1976-77^{1,2,3} - fin

Tuition fees ^{4,5} - Frais de scolarité ^{4,5}						
Undergraduate - 1 ^{er} cycle				Graduate 2 ^e et 3 ^e cycles		N ^o
Music - Musique		Science - Sciences				
1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	
		250 ⁶	250 ⁶	450 - 650	450 - 650	1
600	792	600	660			2
635	710	635	710	550	550	3
		648	648			4
		600	650			5
720	720	720	720	740	740	6
		655	702 ¹¹			7
		700	720 ¹¹	700	720 ¹¹	8
						9
		648	648	65 ¹⁹	72 ^{11,19}	10
		662	662	648	648	11
				662	662	12
550	600 ¹¹	550	600 ¹¹	550	600 ¹¹	13
635	720	635	720	300	300	14
		672	740	550	550 ¹¹	15
						16
		595	595	530	530	17
225 ¹²	225 ¹²	250 ¹²	250 ¹²	10 ^{19,21}	10 ^{19,21}	18
570	570	570	570	285 - 570	285 - 570	19
250 ¹³	270 ¹³	250 ¹³	270 ¹³	170 - 270 ¹³	185 - 275 ¹³	20
		232 ^{12,14}	232 ^{12,14}	232 ¹²	232 ¹²	21
		450	450	300 - 400 ¹⁰	300 - 400 ¹⁰	22
250 ¹³	250 ¹³	250 ¹³	250 ¹³	250 ¹³	250 ¹³	23
		650	650	615	615	24
580	580	580	580	267 - 580	267 - 580	25
		500	500	500	500	26
		298 ⁶	298 ⁶	200 ⁶	200 ⁶	27
		625	625	585	585	28
		595	595	100 - 250 ²³	100 - 250 ²³	29
590	590	595	595	293 ⁶	293 ⁶	30
590	590	640	640	293 ¹²	293 ¹²	31
600	600	600	600	600	600	32
		424	424			33
545 - 590	600 - 687 ¹¹	570 - 639	655 - 780 ¹¹	600	665 ¹¹	34
		600	600	600	600	35
		625 - 745	625 - 745	600 ¹⁰	600 ¹⁰	36
599	599	589	589	300 ¹³	300 ¹³	37
620	620	620	620	300 - 600	300 - 600	38
590 ¹⁶	590 ¹⁶	585 ¹⁶	585 ¹⁶	293 ^{12,16,24}	293 ^{12,16,24}	39
		660	660	615	615	40
425	425	425	425	20 ¹⁵	20 ¹⁵	41
425	500	425	450	375 - 425	450	42
		425	425			43
540	528	460 - 475	528	475	528	44
460 - 475	520	460 - 475	520	475	520	45
400	500	400	500	500	625	46
200 ⁶	250 ⁶	200 ⁶	250 ⁶	500 ¹⁰	625 ¹⁰	47
200 ⁶	200 ^{6,11}	200 ⁶	200 ^{6,11}			48
544	544	428	428	150 - 480	300 - 600	49
		485	485 ¹⁷			50
						51
		214 ¹²	214 ¹²	150 - 190 ¹²	150 - 190 ¹²	52
428	428	428	428	450	450	53

Voir note(s) à la suite du tableau 3B.

TABLE 3B. Additional Fees and Living Accomodation Costs for Full-time Students at Canadian Universities, 1975-76 and 1976-77^{1,2,3}

No.	Province and institution — Province et établissement	Additional fees ²⁵ — Frais supplémentaires ²⁵									
		Athletics — Sports		Health services — Service de santé		Student's society — Association des étudiants		Other — Autres		Total	
		1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
	Newfoundland — Terre-Neuve:										
1	Memorial University of Newfoundland					8 - 15 ⁶	12 - 15 ⁶			8 - 15 ⁶	12 - 15 ⁶
	Prince Edward Island — Île-du-Prince Édouard:										
2	Prince Edward Island, University of	20	20	8	9	40	40	5	8	73	77
	Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Écosse:										
3	Acadia University									70 - 75 ²⁷	85 ²⁷
4	Cape Breton, College of									45 ²⁷	45 ²⁷
5	Collège Sainte-Anne					40	40	35	35	75	75
6	Dalhousie University					1 - 50	1 - 50	50	50	51 - 100	51 - 100
7	King's College, University of			25	25	40	41			65	66 ¹¹
8	Mount Saint Vincent University					33	33 ¹¹	20	20 ¹¹	53	53 ¹¹
9	Nova Scotia College of Art and Design							40	40	40	40
10	Nova Scotia Technical College			11	11 ¹¹	38	38 ¹¹			49	49 ¹¹
11	St. Francis Xavier University	20	20			50	55			70	75
12	St. Mary's University					36	43			36	43
	New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick:										
13	Moncton, Université de					40	40 ¹¹			40	40 ¹¹
14	Mount Allison University . . . . .	..	20	..	11 ²⁸	..	50			60 ²⁷	81
15	New Brunswick, University of.					45	45			45	45
16	St. Thomas University					45	45	20	20	65	65
	Québec:										
17	Bishop's University			29	29			120	120	120	120
18	Laval, Université	23 ¹²	23 ¹²	7 ¹²	7 ¹²			2	2	35	35
19	McGill University			60 ³⁰	70 ³⁰	25 - 44	25 - 40			85 - 104 ³⁰	95 - 110 ³⁰
20	Montréal, Université de	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
21	Sherbrooke, Université de	10	10	10	10	9	10	2	2	90	90
22	Concordia University					40	40	50	50	8	8
23	Québec, Université du							8	8		
	Ontario:										
24	Brock University	15	15	10	10	32	32	3	3	28 ³²	28 ³²
25	Carleton University	50	50 ¹¹	18	18 ¹¹	32	32 ¹¹	20	20 ¹¹	120	120 ¹¹
26	Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie					15	15	40	40	55	55
27	Guelph, University of	8 ⁶	12 ⁶	9 ⁶	10 ⁶	10 ⁶	14 ^{6,11}	10 ⁶	10 ⁶	37 ⁶	46 ^{6,11}
28	Lakehead University	25	25	5	5	28	28			58	58
29	Laurentian University of Sudbury — Lauren- tienne de Sudbury, Université	20	30	10	15	37	42	1	1	68	88
30	McMaster University	20	20	7	7	28	28	1 - 6	1 - 6	56 - 61	56 - 61
31	Ottawa, Université d' — Ottawa, University of	20	20	25	25	25	25	12	12	82	82
32	Queen's University	20	20 ¹¹	6	10	5 - 18	5 - 18	46	47	77 - 90	82 - 95 ¹¹
33	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
34	Toronto, University of									51 - 109 ²⁷	51 - 109 ^{11,27}
35	Trent University . . . . .	..	20	..	10	..	31			60 ²⁷	61
36	Waterloo, University of	7 - 20	7 - 22					7 - 22	8 - 25	14 - 42	15 - 47
37	Western Ontario, University of	25	25	12	12	20	20	17	17	74	74
38	Wilfrid Laurier University	25	25	9	9	25	25	25	25	84	84
39	Windsor, University of			5	10	23	23	32	32	60	65
40	York University										
	Manitoba:										
41	Brandon University	5	5			31	31	15 ³⁴	15 ³⁴	51	51
42	Manitoba, University of					31 - 48	32 - 55			31 - 48	32 - 55
43	Winnipeg, University of					30	31	2	2	32	33
	Saskatchewan:										
44	Regina, University of					38	40			38	40
45	Saskatchewan, University of	13	13			39	40			52	53
	Alberta:										
46	Alberta, University of	8	15	10	10	31	34			49	59
47	Calgary, University of	3 - 6	13			16	17	40 - 52	46	19 - 52	30 - 46
48	Lethbridge, University of					23 ⁶	20 ^{6,11}			23 ⁶	20 ^{6,11}
	British Columbia — Colombie-Britannique:										
49	British Columbia, University of	10	10			24	24			34	34
50	Notre Dame University of Nelson.					35	35			35	35
51	Seminary of Christ the King . . . . .					..	5			..	5
52	Simon Fraser University					13	13			13	13
53	Victoria, University of					37	37 ¹¹			37	37 ¹¹

See footnote (s) following this table.

TABLEAU 3B. Frais supplémentaires et de subsistance pour les étudiants à plein temps dans les universités canadiennes, 1975-76 et 1976-77^{1,2,3}

Living accomodation costs in institution's residences or housing ²⁶ Frais de subsistance dans les résidences ou maisons de l'établissement ²⁶								No
Single student — Étudiant(e) célibataire						Married student (room only) Étudiant(e) marié(e) (chambre seulement)		
Room — Chambre		Board — Pension		Room and board — Chambre et pension				
1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	
180 ⁶	205 ⁶	317 ⁶	363 ⁶	497 ⁶	568 ⁶			1
				1050 - 1200 ²⁷	1330 - 1530 ²⁷			2
					1475 - 1630 ²⁷			3
				1100 - 1150 ²⁷	1100 - 1250 ²⁷			4
700	745 ¹¹	680	750 ¹¹	1400	1495 ¹¹	720	745 ¹¹	5
434	517 ¹¹	866	1,034 ¹¹	1300	1551 ¹¹			6
480 - 650	540 - 759 ¹¹	750	913 ¹¹	1230 - 1400	1453 - 1672 ¹¹			7
					1375 - 1450 ^{11,27}			8
				1100 - 1375 ²⁷	1200 - 1550 ²⁷			9
				1100 - 1230 ²⁷	1250 - 1380 ²⁷			10
								11
				1050 - 1100 ²⁷	1050 - 1100 ^{11,27}			12
				1060 - 1205 ²⁷	1410 - 1580 ²⁷			13
				1250 - 1500 ²⁷	1550 - 1750 ²⁷			14
				900 - 1000 ²⁷	900 - 1000 ²⁷			15
								16
630	700	770	850	1400	1550			17
45 ²³	57 ²³			1638 - 1820 ²⁷	1638 - 1820 ^{11,27}			18
48 ²³	56 ²³			...	...		96 ²³	19
35 - 55 ²³	38 - 61 ²³			...	...			20
843	843 ¹¹	709	709 ¹¹	1552	1552 ¹¹			21
								22
								23
680 - 760	735 - 820	540 - 670	680 - 755	1220 - 1430	1415 - 1575			24
				1350 - 1450 ²⁷	1450 - 1650 ²⁷			25
				1500 ²⁷	1600 ^{11,27}			26
391 - 443 ⁶	360 - 475 ⁶	242 - 322 ⁶	280 - 340 ⁶	633 - 765 ⁶	640 - 815 ⁶	770 - 805 ⁶	780 - 840 ^{6,11}	27
..	713 - 792	..	705	1095 - 1155 ²⁷	1418 - 1497			28
680 - 750	700 - 810 ¹¹	546	600 ¹¹	1226 - 1296	1300 - 1410 ¹¹	1740 ¹⁰	1740 ¹⁰	29
720	792 ^e	580	638 ^e	1300	1430 ^e	761 - 824	761 - 824 ^e	30
600 - 675	650 - 725	4 ³³	4 ³³	1341 - 1748	1341 - 1748 ¹¹	153 - 181 ²³	153 - 181 ^{11,23}	31
104 ²³	115 ²³			1150 - 1500 ²⁷	1150 - 1500 ^{11,27}			32
				1320 ²⁷	1480 ²⁷			33
				1420 - 1520 ²⁷	1530 - 1640 ²⁷			34
850	925	675	718	1525	1643		157 ²³	35
550 - 585	700 - 735	525	650	1075 - 1110	1350 - 1385	144 ²³	153 ²³	36
630 - 750	680 - 810							37
625 - 785	740 - 891 ¹¹	500	600 ¹¹	1125 - 1285	1340 - 1491 ¹¹	105 - 210 ²³	100 - 244 ^{11,23}	38
								39
								40
425	425 - 560	600	670	1025	1095 - 1230			41
368 - 524	401 - 472	620 - 694	698 - 749	998 - 1218	1099 - 1241	261 - 386	285 - 422	42
270 - 350	370 - 470			...	...			43
410 - 630	480 - 710							44
391 - 560	391 - 560 ¹¹	701	701 ¹¹	1092 - 1261	1092 - 1261 ¹¹	1048 - 1344	1048 - 1344 ¹¹	45
				1171 - 1483 ²⁷	1400 - 1780 ^{11,27}	152 - 167 ²³	167 - 187 ²³	46
				1210 - 1448 ²⁷	1376 - 1683 ²⁷	146 - 176 ²³	181 - 218 ²³	47
				...	...			48
184 - 230	184 - 230 ¹¹							
550 - 600	666 - 722 ¹¹	450	677 ¹¹	1000 - 1050	1343 - 1399 ¹¹	133 - 149 ²³	198 ^{11,23}	49
550 - 700	550 - 700	500	500	1050 - 1200	1050 - 1200	125 - 195 ²³	125 - 195 ²³	50
				375 ²⁷	400 ²⁷			51
65 ²³	65 - 85 ²³			1098 - 1195 ²⁷	1098 - 1195 ^{11,27}	116 ²³	126 - 151 ²³	52
								53

Voir note(s) à la suite de ce tableau.

NOTES

¹ Sauf les institutions qui confèrent des grades en théologie seulement, ou qui ont suspendu la collation des grades durant leur affiliation ou fédération à une autre institution conférant des grades.

² Les chiffres donnés visent à constituer un tableau d'ensemble de ce qu'il en coûte aux étudiants et, en conséquence, peuvent ne pas s'appliquer à chaque cas en particulier.

³ Sauf indications contraires les frais de scolarité et de subsistance s'appliquent pour l'année académique.

⁴ Certaines données de 1975-76 de ce rapport diffèrent de celles publiées pour la même période l'an dernier. Cette situation peut s'expliquer par le fait que les établissements concernés nous avaient alors fourni, pour 1975-76 des données estimées ou encore des données incluant des frais additionnels.

⁵ Dans certains cas, les frais de scolarité diffèrent, au niveau de 1^{er} cycle, selon l'année du programme d'études où l'étudiant est inscrit ou encore, au niveau gradué, selon différents programmes ou niveaux d'études (maîtrises, doctorats). Ces différences sont indiquées au moyen d'une échelle de coûts qui apparaît à plusieurs reprises dans ce tableau.

⁶ Par semestre.

⁷ Année préparatoire à l'agriculture.

⁸ Année préparatoire à l'art dentaire.

⁹ Année préparatoire au génie.

¹⁰ Par 12 mois.

¹¹ Changements possibles.

¹² Par trimestre.

¹³ Par session.

¹⁴ Cinquante dollars de plus par session d'étude pour les étudiants du système coopératif.

¹⁵ Par cours.

¹⁶ Plus \$100.00 pour les étudiants étrangers.

¹⁷ Plus \$200.00 pour les étudiants étrangers.

¹⁸ Année préparatoire.

¹⁹ Par crédit.

²⁰ Année préparatoire à la médecine.

²¹ Plus \$35.00 par année.

²² Médecine vétérinaire.

²³ Par mois.

²⁴ Plus \$47.50 par année.

²⁵ Ces données ne comprennent que les frais obligatoires et s'ajoutent aux frais de scolarité présentés dans ces tableaux. Dans certains cas, les frais additionnels diffèrent d'une faculté à l'autre et/ou avec les années du programme d'études. Ces différences sont indiquées au moyen d'une échelle de coûts qui apparaît à quelques reprises.

²⁶ Les coûts varient généralement selon qu'il s'agit de chambres simples ou doubles, selon le nombre de repas inclus ou, pour un appartement, selon la durée du bail signé. Ces variations justifient les échelles de coûts qui apparaissent à plusieurs reprises dans ces colonnes.

²⁷ Il n'est pas possible d'en fournir les différentes composantes.

²⁸ Plus \$68.00 pour les services de santé pour les étudiants étrangers.

²⁹ Des frais de \$60.00 sont exigés des étudiants étrangers pour les services de santé.

³⁰ Plus \$85.00 d'assurance accident et maladie pour les étudiants étrangers.

³¹ Inclus dans les frais de scolarité.

³² L'université versera dorénavant un montant d'environ \$30.00 par étudiant de 1^{er} cycle au conseil étudiant.

³³ Par jour.

³⁴ Plus \$10.00 de frais d'admission pour les étudiants résidant à l'extérieur de la province.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Excluding institutions which grant degrees only in theology, or which hold their degree-granting powers in abeyance while in affiliation or federation with another degree-granting institution.

² The figures shown are intended to give a general picture of costs to students and therefore may not be applicable to all individual cases.

³ Except when indicated, tuition and living accommodation costs are for the academic year.

⁴ In some cases, the 1975-76 tuition figures shown in the report differ from the corresponding figures shown last year, due to last year's figures being estimates.

⁵ A range of tuition fees is shown in some cases. At the undergraduate level, this reflects a fee structure which is dependent upon the year of the program in which the student is enrolled. For graduate students a range of fees can be due to different fees for (a) different programs or (b) different levels (masters, doctorates).

⁶ Per semester.

⁷ Pre-agriculture.

⁸ Pre-dentistry.

⁹ Pre-engineering.

¹⁰ For 12 months.

¹¹ Possibly subject to change.

¹² Per trimester.

¹³ Per session.

¹⁴ Excludes an additional \$50.00 a session for students in Co-op program.

¹⁵ Per course.

¹⁶ Excludes \$100.00 for out of country students.

¹⁷ Excludes \$200.00 for out of country students.

¹⁸ Pre-law.

¹⁹ Per credit.

²⁰ Pre-medicine.

²¹ Excludes \$35.00 per annum.

²² Veterinary Medicine.

²³ Per month.

²⁴ Excludes \$47.50 per annum.

²⁵ The figures include compulsory fees only and are in addition to the tuition fees shown. Where a range of additional fees is given, this reflects a fee structure which varies according to the year of the program and/or the faculty in which the student is enrolled.

²⁶ Where a range is shown, this reflects varying costs for (a) single or double room, (b) the number of meals included, or (c) the duration of the rental lease.

²⁷ It was not possible to separate the total figure into its components.

²⁸ Excludes \$68.00 health services for out of country students.

²⁹ There is \$60.00 health services fee for out of country students.

³⁰ Excludes \$85.00 for accident and sickness insurance coverage for out of country students.

³¹ Included in tuition fees.

³² The University will now make a grant to the student council of approximately \$30.00 per undergraduate.

³³ Per day.

³⁴ Excludes \$10.00 out of province application fee.

TABLE 4. Full-time University Teaching Staff in Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1974-75

TABLEAU 4. Enseignants à plein temps dans les universités et collèges du Canada, 1974-75

Institution	Academic rank — Rang universitaire							Total
	Ungraded — Non classés	Lecturers and instructors — Chargés de cours	Assistant professors — Professeurs adjoints	Associate professors — Professeurs agrégés	Full professors Professeurs titulaires		Deans — Doyens	
					Other Autres	Department head Directeur de département		
Acadia University	1	41	60	37	15	13	9	176
Acadia Divinity College	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	7
Alberta, The University of	12	142	329	540	444	3	17	1,487
Canadian Union College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic School of Theology	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	7
Bishop's University	—	2	27	22	16	3	1	71
Brandon University	2	15	49	26	3	9	4	108
Brescia College	—	4	6	—	—	3	1	14
British Columbia, The University of	—	180	646	474	414	54	21	1,789
Vancouver School of Theology, The	—	—	2	2	3	2	1	10
Brock University	1	19	82	74	36	5	2	219
Calgary, The University of	66	19	213	346	161	34	12	851
Cape Breton, College of	—	6	36	5	4	—	—	51
Carleton University	—	19	177	253	145	4	6	604
Christ the King, Seminary of	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Concordia University	6	47	209	251	69	17	9	608
Dalhousie University	—	94	258	177	147	3	20	699
Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie, Collège.	—	3	9	11	3	—	3	29
Guelph, University of	1	45	218	250	174	10	11	709
Huron College	—	7	6	8	3	—	3	27
King's College, University of (Halifax, N.S.).	—	3	3	2	2	—	1	11
King's College (London, Ont.)	—	5	17	6	1	—	2	31
Lakhead University	3	39	90	71	25	—	4	232
Laurentian University of Sudbury — Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université	11	54	114	64	17	3	—	263
Algoma College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearst, Collège de	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nipissing College	—	3	26	3	1	—	3	36
Laval, Université	15	168	415	337	273	40	15	1,263
Lethbridge, The University of	—	3	42	68	15	4	3	135
Manitoba, The University of	5	113	377	418	207	71	19	1,210
Canadian Mennonite Bible College	—	1	3	2	3	—	—	9
St. Andrew's College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint-Boniface, Collège de	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McGill University	7	86	363	488	229	67	15	1,255
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, The	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Presbyterian College of Montreal, The	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Theological College of Montreal, The	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
McMaster University	—	52	234	223	239	5	18	771
McMaster Divinity College	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	6
Memorial University of Newfoundland	11	117	365	146	65	29	14	747
Moncton, Université de	—	64	137	40	14	2	8	265
Bathurst, Collège de	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jésus-Marie, Collège	—	10	1	—	1	—	—	12
Saint-Louis-Maillet, Collège	—	10	14	11	2	—	—	37
Montréal, Université de	106	149	368	401	201	30	13	1,268
Hautes études commerciales, École des	5	17	23	26	5	6	—	82
Polytechnique, École	3	6	34	80	41	6	—	170
Mount Allison University	—	22	42	31	14	11	—	120
Mount Saint Vincent University	—	21	37	19	3	—	—	80
New Brunswick, University of	—	62	184	152	102	5	11	516
St. Thomas University	—	9	33	10	6	3	—	61
Notre Dame University of Nelson	—	8	16	14	3	—	3	44
Nova Scotia Agricultural College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design.	—	2	15	18	—	1	2	38
Nova Scotia Technical College	—	1	19	33	5	5	2	65
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	—	6	30	71	27	3	2	139

TABLE 4. Full-time University Teaching Staff in Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1974-75 — Concluded

TABLEAU 4. Enseignants à plein temps dans les universités et collèges du Canada, 1974-75 — fin

Institution	Academic rank — Rang universitaire							Total
	Ungraded — Non classés	Lecturers and instructors — Chargés de cours	Assistant professors — Professeurs adjoints	Associate professors — Professeurs agrégés	Full professors — Professeurs titulaires		Deans — Doyens	
					Other — Autres	Department head — Directeur de département		
Ottawa, Université d' — Ottawa, University of	—	100	331	253	162	42	13	901
St. Charles Scholasticate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island, University of	—	26	38	41	9	—	3	117
Québec, Université du	307	72	427	205	54	8	9	1,082
Queen's University at Kingston	2	80	251	273	199	51	8	864
Queen's Theological College	—	3	4	1	5	—	—	13
Regina, University of	55	20	89	144	63	—	15	386
Campion College	—	4	7	2	1	—	2	16
Royal Military College of Canada	—	31	33	23	9	9	5	110
Royal Roads Military College	—	10	9	7	2	5	2	35
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	618	—	—	—	—	—	5	623
Sainte-Anne, Collège	—	7	6	2	1	—	—	16
St. Francis Xavier University	—	21	66	52	17	—	2	158
St. Jerome's College, The University of	—	2	17	7	1	—	2	29
Saint Mary's University	—	15	67	59	18	—	4	163
Regis College	—	—	4	3	6	—	2	15
St. Michael's College, University of	1	6	21	30	37	4	1	100
Saint-Paul, Université — Saint Paul University	—	8	9	5	8	1	4	35
St. Augustine's Seminary	—	6	2	—	2	—	2	12
St. Thomas More College	—	6	18	4	—	—	1	29
Saskatchewan, University of	—	79	215	347	166	55	25	887
Emmanuel and St. Chad, College of	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4
Lutheran Theological Seminary	—	—	—	2	4	—	1	7
St. Andrew's College	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Sherbrooke, Université de	2	72	235	181	54	18	9	571
Militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Collège	—	10	21	19	12	2	3	67
Simon Fraser University	1	13	115	148	88	3	5	373
Toronto, University of	12	274	538	752	544	80	24	2,224
Knox College	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	6
Wycliffe College	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	6
Trent University	—	11	65	65	32	—	2	175
Trinity College, University of	—	2	6	10	12	6	2	38
Victoria, University of (Victoria, B.C.)	45	14	149	160	58	5	7	438
Victoria University (Toronto, Ont.)	—	10	18	31	26	6	6	97
Waterloo, University of	16	39	197	270	212	—	7	741
Conrad Grebel College	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	8
Renison College	—	—	9	1	1	1	1	13
St. Paul's College	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Western Ontario, The University of	1	141	448	390	252	23	14	1,269
Wilfrid Laurier University	—	31	66	51	18	6	6	178
Windsor, University of	—	19	138	175	131	21	14	498
Winnipeg, The University of	—	30	89	45	16	—	3	183
Mennonite Brethren College of Arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York University	25	150	300	342	207	21	11	1,056
Other institutions — Autres institutions	4	5	21	11	11	6	7	65
Teachers — Total — Enseignants:								
1974-75 ¹	1,350	2,994	9,365	9,329	5,603	828	490	29,959
1973-74 ^{1,r}	578	3,193	9,511	8,703	5,098	816	500	28,399
1972-73 ^{1,r}	361	3,508	9,840	8,023	4,723	791	485	27,731
1971-72 ²	971	3,429	9,239	6,917	4,791 ³	..	377	25,724
1970-71 ²	468	3,855	8,977	6,470	4,474 ³	..	368	24,612
1961-62 ²	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,540
1951-52 ² . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,207
Median salary of teachers at 19 universities — Traitement médian des enseignants de 19 universités:								
1974-75 . . . . . \$	..	12,755	16,250	20,390	28,070	..	34,000	19,835
1973-74 . . . . . \$	..	11,600	14,880	18,735	25,833	..	30,350	18,000
1972-73 ^r . . . . . \$	..	11,000	14,000	17,700	24,364	..	28,750	16,746
1971-72 . . . . . \$	..	10,454	13,403	16,976	23,343	..	28,550	15,865
1970-71 . . . . . \$	..	10,000	12,739	16,096	23,136	..	27,575	14,887
1961-62 . . . . . \$	..	6,039	7,687	9,703	12,619	..	15,577	8,646
1951-52 . . . . . \$	..	3,341	4,379	5,241	6,336	..	7,292	4,797

¹Including staff on leave. — Y compris les enseignants en congé.²These totals exclude staff on leave. — Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas les enseignants en congé.³Total includes all full professors who are department heads. — Le total comprend tous les titulaires qui sont directeurs de département.

TABLE 5 A. Undergraduate Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates Awarded by Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1973-74
TABLEAU 5 A. Grades, diplômes et certificats au niveau du 1^{er} cycle, décernés par les universités et collèges du Canada, 1973-74

Institution	Bachelor and first professional degrees — Baccalauréats et premiers grades professionnels		Undergraduate diplomas and certificates — Diplômes et certificats au niveau du premier cycle					
			Diplomas — Diplômes		Certificates — Certificats		Total	
	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes
Acadia University	673	323	18	15	27	—	45	15
Alberta, The University of	4,368	1,897	551	366	48	21	599	387
Canadian Union College	9	—	8	4	—	—	8	4
Atlantic Institute of Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic School of Theology	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop's University	141	51	32	10	—	—	32	10
Brandon University	458	230	—	—	2	—	2	—
Brescia College	61	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia, The University of	3,550	1,498	19	19	—	—	19	19
Vancouver School of Theology, The	1	1	1	—	3	—	4	—
Brock University	683	272	—	—	5	2	5	2
Calgary, The University of	1,817	864	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carleton University	1,991	832	—	—	18	2	18	2
Christ the King, Seminary of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concordia University	2,190	775	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dalhousie University	1,479	553	136	134	5	—	141	134
Dominican de philosophie et de théologie, Collège	47	1	—	—	25	14	25	14
Guelph, University of	1,595	710	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huron College	101	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's College, University of (Halifax, N.S.)	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
King's College (London, Ont.)	168	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakhead University	736	298	142	29	4	—	146	29
Laurentian University of Sudbury — Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université	591	280	7	—	—	—	7	—
Laval, Université	3,263	1,153	167	94	781	457	948	551
Lethbridge, The University of	213	112	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba, The University of	3,074	1,217	139	74	660	430	799	504
Canadian Mennonite Bible College	14	3	5	3	—	—	5	3
St. Andrew's College	—	—	2	—	4	—	6	—
McGill University	2,343	1,043	634	306	178	149	812	455
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, The	—	—	3	—	2	—	5	—
Presbyterian College of Montreal, The	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
United Theological College of Montreal, The	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McMaster University	1,880	838	—	—	—	—	—	—
McMaster Divinity College	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Memorial University of Newfoundland	1,684	652	2	—	—	—	2	—
Moncton, Université de	1,096	554	51	18	—	—	51	18
Montréal, Université de	3,458	1,384	—	—	1,038	661	1,038	661
Mount Allison University	286	143	—	—	11	2	11	2
Mount Saint Vincent University	360	337	72	72	—	—	72	72
New Brunswick, University of	1,217	493	49	3	—	—	49	3
St. Thomas University	297	112	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notre Dame University of Nelson	64	17	7	7	16	4	23	11
Nova Scotia Agricultural College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	62	31	11	3	—	—	11	3
Nova Scotia Technical College	131	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ottawa, Université d' — Ottawa, University of	2,117	921	14	2	67	4	81	6

TABLE 5 A. Undergraduate Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates Awarded by Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1973-74 — Concluded
TABLEAU 5 A. Grades, diplômes et certificats au niveau du 1^{er} cycle, décernés par les universités et collèges du Canada, 1973-74 — fin

Institution	Bachelor and first professional degrees — Baccalauréats et premiers grades professionnels		Undergraduate diplomas and certificates — Diplômes et certificats au niveau du premier cycle					
			Diplomas — Diplômes		Certificates — Certificats		Total	
	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes
Prince Edward Island, University of	355	164	13	1	—	—	13	1
Québec, Université du	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
à Chicoutimi	420	137	—	—	16	3	16	3
à Montréal	1,711	806	—	—	9	1	9	1
à Rimouski	166	78	—	—	42	8	42	8
à Trois-Rivières	662	219	—	—	69	5	69	5
École nationale d'administration publique	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institut national de la recherche scientifique	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services universitaires dans le Nord-Ouest	52	28	—	—	15	—	15	—
Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais	6	6	—	—	26	2	26	2
Queen's University at Kingston	2,472	1,112	106	42	—	—	107	42
Queen's Theological College	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Regina, University of	642	229	—	—	75	30	75	30
Campion College	25	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luther College	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Military College of Canada	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	396	176	—	—	—	—	1,216	504
Sainte-Anne, Collège	5	—	10	3	—	—	10	3
St. Francis Xavier University	741	364	43	11	—	—	43	11
St. Jerome's College, The University of	134	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Mary's University	666	215	27	1	—	—	27	1
St. Michael's College, University of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint-Paul, Université — Saint Paul University	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan, University of	2,037	784	5	5	69	30	74	35
Emmanuel and St. Chad, College of	—	—	—	—	12	2	12	2
Lutheran Theological Seminary	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
St. Andrew's College	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherbrooke, Université de	1,117	373	26	3	104	31	130	34
Simon Fraser University	728	248	492	289	—	—	492	289
Toronto, University of	6,652	2,963	56	56	84	54	140	110
Emmanuel College of Victoria University	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knox College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wycliffe College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trent University	541	255	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinity College, University of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria, University of (Victoria, B.C.)	825	334	113	43	—	—	113	43
Waterloo, University of	2,319	679	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renison College	41	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Ontario, The University of	2,951	1,233	—	—	822	458	822	458
Wilfrid Laurier University	1,025	398	30	2	—	—	30	2
Windsor, University of	1,952	838	28	28	28	4	56	32
Winnipeg, The University of	640	276	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mennonite Brethren College of Arts	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
York University	2,978	1,188	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other institutions — Autres institutions	160	56	16	10	30	21	46	31
Total:								
1973-74	74,851	31,067	3,041	1,653	4,298	2,395	8,555 ¹	4,552
1972-73	70,698	28,104	5,277	2,697	3,669	1,866	8,946	4,563
1971-72	72,564	28,582	5,330	2,897	2,693	1,311	8,023	4,208
1970-71	67,200	25,604	3,633	2,056	1,979	1,027	5,612	3,083

¹ Includes 1,216 students from Ryerson Polytechnical Institute for whom distribution is impossible. — Comprend 1,216 étudiants inscrits à Ryerson Polytechnical Institute qui ne peuvent être distribués.

TABLE 5 B. Graduate Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates Awarded by Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1973-74
TABLEAU 5 B. Grades, diplômes et certificats des 2^e et 3^e cycles, décernés par les universités et collèges du Canada, 1973-74

Institution	Graduate diplomas ¹ — Diplômes des 2 ^e et 3 ^e cycles ¹		Graduate degrees — Grades des deuxième et troisième cycles					
			Masters — Maîtrises		Doctorates — Doctorats		Total	
	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes	Total	Female — Femmes
Acadia University	—	—	40	7	—	—	40	7
Alberta, The University of	125	43	470	114	198	20	668	134
Atlantic Institute of Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic School of Theology	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—
Bishop's University	—	—	7	3	—	—	7	3
British Columbia, The University of	48	35	610	213	152	11	762	224
Vancouver School of Theology, The	1	—	15	2	—	—	15	2
Brock University	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
Calgary, The University of	111	27	239	66	63	4	302	70
Carleton University	19	—	256	73	18	—	274	73
Christ the King, Seminary of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concordia University	23	16	189	50	10	—	199	50
Dalhousie University	6	2	205	71	31	4	236	75
Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie, Collège	—	—	41	5	1	—	42	5
Guelph, University of	15	1	176	47	41	2	217	49
King's College, University of (Halifax, N.S.)	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Lakehead University	16	—	31	6	—	—	31	6
Laurentian University of Sudbury — Laurentienne de Sudbury, Université	—	—	9	1	—	—	9	1
Laval, Université	—	—	357	71	68	8	425	79
Manitoba, The University of	10	2	346	65	61	4	407	69
McGill University	118	15	652	258	160	20	812	279
McMaster University	24	15	407	78	97	11	504	89
McMaster Divinity College	—	—	5	1	—	—	5	1
Memorial University of Newfoundland	40	3	109	19	14	—	123	19
Moncton, Université de	28	11	77	19	—	—	77	19
Montréal, Université de	185	72	755	236	91	20	846	256
Mount Allison University	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Mount Saint Vincent University	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3
New Brunswick, University of	—	—	121	22	25	2	146	24
Nova Scotia Technical College	—	—	13	—	3	—	16	—
Ottawa, Université d' — Ottawa, University of	32	—	596	163	52	6	648	169
Prince Edward Island, University of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Québec, Université du	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
à Chicoutimi	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
à Montréal	—	—	35	13	—	—	35	13
à Trois-Rivières	—	—	16	3	—	—	16	3
Ecole nationale d'administration publique	—	—	28	1	—	—	28	1
Institut national de la recherche scientifique	—	—	9	—	4	—	13	—
Queen's University at Kingston	6	3	305	56	65	4	370	60
Regina, University of	17	3	41	12	4	2	45	14
Royal Military College of Canada	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
St. Francis Xavier University	—	—	22	8	—	—	22	8
Saint Mary's University	—	—	4	2	—	—	4	2
St. Michael's College, University of	—	—	46	7	8	1	54	8
Saint-Paul, Université — Saint Paul University	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan, University of (Saskatoon)	51	12	136	30	24	1	160	31
Lutheran Theological Seminary	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	—
Sherbrooke, Université de	28	6	206	32	23	3	229	35
Simon Fraser University	—	—	108	13	20	1	128	14
Toronto, University of	198	95	1,662	587	374	79	2,036	666
Emmanuel College of Victoria University	1	—	28	4	—	—	28	4
Knox College	—	—	16	1	—	—	16	1
Wycliffe College	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
Trent University	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—
Trinity College, University of	—	—	13	—	—	—	13	—
Victoria, University of (Victoria, B.C.)	—	—	59	6	11	—	70	6
Waterloo, University of	—	—	367	60	111	6	478	66
Western Ontario, The University of	40	12	564	162	92	15	656	177
Wilfrid Laurier University	—	—	113	50	—	—	113	50
Windsor, University of	—	—	167	47	29	1	196	48
Winnipeg, The University of	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
York University	2	—	452	80	46	9	498	89
Other institutions — Autres institutions	—	—	5	2	—	—	5	2
Total:								
1973-74	1,150	373	10,196	2,770	1,896	234	12,092	3,004
1972-73	897	246	10,629	2,853	1,929	219	12,558	3,069
1971-72	973	226	10,258	2,543	1,724	160	11,982	2,703
1970-71	856	184	9,638	2,122	1,625	151	11,263	2,273

¹ Includes graduate certificates. — Comprend les certificats des deuxième et troisième cycles.

General information

Renseignements généraux

RESEARCH INSTITUTES/INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE

Acadia University Institute
(Acadia University)

Agassiz Centre for Water Studies
(The University of Manitoba)

Agriculture Canada, Research Station
(The University of Manitoba)

Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry
(McGill University)

Anthropology of Development Program
(McGill University)

Aquatic Biology Research Unit
(The University of Manitoba)

Arctic and Alpine Research
(The University of British Columbia)

Atlantic Industrial Research Institute
(Nova Scotia Technical College)

Atlantic Research Centre for Mental Retardation, The
(Dalhousie University)

Aviation Medical Research Unit
(McGill University)

Banting and Best Department of Medical Research, The
(University of Toronto)

Beaton Institute of Cape Breton Studies, The
(College of Cape Breton)

Bellairs Research Institute
(McGill University)

Bio-Engineering Institute
(University of New Brunswick)

Biomedical Engineering Unit
(McGill University)

Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, The
(The University of Alberta)

Brace Research Institute
(McGill University)

Bras d'Or Institute
(College of Cape Breton)

Canadian Institute of Guided Ground Transportation
(Queen's University at Kingston)

Canadian Plains Area Centre
(The University of Regina)

Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology
(Saint Paul University)

Cancer Research Laboratory
(The University of Western Ontario)

Cancer Research Unit (McEachern Laboratory)
(The University of Alberta)

Center for Educational Disabilities, The
(University of Guelph)

Center for International Programs, The
(University of Guelph)

Center for Resources Development, The
(University of Guelph)

Centre canadien de recherches en anthropologie
(Université Saint-Paul)

Centre de développement en environnement scolaire
(Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)

Centre de documentation en théâtre et littérature québécois
(Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)

Centre de recherche
(Université Saint-Paul)

Centre de recherche du Moyen-Nord
(Université du Québec à Chicoutimi)

Centre de recherche en bactériologie
(Université du Québec)

Centre de recherche en développement économique
(Université de Montréal)

Centre de recherche en didactique
(Université du Québec à Montréal)

Centre de recherche en droit public
(Université de Montréal)

Centre de recherche en épidémiologie et en médecine préventive
(Université du Québec)

Centre de recherche en histoire religieuse du Canada
(Université Saint-Paul)

Centre de recherche en immunologie
(Université du Québec)

Centre de recherche en médecine vétérinaire
(Université du Québec)

Centre de recherche en reproduction animale
(Université de Montréal)

Centre de recherche en sciences appliquées à l'alimentation
(Université du Québec à Montréal)

Centre de recherche en sciences de la santé et de l'efficacité
physique
(Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)

Centre de recherche en sciences de l'environnement
(Université du Québec à Montréal)

Centre de recherche en sciences neurologiques
(Université de Montréal)

Centre de recherche en virologie
(Université du Québec)

Centre de recherches caraïbes
(Université de Montréal)

Centre de recherches de l'état solide
(Université Laval)

Centre de recherches écologiques de Montréal
(Université de Montréal et Université du Québec à Montréal)

Centre de recherches en aménagement et en développement
(Université Laval)

Centre de recherches en aménagement régional
(Université de Sherbrooke)

Centre de recherches en bionique
(Université Laval)

Centre de recherches en nutrition
(Université Laval)

Centre de recherches en sociologie religieuse
(Université Laval)

Centre de recherches et d'innovations urbaines
(Université de Montréal)

Centre de recherches mathématiques
(Université de Montréal)

Centre de recherches sur l'eau
(Université Laval)

Centre de recherches sur les atomes et les molécules
(Université Laval)

Centre de recherche sur la croissance humaine
(Université de Montréal)

Centre de recherche sur les transports
(Université de Montréal)

Centre de sondage
(Université de Montréal)

Centre d'étude des littératures d'expression française
(Université de Sherbrooke)

- Centre d'études de la Renaissance
(Université de Sherbrooke)
- Centre d'études en loisir
(Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)
- Centre d'études et de documentation européennes
(Université de Montréal)
- Centre d'études nordiques
(Université Laval)
- Centre documentaire en civilisation traditionnelle
(Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)
- Centre for Advanced Study in Theoretical Psychology
(The University of Alberta)
- Centre for African Studies, The
(Dalhousie University)
- Centre for Applied Research and Engineering Design
(McMaster University)
- Centre for Community Development
(Memorial University of Newfoundland)
- Centre for Continuing Medical Education
(McGill University)
- Centre for Culture and Technology
(University of Toronto)
- Centre for Developing Area Studies
(McGill University)
- Centre for East Asian Studies
(McGill University)
- Centre for Educational Disabilities, The
(University of Guelph)
- Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, The
(Dalhousie University)
- Centre for French Area Studies
(Queen's University at Kingston)
- Centre for Industrial Relations
(University of Toronto)
- Centre for International Business Studies, The
(Dalhousie University)
- Centre for International Programs, The
(University of Guelph)
- Centre for Learning and Development
(McGill University)
- Centre for Medieval Studies
(University of Toronto)
- Centre for Metal and Mineral Technology
(Queen's University at Kingston)
- Centre for Radio Science
(The University of Western Ontario)
- Centre for Religious Studies
(University of Toronto)
- Centre for Research in Experimental Space Science
(York University)
- Centre for Research on Environmental Quality
(York University)
- Centre for Resources Development, The
(University of Guelph)
- Centre for Resource Studies
(Queen's University at Kingston)
- Centre for Russian and East European Studies
(University of Toronto)
- Centre for Settlement Studies
(The University of Manitoba)
- Centre for the Study of Mental Retardation
(The University of Alberta)
- Centre for the Study of the Drama
(University of Toronto)
- Centre for Transportation Studies
(The University of Manitoba)
- Centre for Urban and Community Studies
(University of Toronto)
- Centre international de criminologie comparée
(Université de Montréal)
- Centre international de recherches sur le bilinguisme
(Université Laval)
- Centre interuniversitaire d'études européennes
(Université du Québec à Montréal)
- Centre of Criminology
(University of Toronto)
- Clinical Research Centre, The
(Dalhousie University)
- Coady International Institute
(St. Francis Xavier University)
- Communications Research Laboratory
(McMaster University)
- Conseil de recherches
(Université de Moncton)

Consortium de recherche sur l'eau (Université de Montréal)	Groupe interuniversitaire de recherches océanographiques du Québec (Université de Montréal)
Dairy Herd Analysis Service (McGill University)	Humanitechnical Institute (College of Cape Breton)
David Dunlap Observatory (University of Toronto)	Industrial Relations Centre (McGill University)
Delta Waterfowl Research Station (The University of Manitoba)	Industrial Relations Centre (Queen's University at Kingston)
Environmental Sciences Centre (Kananaskis) (The University of Calgary)	Industrial Research Institute (University of Windsor)
Fire Science Centre (University of New Brunswick)	Institut Armand-Frappier (Université du Québec)
Folklore and Language Archive (Memorial University of Newfoundland)	Institut d'astronomie (Université Laurentienne de Sudbury)
Foster Radiation Laboratory (McGill University)	Institute for Aerospace Studies (University of Toronto)
French Canada Studies Program (McGill University)	Institute for Behavioural Research (York University)
Gault Estate (McGill University)	Institute for Child Guidance (University of Saskatchewan)
Glenlea Research Station (The University of Manitoba)	Institute for Economic Research (Queen's University at Kingston)
Government Studies Program, The (Dalhousie University)	Institute for Environmental Studies (University of Toronto)
Groupe de recherche en biophysique (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)	Institute for Materials Research (McMaster University)
Groupe de recherche en fonctionnement de la personne (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)	Institute for Mineral Industry Research (McGill University)
Groupe de recherche en pâtes et papier (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)	Institute for Northern Studies (University of Saskatchewan)
Groupe de recherche en toxicologie médicamenteuse (Université de Montréal)	Institute for Policy Analysis (University of Toronto)
Groupe de recherche en traduction automatique (Université de Montréal)	Institute for Research in Human Abilities (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
Groupe de recherche sur la démoustication (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)	Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology (University of Toronto)
Groupe de recherche sur l'inadaption juvenile (Université de Montréal)	Institute for Transportation Studies (The University of Calgary)
Groupe de recherche thermopol (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)	Institute of Air and Space Law (McGill University)
Groupe interuniversitaire de recherche en anthropologie médicale et en ethnopsychiatrie (Université de Montréal)	Institute of Animal Resource Ecology (The University of British Columbia)

Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics
(The University of British Columbia)

Institute of Applied Statistics
(University of Toronto)

Institute of Asian and Slavonic Research
(The University of British Columbia)

Institute of Astronomy
(Laurentian University of Sudbury)

Institute of Astronomy and Space Science
(The University of British Columbia)

Institute of Bio-medical Engineering
(University of Toronto)

Institute of Canadian Studies
(Carleton University)

Institute of Commonwealth and Comparative Studies
(Queen's University at Kingston)

Institute of Comparative Law
(McGill University)

Institute of Computing Science
(University of Guelph)

Institute of Environmental Studies, The
(Dalhousie University)

Institute of Immunology
(University of Toronto)

Institute of Industrial Relations
(The University of British Columbia)

Institute of Intergovernmental Relations
(Queen's University at Kingston)

Institute of International Relations
(The University of British Columbia)

Institute of Islamic Studies
(McGill University)

Institute of Law Research and Reform
(The University of Alberta)

Institute of Local Government
(Queen's University at Kingston)

Institute of Medical Science
(University of Toronto)

Institute of Oceanography, The
(Dalhousie University)

Institute of Oceanography
(The University of British Columbia)

Institute of Parasitology
(McGill University)

Institute of Pastoral Training
(University of King's College, Halifax)

Institute of Pedology
(University of Saskatchewan)

Institute of Public Affairs, The
(Dalhousie University)

Institute of Social and Economic Research
(Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Institute of Soviet and East European Studies
(Carleton University)

Institute of Space and Atmospheric Studies
(University of Saskatchewan)

Institute of Theoretical Physics
(The University of Alberta)

Institute of Urban Studies
(The University of Winnipeg)

Institut national de la recherche scientifique — eau
(Université du Québec)

Institut national de la recherche scientifique — éducation
(Université du Québec)

Institut national de la recherche scientifique — énergie
(Université du Québec)

Institut national de la recherche scientifique — océanologie
(Université du Québec)

Institut national de la recherche scientifique — pétrole
(Université du Québec)

Institut national de la recherche scientifique — santé
(Université du Québec)

Institut national de la recherche scientifique —
télécommunications
(Université du Québec)

Institut national de la recherche scientifique — urbanisation
(Université du Québec)

Institut supérieur des sciences humaines
(Université Laval)

Inter-American Studies Group
(The University of Western Ontario)

International Studies Program
(University of Toronto)

Inter-University Centre of Post-Graduate Studies
(The University of Calgary)

Inter-University Consortium for Political Research
(The University of Western Ontario)

Legal Research Institute
(The University of Manitoba)

Limnological Station
(The University of Manitoba)

Management Institute
(McGill University)

Manitoba Institute of Cell Biology
(The University of Manitoba)

Marine Sciences Centre
(McGill University)

Marine Sciences Research Laboratory
(Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Matador Project, International Biological Program
(University of Saskatchewan)

McGill Cancer Research Unit
(McGill University)

McGill Centre for Northern Studies and Research
(McGill University)

McGill Magnet Laboratory
(McGill University)

McGill-Montreal Children's Hospital Learning Centre
(McGill University)

McGill Sub-Arctic Research Laboratory
(McGill University)

McGill University Project for Deaf Children
(McGill University)

Medieval and Renaissance Guild
(The University of Manitoba)

Montreal Neurological Institute and Hospital
(McGill University)

Morgan Arboretum
(McGill University)

Natural Resource Institute
(The University of Manitoba)

Northern Studies Committee
(The University of Manitoba)

Nuclear Research Centre
(The University of Alberta)

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The
(Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The)

Pestology Centre
(Simon Fraser University)

Petroleum Recovery Research Institute
(The University of Calgary)

Phonetics Research Laboratory
(McGill University)

Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada
(McGill University)

Research Centre
(Saint Paul University)

Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies
(The University of Calgary)

Research Centre in Religious History of Canada
(Saint Paul University)

Research Unit on Vector Pathology
(Memorial University of Newfoundland)

School of Human Communication Disorders
(McGill University)

Section d'océanographie (souquar)
(Université du Québec à Rimouski)

Service de documentation juridique datum
(Université de Montréal)

Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute
(McGill University)

Shell Canada Centre
(McMaster University)

Social Sciences Statistics Laboratory
(McGill University)

Soil Mechanics Research Laboratory
(McGill University)

Space Engineering Division
(University of Saskatchewan)

Surgical-Medical Research Institute
(The University of Alberta)

Trace Analysis Research Centre, The
(Dalhousie University)

Transport Centre
(York University)

University Field Station (Delta Marsh)
(The University of Manitoba)

University Field Station (Star Lake)
(The University of Manitoba)

University of Waterloo Research Institute
(University of Waterloo)

ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES
RELATED TO HIGHER EDUCATION/
ASSOCIATIONS ET ORGANISMES
INTÉRESSÉS À L'ENSEIGNEMENT
SUPÉRIEUR

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4. French listing of associations

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1. INDEX OF ACRONYMS AND INITIALISMS/INDEX DES SIGLES

AAPC

Association des architectes paysagistes du Canada, L'

AAU

Association of Atlantic Universities

AAUC

Association d'art des universités du Canada, Inc.

ABC

Association botanique du Canada, L'

ABCC

Association de biologie cellulaire canadienne

ABIUC

Association des bureaux d'information des universités du Canada

ACA

Association canadienne des anatomistes

ACAA

Association canadienne des arpenteurs aériens

ACAI

Association canadienne des arts industriels, L'

ACARU

Association canadienne des administrateurs de recherche universitaire

ACAEN

Association canadienne pour l'avancement des études néerlandaises

ACBCU

Association canadienne des bibliothèques de collège et d'université

ACBD

Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit

ACBR

Association canadienne des boursiers Rhodes

ACC

Association chiropratique canadienne, L'

ACCC

Association des collèges communautaires du Canada
Association of Canadian Community Colleges

ACCE

Association canadienne des chercheurs en éducation

ACCUC

Association canadienne de counseling universitaire et collégial

ACD Association canadienne des diététistes, L'	ACFEE Association canadienne des facultés d'études sur l'environnement
ACDDE Association canadienne des doyens et directeurs d'éducation, L'	ACFEES Association canadienne des facultés et écoles des études supérieures
ACDE Association canadienne du droit de l'environnement, L'	ACFES Association of Canadian Faculties of Environmental Studies
ACDEAULF Association canadienne des dirigeants de l'éducation des adultes des universités de langue française	ACFRSE Association canadienne des femmes responsables de service aux étudiants
ACDI Agence canadienne de développement international Association canadienne de développement industriel	ACG Association canadienne des géographes, L'
ACDLS Association canadienne des doyens des facultés des lettres et des sciences	ACH Association canadienne des humanités Association canadienne d'hispanistes
ACE Association canadienne d'économique, L' Association canadienne d'éducation, L' Association canadienne des ergothérapeutes	ACHP Association canadienne d'hygiène publique, L'
ACEA Association canadienne des études africaines, L' Association canadienne des études asiatiques Association canadienne pour l'éducation des adultes, L'	ACID Association of Canadian Industrial Designers
ACEAS Association canadienne pour l'étude de l'administration scolaire	ACL Association canadienne de linguistique
ACEB Association canadienne des écoles de bibliothécaires	ACLC Association canadienne de littérature comparée
ACEC Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada	ACMC Association of Canadian Medical Colleges
ACELA Association canadienne des études latino-américaines	ACO Association canadienne des optométristes, L' Association canadienne d'orthopédie
ACELF Association canadienne d'éducation de langue française	ACP Association canadienne de philosophie, L' Association canadienne de physiothérapie, L' Association canadienne des pathologistes Association canadienne des médecins Association canadienne du pétrole
ACELLC Association canadienne pour l'étude de langues et de la littérature du Commonwealth	ACPAU Association canadienne du personnel administratif universitaire
ACCESS Association canadienne des écoles de service social	ACPCA Association canadienne des produits chimiques agricoles, L'
ACEUM Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de musique	ACPD Association canadienne des professeurs de droit
ACEUN Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de nursing	ACPE Association canadienne des professeurs d'éducation, L'
ACEUR Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de réadaptation	ACPMSP Association canadienne des professeurs de médecine sociale et préventive
ACFAS Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences	ACPU Association canadienne des professeurs d'université
ACFD Association of Canadian Faculties of Dentistry, The	ACQ Association des collèges du Québec

- ACRS
Association canadienne de recherche sémiotique, L'
- ACS
Association canadienne des slavistes
- ACSA
Association canadienne des sciences administratives
- ACSEPR
Association canadienne pour la santé, l'éducation physique et la récréation, L'
- ACSP
Association canadienne de science politique, L'
- ACSS
Association canadienne de science statistique
- ACTS
Association canadienne des travailleurs sociaux
- ACU
Association of Commonwealth Universities, The
- ACUIB
Association of Canadian University Information Bureaus
- ACUP
Association of Canadian University Presses
- ACUTE
Association of Canadian University Teachers of English
- ACUTF
Association of Canadian University Teachers of French
- ACV
Association canadienne des vétérinaires, L'
- ADC
Association dentaire canadienne, L'
- ADIC
Association des designers industriels du Canada
- ADPC
Association des doyens de pharmacie du Canada
Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada, The
- ADSDUC
Association des dirigeants du service de développement des universités canadiennes
- AEFUC
Association des écoles forestières universitaires du Canada
- AEOC
Association des écoles d'optométrie du Canada
- AEPUA
Association d'éducation permanente des universités de l'Atlantique
- AEPUC
Association pour l'éducation permanente dans les universités du Canada
- AERCC
Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada
- AFC
Association forestière canadienne
- AFDC
Association des facultés dentaires du Canada, L'
- AFMC
Association des facultés de médecine du Canada, L'
- AFMVC
Association des facultés de médecine vétérinaire du Canada, L'
- AFPC
Association des facultés de pharmacie du Canada
Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada
- AFVMC
Association of Faculties of Veterinary Medicine in Canada, The
- AIC
Agricultural Institute of Canada
Association des infirmières canadiennes
- AICC
Association des ingénieurs-conseils du Canada, L'
- AIG
Association des industries graphiques
- AINA
Arctic Institute of North America, The
- AIS
Association internationale de sociologie
- AIU
Association internationale des universités
- AMC
Association des musées canadiens
Association médicale canadienne, L'
Association minière du Canada, L'
- AMLFC
Association des médecins de langue française du Canada
- AMTEC
Association des média et de la technologie en éducation au Canada
Association for Media and Technology in Education in Canada
- ANC
Association nucléaire canadienne
- APACUE
Atlantic Provinces Association for Continuing University Education
- APAUC
Association des professeurs d'allemand des universités canadiennes, L'
Association des professeurs d'anglais des universités canadiennes, L'

- APC**
Association des psychiatres du Canada
Association pharmaceutique canadienne, L'
- APFUC**
Association des professeurs de français des universités canadiennes
- APICS**
Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences
- APUC**
Association de placement universitaire et collégial
Association des presses universitaires canadiennes
- ARUCC**
Association des registraires des universités et collèges du Canada
Association of Registrars of Universities and Colleges of Canada
- ARUO**
Association des registraires d'universités de l'Ontario, L'
- ASECUC**
Association des services aux étudiants des collèges et universités du Canada
- ASOC**
Association of Schools of Optometry of Canada
- ASTED**
Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation
- AUA**
Association des universités de l'Atlantique, L'
- AUCC**
Association des universités et collèges du Canada
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada
- AUFSC**
Association of University Forestry Schools of Canada
- AUPELF**
Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française
- BCC**
Biological Council of Canada
- BCEI**
Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale
- BNED**
Bureau national d'examen dentaire du Canada
- BSC**
Bibliographical Society of Canada
- CAA**
Canadian Association of Anatomists
- CAAE**
Canadian Association for Adult Education
- CAANS**
Canadian Association for the Advancement of Netherlandic Studies
- CAAS**
Canadian Association of Administrative Sciences
Canadian Association of Aerial Surveyors
Canadian Association of African Studies
- CAC**
Classical Association of Canada
- CACA**
Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association
- CACLALS**
Canadian Association for Commonwealth Language and Literary Studies
- CACUL**
Canadian Association of College and University Libraries
- CACUSS**
Canadian Association of College and University Student Services
- CADAS**
Canadian Association of Deans of Arts and Science
- CADDE**
Canadian Association of Deans and Directors of Education
- CAES**
Canadian Agricultural Economics Society
- CAG**
Canadian Association of Geographers, The
- CAGS**
Canadian Association of Graduate Schools
- CAH**
Canadian Association of Hispanists
- CAHPER**
Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation
- CALAS**
Canadian Association of Latin American Studies
- CALL**
Canadian Association of Law Libraries
- CALS**
Canadian Association of Library Schools
- CALT**
Canadian Association of Law Teachers
- CAMM**
Canadian Association of Medical Microbiologists
- CAO**
Canadian Association of Optometrists, The
- CAOT**
Canadian Association of Occupational Therapy
- CAP**
Canadian Association of Pathologists
Canadian Association of Physicists

- CAPE
Canadian Association of Professors of Education
- CARED
Centre for Applied Research and Engineering Design, Inc.
- CARL
Canadian Academic Research Libraries
- CARS
Canadian Association of Rhodes Scholars
- CAS
Canadian Association of Slavists
- CASAA
Canadian Association of Student Awards Administrators
- CASEA
Canadian Association for the Study of Educational Administration
- CASI
Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute
- CASSW
Canadian Association of Schools of Social Work
- CASW
Canadian Association of Social Workers
- CATSPM
Canadian Association of Teachers of Social and Preventive Medicine
- CAUBO
Canadian Association of University Business Officers
- CAUCE
Canadian Association for University Continuing Education
- CAUDO
Canadian Association of University Development Officers
- CAUO
Conseil d'admissions des universités de l'Ontario
- CAURA
Canadian Association of University Research Administrators
- CAUSM
Canadian Association of University Schools of Music
- CAUSN
Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing
- CAUSR
Canadian Association of University Schools of Rehabilitation, The
- CAUT
Canadian Association of University Teachers
- CAUTG
Canadian Association of University Teachers of German
- CAWDA
Canadian Association of Women Deans and Advisors
- CBA
Canadian Botanical Association, The
- CBIE
Canadian Bureau for International Education
- CBS
Canadian Biochemical Society
- CCA
Canadian Chiropractic Association
Canadian Conference of the Arts
Conférence canadienne des arts
- CCAC
Canadian Council on Animal Care
- CCAUEP
Conseil canadien des administrateurs universitaires en éducation physique
- CCB
Conseil canadien de biologie
- CCCI
Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale
- CCDSS
Collège canadien des directeurs de service de santé
- CCE
Collège canadien des enseignants, Le
- CCEB
Conseil canadien des écoles de bibliothécaires
- CCFA
Canadian Council for Films on Art
Centre canadien du film sur l'art
- CCG
Canadian Committee for Geography
Comité canadien de géographie
- CCHSE
Canadian College of Health Service Executives
- CCI
Conseil canadien des ingénieurs
- CCIC
Canadian Council for International Cooperation
- CCLA
Canadian Comparative Literature Association
- CCLD
Committee of Canadian Law Deans
- CCLS
Canadian Council of Library Schools
- CCM
Conseil canadien de la musique
- CCPA
Conseil canadien de protection des animaux

- CCPE**
Canadian Council of Professional Engineers
- CCRH**
Conseil canadien de recherches sur les humanités, Le
- CCRSS**
Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales, Le
- CCRUR**
Conseil canadien de recherches urbaines et régionales
- CCT**
Canadian College of Teachers, The
- CCTE**
Canadian Council of Teachers of English
- CCUBC**
Canadian Committee of University Biology Chairmen
- CCUPEA**
Canadian Council of University Physical Education Administrators
- CCURE**
Conseil des centres universitaires pour la recherche sur l'environnement
Council of Centres at Universities for Research on the Environment
- CCURR**
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research
- CDA**
Canadian Dental Association
Canadian Dietetic Association, The
- CDDC**
Comité des doyens de droit du Canada
- CdesU**
Conseil des universités (Québec)
- CEA**
Canadian Economics Association, The
Canadian Education Association, The
- CED**
Centre pour l'éducation de développement
- CELA**
Canadian Environmental Law Association
- CELRF**
Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation
- CERA**
Canadian Educational Researchers Association
- CESPM**
Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces Maritimes
- CFA**
Canadian Forestry Association
- CFBS**
Canadian Federation of Biological Societies
- CFEE**
Canadian Foundation for Economic Education
- CFHS**
Canadian Federation of Humane Societies
- CFI**
Canadian Film Institute
- CFUW**
Canadian Federation of University Women
- CGCA**
Canadian Guidance and Counselling Association
- CHA**
Canadian Historical Association
- CHEA**
Canadian Home Economics Association
- CIAA**
Canadian Industrial Arts Association
- CIAE**
Canadian Institute for Adult Education
- CIAU**
Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union
- CIC**
Chemical Institute of Canada, The
- CICA**
Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, The
- CIDA**
Canadian International Development Agency
- CIESC**
Comparative and International Education Society of Canada, The
- CIF**
Canadian Institute of Forestry
- CIFST**
Canadian Institute of Food Science and Technology
- CIHA**
Canadian Institute of International Affairs
- CIM**
Canadian Institute of Management
Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, The
- CIPA**
Canadian Institute on Public Affairs
- CISTI**
Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information
- CLA**
Canadian Library Association
Canadian Linguistic Association
- CMA**
Canadian Medical Association
Canadian Museums Association

CMBES
Canadian Medical and Biological Engineering Society

CMC
Canadian Mathematical Congress
Canadian Music Council

CMEC
Conseil des ministres de l'éducation, Canada
Council of Ministers of Education, Canada

CMS
Canadian Meteorological Society

CNA
Canadian Nuclear Association
Canadian Nurses' Association

CNEI
Conseil national de l'esthétique industrielle

CNRC
Conseil national de recherches du Canada

COA
Canadian Orthopaedic Association, The

COAU
Conseil ontarien des affaires universitaires

CofU
Council of Universities (Quebec)

COU
Commission des octrois aux universités (Manitoba). La
Council of Ontario Universities

CPA
Canadian Petroleum Association
Canadian Philosophical Association, The
Canadian Physiotherapy Association
Canadian Psychiatric Association
Canadian Psychological Association

CPhA
Canadian Pharmaceutical Association

CPHA
Canadian Public Health Association

CPS
Canadian Paediatric Society
Canadian Physiological Society, The
Canadian Phytopathological Society
Canadian Population Society

CPSA
Canadian Political Science Association

CRCD(C)
Collège royal des chirurgiens dentistes du Canada

CRD
Conseil de recherches pour la défense

CREAC
Conseil de la recherche en économie agricole du Canada

CREPUQ
Conférence des recteurs et des principaux des universités du Québec

CRM
Conseil de recherches médicales

CRMC(C)
Collège royal des médecins et chirurgiens du Canada

CRPQU
Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities

CSA
Canadian Society of Agronomy

CSAA
Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association

CSAE
Canadian Society of Agricultural Engineering

CSAS
Canadian Society for Asian Studies
Canadian Society of Animal Science

CSC
Canadian Society of Cytology

CSCB
Canadian Society for Cell Biology

CSCBT
Canadian Society for Chemical and Biochemical Technology

CSCC
Canadian Society of Clinical Chemists

CSBS
Canadian Society of Biblical Studies

CSChE
Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering

CSE
Conseil supérieur de l'éducation

CSEA
Canadian Society for Education Through Art

CSEB
Canadian Society of Environmental Biologists

CSF
Canada Studies Foundation, The

CSHS
Canadian Society for Horticultural Science

CSI
Canadian Society for Immunology

CSLA
Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, The

CSM
Canadian Society of Microbiologists

CSPP Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists	DHEQ Directorate of Higher Education, Quebec
CSPG Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists	DRB Defence Research Board
CSRA Canadian Semiotics Research Association, The	EIC Engineering Institute of Canada, The
CSSHE Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education	ESC Entomological Society of Canada
CSSS Canadian Society of Soil Science	EUMC Entr'aide universitaire mondiale du Canada
CSSE Canadian Society for the Study of Education	FCE Fédération canadienne des enseignants
CSSHE Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education	FCEE Fondation canadienne d'éducation économique, La
CSZ Canadian Society of Zoologists	FCF Fédération canadienne de la faune, La
CTF Canadian Teachers' Federation	FCFDU Fédération canadienne des femmes diplômées des universités
CTS Canadian Theological Society	FCRDE Fondation canadienne de recherche du droit de l'environnement, La
CU Conseil des universités Council of Universities	FCSB Fédération canadienne des sociétés de biologie
CUCCA Canadian University and College Counselling Association	FEC Fondation d'études du Canada, La
CUDBC Comité universitaire des directeurs de biologie du Canada	FIUC Fédération internationale des universités catholiques
CUO Conseil des universités de l'Ontario	FSJ Fondation sciences jeunesse
CUP Canadian University Press	GAIA Graphic Arts Industries Association
CUS Commission des universités de Saskatchewan, La	GSC Genetics Society of Canada, The
CUSO Canadian University Service Overseas	HAC Humanities Association of Canada
CVMA Canadian Veterinary Medical Association	HRCC Humanities Research Council of Canada
CWF Canadian Wildlife Federation	IAAN Institut arctique de l'Amérique du nord
CWIAU Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union	IAC Institut agricole du Canada, L'
DEC Development Education Centre	IAPC Institut d'administration publique du Canada, L'
DGES Direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur, Québec	IASC Institut aéronautique et spatial du Canada, L'

IAU
International Association of Universities

ICAI
Institut canadien des affaires internationales

ICAP
Institut canadien des affaires publiques, L'

ICC
Institut de chimie du Canada, L'

ICCA
Institut canadien des comptables agréés, L'

ICEA
Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes

ICF
Institut canadien du film

ICG
Institut canadien de gestion

ICI
Institut canadien des ingénieurs, L'

ICIST
Institut canadien de l'information scientifique et technique

ICM
Institut canadien des mines et de la métallurgie

ICSTA
Institut canadien de science et technologie alimentaire

IDAC
Industrial Developers Association of Canada

IFC
Institut forestier du Canada

IFCU
International Federation of Catholic Universities

IICS
Institut indo-canadien Shastri, L'

IPAC
Institute of Public Administration of Canada, The

IRAC
Institut royal d'architecture du Canada, L'

IRP
Institut de recherches politiques

IRPP
Institute for Research on Public Policy

ISA
International Sociological Association

IVF
Institut Vanier de la famille, L'

MAC
Mining Association of Canada, The

MPHEC
Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission

MRC
Medical Research Council

NDC
National Design Council

NDEB
National Dental Examining Board of Canada

NRC
National Research Council of Canada

NSC
Nutrition Society of Canada, The

NSL
National Science Library of Canada

NUS
National Union of Students

OCUA
Ontario Council on University Affairs

OCUFA
Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations

OUCA
Ontario Universities Council on Admissions

OURA
Ontario University Registrars' Association

PSC
Pharmacological Society of Canada, The

PUC
Presse universitaire canadienne

RAIC
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, The

RASC
Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, The

RCD(C)
Royal College of Dentists of Canada

RCGS
Royal Canadian Geographical Society

RCPS(C)
Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada

RSC
Royal Society of Canada, The

SBC
Société bibliographique du Canada

SCA
Société canadienne d'agronomie, La

SCC
Société canadienne de cytologie

SCB Société canadienne de biochimie, La	SCSS Société canadienne de la science du sol
SCCC Société canadienne des clinico-chimistes, La	SCT Société canadienne de théologie
SCE Superior Council of Education	SCTCB Société canadienne de technologie chimique et biochimique, La
SCEA Société canadienne d'éducation par l'art	SCZ Société canadienne de zootechnie
SCEB Société canadienne des études bibliques	SEC Société entomologique du Canada, La
SCEC Société canadienne des études classiques	SGC Société de génétique du Canada, La
SCECI Société canadienne d'éducation comparée et internationale, La	SHC Société historique du Canada
SCEE Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'éducation	SICI Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute
SCEES Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'enseignement supérieur, La	SINE Society for Indian and Northern Education
SCER Société canadienne d'économie rurale, La	SMC Société mathématique du Canada Société météorologique du Canada
SCGCh Société canadienne du génie chimique, La	SOGC Société des obstétriciens et gynécologues du Canada, La Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada, The
SCGR Société canadienne de génie rural	SPC Société de pharmacologie du Canada, La
SCI Société canadienne d'immunologie, La	SRAC Société royale d'astronomie du Canada, La
SCITEC Association des scientifiques, ingénieurs et technologues du Canada, L' Association of the Scientific, Engineering and Technological Community of Canada, The	SRC Société royale du Canada, La
SCM Société canadienne des microbiologistes	SRCG Société royale canadienne de géographie
SCN Société canadienne de nutrition, La	SSAC Statistical Science Association of Canada
SCOC Société canadienne d'orientation et de consultation	SSRCC Social Science Research Council of Canada
SCP Société canadienne de pédiatrie Société canadienne de physiologie, La Société canadienne de psychologie	STC Société théologique du Canada
SCPV Société canadienne de physiologie végétale	SUC Saskatchewan Universities Commission, The
SCSA Société canadienne de sociologie et d'anthropologie	SUCO Service universitaire canadien outre-mer
SCSH Société canadienne de science horticulture, La	SZC Société des zoologistes canadiens
	UAAC Universities Art Association of Canada

UAPUO

Union des associations des professeurs des universités de l'Ontario

UCPA

University and College Placement Association

UCPG

University and College Publishers' Group

UDI

Urban Development Institute

UGCUniversities Grants Commission (Manitoba), The
University Grants Committee (Nova Scotia)**UNE**

Union nationale des étudiants

UNESCOCanadian Commission for Unesco
Commission canadienne pour l'Unesco**USIC**

Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne

USICF

Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne féminine

VIF

Vanier Institute of the Family, The

WUSC

World University Service of Canada

YSF

Youth Science Foundation

2. INDEX BY KEY WORD OR AREA OF INTEREST/ INDEX DES MOTS-CLEFS OU DES DOMAINES D'INTÉRÊT

Accounting

Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, The

Administrateurs de recherche

Association canadienne des administrateurs de recherche
universitaire

Administration

Association canadienne des sciences administratives
Association canadienne du personnel administratif universitaire
Conseil des doyens des facultés et écoles d'administration et de
gestion des affaires du Canada
Institut d'administration publique du Canada, L'
Institute of Public Administration of Canada, The

Administration scolaire

Association canadienne pour l'étude de l'administration scolaire

Admission

Conseil d'admissions des universités de l'Ontario
Ontario Universities' Council on Admissions

Adult education

Atlantic Provinces Association for Continuing Education

Canadian Association for Adult Education

Canadian Institute for Adult Education

Aeronautics — aerospace

Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute

Aéronautique

Institut aéronautique et spatial du Canada, L'

Affaires publiques

Institut canadien des affaires publiques, L'

Africaines, études

Association canadienne des études africaines, L'

African studies

Canadian Association of African Studies

Agricultural economics

Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada
Canadian Agricultural Economics Society

Agriculture

Agricultural Institute of Canada
Association canadienne des produits chimiques agricoles
Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association
Canadian Society of Agricultural Engineering
Institut agricole du Canada, L'
Société canadienne de génie rural

Agronomie
Société canadienne d'agronomie, La

Agronomy
Canadian Society of Agronomy

Allemand
Association des professeurs d'allemand des universités
canadiennes, L'

Anaesthesia
Canadian Anaesthetists'Society

Anesthésie
Société canadienne des anesthésistes

Anatomie
Association canadienne des anatomistes

Anatomy
Canadian Association of Anatomists

Anglais
Association des professeurs d'anglais des universités canadiennes

Animal care
Canadian Council on Animal Care
Canadian Federation of Humane Societies

Animal science
Canadian Society of Animal Science

Animaux, protection des
Conseil canadien de protection des animaux

Anthropologie
Société canadienne de sociologie et d'anthropologie

Anthropology
Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association

Architecture
Association des architectes paysagistes du Canada
Canadian Society of Landscape Architects
Institut royal d'architecture du Canada, L'
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, The

Arctic
Arctic Institute of North America, The

Arctique
Institut arctique de l'Amérique du Nord, L'

Arpentage
Association canadienne des arpenteurs aériens

Art
Association d'art des universités du Canada, Inc.
Canadian Centre for Films on Art
Canadian Conference of the Arts
Canadian Society for Education Through Art
Centre Canadien du film sur l'art
Conférence canadienne des arts

Société canadienne d'éducation par l'art
Universities Art Association of Canada

Art dentaire
Association dentaire canadienne, L'
Association des facultés dentaires du Canada, L'
Bureau national d'examen dentaire du Canada
Collège royal des chirurgiens dentistes du Canada

Arts
Canada Council, The
Conseil des arts du Canada, Le

Arts and science
Canadian Association of Deans of Arts and Science

Arts industriels
Association canadienne des arts industriels, L'

Asian studies
Canadian Society for Asian Studies

Asiatiques, études
Association canadienne des études asiatiques

Astronomie
Société royale d'astronomie du Canada, La

Astronomy
Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, The

Atlantic universities
Association of Atlantic Universities

Atlantique, universités
Association des universités de l'Atlantique, L'

Aviation
Association canadienne des arpenteurs aériens
Canadian Association of Aerial Surveyors

Awards
Canadian Association of Student Awards Administrators

Biblical studies
Canadian Society of Biblical Studies

Bibliographie
Société bibliographique du Canada

Bibliography
Bibliographical Society of Canada

Bibliothéconomie
Association canadienne des bibliothèques de collège et
d'université
Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit
Association canadienne des écoles de bibliothécaires
Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de
la documentation
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, La
Conseil canadien des écoles de bibliothécaires
Institut canadien de l'information scientifique et technique

Bibliques, études
Société canadienne des études bibliques

Biochemistry
Canadian Biochemical Society
Canadian Society for Chemical and Biochemical Technology

Biochimie
Société canadienne de biochimie, La
Société canadienne de technologie chimique et biochimique, La

Biologie
Association de biologie cellulaire canadienne
Comité universitaire des directeurs de biologie du Canada
Conseil canadien de biologie
Société canadienne des biologistes de l'environnement

Biology
Biological Council of Canada
Canadian Committee of University Biology Chairmen
Canadian Society for Cell Biology
Canadian Society of Environmental Biologists

Botanique
Association botanique du Canada, L'

Botany
Canadian Botanical Association, The

Business, business administration
Canadian Association of Administrative Sciences
Canadian Association of University Business Officers
Council of Deans of Faculties of Management and Business
Administration of Canada

Canadian studies
Canada Studies Foundation, The

Canadiennes, études
Fondation des études du Canada

CEGEP
Fédération des CEGEP

Chemical engineering
Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering

Chemistry
Canadian Society of Clinical Chemists
Chemical Institute of Canada, The

Chimie
Institut de chimie du Canada, L'
Société canadienne des clinico-chimistes

Chiropractic
Canadian Chiropractic Association

Chiropratique
Association chiropratique canadienne, L'

Classics
Classical Association of Canada, The

Classiques, études
Société canadienne des études classiques, La

Collèges communautaires
Association des collèges communautaires du Canada

Collèges privés
Association des collèges du Québec

Commonwealth
Association canadienne pour l'étude de langues et de la
littérature du Commonwealth
Association of Commonwealth Universities, The
Canadian Association for Commonwealth Language and
Literary Studies

Community and regional planning
Urban Development Institute

Community colleges
Association of Canadian Community Colleges

Comptabilité
Institut canadien des comptables agréés, L'

Conservation
Association forestière canadienne
Canadian Forestry Association
Canadian Wildlife Federation
Fédération canadienne de la faune

Continuing education
Atlantic Provinces Association for Continuing University
Education
Canadian Association for University Continuing Education

Counselling
Association canadienne de counselling universitaire et collégial
Canadian Guidance and Counselling Association
Canadian University and College Counselling Association
Société canadienne d'orientation et de counselling

Cultural
Quebec Cultural Society — USSR Inc.

Culturelle
Société culturelle Québec — URSS Inc., La

Cytologie
Société canadienne de cytologie

Cytology
Canadian Society of Cytology

Defence
Defence Research Board

Défense
Conseil de recherches pour la défense

Demography
Canadian Population Society

Dentistry
Association of Canadian Faculties of Dentistry, The
Canadian Dental Association
National Dental Examining Board of Canada
Royal College of Dentists of Canada

Design et développement industriels
 Association canadienne de développement industriel
 Association des designers industriels du Canada

Development
 Canadian Association of University Development Officers

Développement
 Association des dirigeants du service de développement des universités canadiennes

Dietetics
 Canadian Dietetic Association, The

Diététique
 Association canadienne des diététistes, L'

Droit
 Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit
 Association canadienne des professeurs de droit
 Comité des doyens de droit du Canada

Economics
 Canadian Economics Association, The

Économie
 Association canadienne d'économie, L'

Économie agricole
 Conseil de la recherche en économie agricole du Canada
 Société canadienne d'économie rurale, La

Education — Éducation
 Association canadienne d'éducation, L'
 Association canadienne d'éducation de langue française
 Association canadienne des chercheurs en éducation
 Association canadienne des doyens et directeurs d'éducation
 Association canadienne des professeurs d'éducation
 Association des média et de la technologie en éducation au Canada
 Association for Media and Technology in Education in Canada
 Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale
 Canadian Association for Adult Education
 Canadian Association of Deans and Directors of Education
 Canadian Association of Professors of Education
 Canadian Association of Professors of Educational Administration
 Canadian Bureau for International Education
 Canadian College of Teachers
 Canadian Education Association, The
 Canadian Educational Researchers Association
 Canadian Foundation for Economic Education
 Canadian Society for the Study of Education
 Centre pour l'éducation de développement
 Collège canadien des enseignants
 Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces Maritimes
 Comparative and International Education Society of Canada
 Conseil des ministres de l'Éducation, Canada
 Conseil supérieur de l'éducation (Québec)
 Council of Ministers of Education, Canada
 Development Education Centre
 Division of Educational Services, Lutheran Council in Canada
 Fondation canadienne d'éducation économique, La
 Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission
 Secrétariat d'État, Ministère du, Direction de l'aide à l'éducation

Secretary of State, Department of the, Education Support Branch
 Services de l'éducation, Conseil luthérien au Canada
 Société canadienne d'éducation comparée et internationale, La
 Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'éducation
 Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division
 Statistique Canada, Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture
 Superior Council of Education (Québec)

Educational administration
 Canadian Association for the Study of Educational Administration

Éducation des adultes
 Association canadienne des dirigeants de l'éducation des adultes des universités de langue française
 Association canadienne pour l'éducation des adultes, L'
 Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes
 Éducation permanente
 Association canadienne des dirigeants de l'éducation des adultes des universités de langue française
 Association d'éducation permanente des universités de l'Atlantique
 Association pour l'éducation permanente dans les universités du Canada

Éducation physique
 Association canadienne pour la santé, l'éducation physique et la récréation, L'
 Conseil canadien des administrateurs universitaires en éducation physique
 Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne
 Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne féminine

Engineering
 Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada
 Association of the Scientific, Engineering and Technological Community of Canada, The
 Canadian Council of Professional Engineers
 Canadian Medical and Biological Engineering Society
 Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering
 Canadian Society of Agricultural Engineering
 Centre for Applied Research and Engineering Design, Inc.
 Engineering Institute of Canada, The
 National Committee of Deans of Engineering and Applied Science

English
 Association of Canadian University Teachers of English
 Canadian Council of Teachers of English

Enseignement supérieur
 Direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur, Québec
 Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'enseignement supérieur, La

Entomologie
 Société entomologique du Canada, La

Entomology
 Entomological Society of Canada

Environment
 Association of Canadian Faculties of Environmental Studies
 Canadian Environmental Law Association
 Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation
 Council of Centres at Universities for Research on the

Environment
National Design Council

Environnement
Association canadienne des facultés d'études sur
l'environnement
Association canadienne du droit de l'environnement
Conseil des centres universitaires pour la recherche sur
l'environnement
Conseil national de l'esthétique industrielle
Fondation canadienne de recherche du droit de l'environnement

Ergothérapie
Association canadienne des ergothérapeutes

Étudiants, services
Association des services aux étudiants des collèges et universités
du Canada
Union nationale des étudiants

Facultés
Union des associations des professeurs des universités de
l'Ontario

Faculty
Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations

Famille
Institut Vanier de la famille, L'

Family
Vanier Institute of the Family, The

Faune
Fédération canadienne de la faune, La

Femmes diplômées
Association canadienne des femmes responsables de services aux
étudiants
Fédération canadienne des femmes diplômées des universités

Film
Canadian Centre for Films on Art
Canadian Film Institute
Centre canadien du film sur l'art
Institut canadien du film

Financial aid
Canadian Association of Student Awards Administrators
Canadian International Development Agency

Foresterie
Association des écoles forestières universitaires du Canada
Association forestière canadienne
Institut forestier du Canada

Forestry
Association of University Forestry Schools of Canada
Canadian Forestry Association
Canadian Institute of Forestry

Français
Association des professeurs de français des universités
canadiennes

French
Association of Canadian University Teachers of French

Genetics
Genetics Society of Canada, The

Génétique
Société de génétique du Canada, La

Génie
Association des ingénieurs-conseils du Canada
Association des scientifiques, ingénieurs et technologues du
Canada, L'
Comité national des doyens de génie et sciences appliquées
Conseil canadien des ingénieurs
Institut canadien des ingénieurs, L'
Société canadienne de génie rural
Société canadienne du génie chimique, La

Génie chimique
Société canadienne du génie chimique, La

Génie minier
Association minière du Canada, L'
Institut canadien des mines et de la métallurgie, L'

Géographie
Association canadienne des géographes, L'
Comité canadien de géographie
Société royale canadienne de géographie, La

Geography
Canadian Association of Geographers, The
Canadian Committee for Geography
Royal Canadian Geographical Society, The

Geology
Canadian Association of Petroleum Geologists

German
Canadian Association of University Teachers of German

Gestion
Institut canadien de gestion

Graduate studies
Canadian Association of Graduate Schools

Grants
Canada Council, The
Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission
Medical Research Council
Universities Grants Commission (Manitoba), The

Graphic arts
Graphic Arts Industries Association

Graphiques
Association des industries graphiques

Health
Canadian College of Health Service Executives

Higher education
Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education
Directorate of Higher Education, Quebec

Hispanistes
Association canadienne d'hispanistes

Hispanists
Canadian Association of Hispanists

Histoire
Société historique du Canada

History
Canadian Historical Association

Home economics
Canadian Home Economics Association

Horticulture
Canadian Society for Horticultural Science
Société canadienne de science horticole, La

Humanités
Association canadienne des humanités, L'
Conseil canadien de recherches sur les humanités, Le

Humanities
Humanities Association of Canada, The
Humanities Research Council of Canada

Hygiène publique
Association canadienne d'hygiène publique, L

Immunologie
Société canadienne d'immunologie, La

Immunology
Canadian Society for Immunology

Indian education
Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute
Society for Indian and Northern Education

Indologie
Institut indo-canadien Shastri, L'

Indology
Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute

Industrial arts, design and development
Canadian Association of Industrial Designers
Canadian Industrial Arts Association
Industrial Developers Association of Canada

Information
Association des bureaux d'information des universités du Canada
Association of Canadian University Information Bureaus

International (affairs, co-operation, development, education, universities)
Canadian Bureau for International Education
Canadian Council for International Co-operation
Canadian Institute of International Affairs
Canadian International Development Agency
Canadian University Service Overseas
International Association of Universities
International Federation of Catholic Universities

International(e) (affaires, coopération, développement, éducation, universités)
Agence canadienne de développement international
Association internationale des universités
Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale
Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale
Fédération internationale des universités catholiques
Institut canadien des affaires internationales
Service universitaire canadien outre-mer

Latin American studies
Canadian Association of Latin American Studies

Latino-américaines, études
Association canadienne des études latino-américaines

Law
Canadian Association of Law Libraries
Canadian Association of Law Teachers
Committee of Canadian Law Deans

Lettres et sciences
Association canadienne des doyens des facultés des lettres et des sciences

Library
Canadian Academic Research Libraries
Canadian Association of College and University Libraries
Canadian Association of Library Schools
Canadian Council of Library Schools
Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information
Canadian Library Association
National Library of Canada, The

Linguistics
Canadian Linguistic Association

Linguistique
Association canadienne de linguistique

Literature
Canadian Comparative Literature Association

Littérature
Association canadienne de littérature comparée

Management
Canadian Institute of Management

Mathematics
Canadian Mathematical Congress

Mathématiques
Société mathématique du Canada

Médecine
Association canadienne des professeurs de médecine sociale et préventive
Association des facultés de médecine du Canada
Association des médecins de langue française du Canada
Association médicale canadienne, L'
Collège royal des médecins et chirurgiens du Canada, Le
Conseil de recherches médicales

Médecine vétérinaire
Association canadienne des vétérinaires
Association des facultés de médecine vétérinaire du Canada, L'

Medicine
 Association of Canadian Medical Colleges
 Canadian Association of Teachers of Social and Preventive
 Medicine
 Canadian Medical Association, The
 Medical Research Council
 Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, The
 Société des obstétriciens et gynécologues du Canada, La
 Society of Obstetricians and gynaecologists of Canada

Météorologie
 Société météorologique du Canada

Meteorology
 Canadian Meteorological Society

Microbiologie
 Association canadienne des médecins microbiologistes
 Société canadienne des microbiologistes

Microbiology
 Canadian Association of Medical Microbiologists
 Canadian Society of Microbiologists

Mining
 Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, The
 Mining Association of Canada, The

Musées
 Association des musées canadiens

Museums
 Canadian Museums Association

Music
 Canadian Association of University Schools of Music
 Canadian Music Council

Musique
 Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de musique
 Conseil canadien de la musique

Néerlandaises, études
 Association canadienne pour l'avancement des études
 néerlandaises, L'

Netherlandic studies
 Canadian Association for the Advancement of Netherlandic
 Studies

Nucléaire
 Association nucléaire canadienne

Nuclear
 Canadian Nuclear Association

Nursing
 Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de nursing
 Association des infirmières canadiennes
 Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing
 Canadian Nurses' Association

Nutrition
 Canadian Institute of Food Science and Technology
 Institut canadien de science et de technologie alimentaire

Nutrition Society of Canada, The
 Société canadienne de nutrition, La

Occupational therapy
 Canadian Association of Occupational Therapy

Octrois
 Commission des octrois aux universités (Manitoba), La

Optométrie
 Association canadienne des optométristes, L'
 Association des écoles d'optométrie du Canada

Optometry
 Association of Schools of Optometry of Canada
 Canadian Association of Optometrists, The

Orientation
 Association canadienne de counseling universitaire et collégial
 Société canadienne d'orientation et de consultation

Orthopaedics
 Canadian Orthopaedic Association, The

Orthopédie
 Association canadienne d'orthopédie,

Pathologie
 Association canadienne des pathologistes

Pathology
 Canadian Association of Pathologists

Pediatrics
 Canadian Pediatric Society

Pédiatrie
 Société canadienne de pédiatrie

Pétrole
 Association canadienne du pétrole

Petroleum
 Canadian Petroleum Association
 Canadian Association of Petroleum Geologists

Pharmacie
 Association des doyens de pharmacie du Canada, L'
 Association des facultés de pharmacie du Canada
 Association pharmaceutique canadienne, L'
 Fondation canadienne pour l'avancement de la pharmacie

Pharmacologie
 Société de pharmacologie du Canada, La

Pharmacology
 Pharmacological Society of Canada, The

Pharmacy
 Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada, The
 Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada
 Canadian Foundation for the Advancement of Pharmacy
 Canadian Pharmaceutical Association

Philosophie
Association canadienne de philosophie, L'

Philosophy
Canadian Philosophical Association, The

Physical education
Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation
Canadian Council of University Physical Education Administrators
Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union
Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union

Physics
Canadian Association of Physicists

Physiologie
Société canadienne de physiologie, La

Physiologie végétale
Société canadienne de physiologie végétale

Physiology
Canadian Physiological Society, The

Physiothérapie
Association canadienne de physiothérapie, L'

Physiotherapy
Canadian Physiotherapy Association

Physique
Association canadienne des physiciens

Phytopathologie
Société canadienne de phytopathologie, La

Phytopathology
Canadian Phytopathological Society

Placement
Association de placement universitaire et collégial
University and College Placement Association

Plant physiology
Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists

Political science
Canadian Political Science Association

Politiques, recherches
Institut de recherches politiques

Press
Association of Canadian University Presses
Canadian University Press

Presse
Association des presses universitaires canadiennes
Presse universitaire canadienne

Professeurs
Association canadienne des professeurs d'université
Collège canadien des enseignants, Le
Fédération canadienne des enseignants

Psychiatrie
Association des psychiatres du Canada

Psychiatry
Canadian Psychiatric Association

Psychologie
Société canadienne de psychologie

Psychology
Canadian Psychological Association

Public administration

Institute of Public Administration of Canada, The

Public affairs
Canadian Institute on Public Affairs

Public health
Canadian Public Health Association

Public policy research
Institute for Research on Public Policy

Publishing
University and College Publishers' Group

Recherches
Conseil de recherches médicales
Conseil de recherches pour la défense
Conseil des arts du Canada, Le
Conseil national de recherches du Canada, Le

Recteurs
Conférence des recteurs et des principaux des universités du Québec, La

Rectors
Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities

Registres
Association des registres des universités et collèges du Canada
Association des registres d'universités de l'Ontario

Registrars
Association of Registrars of Universities and Colleges of Canada
Ontario University Registrars' Association

Rehabilitation — Réhabilitation
Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de réadaptation, L'
Canadian Association of University Schools of Rehabilitation, The

Research
Canada Council, The
Defence Research Board
Medical Research Council
National Research Council of Canada

Research administrators
Canadian Association of University Research Administrators

Rhodes
Association canadienne des boursiers Rhodes

Canadian Association of Rhodes Scholars
Fondation des bourses Rhodes, La
Rhodes Scholarship Trust, The

Santé
Collège canadien des directeurs de service de santé

Science politique
Association canadienne de science politique, L'

Sciences
Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences
Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences
Conseil national de recherches du Canada, Le
Fondation sciences jeunesse
National Research Council of Canada
Youth Science Foundation

Sciences géodésiques
Association canadienne des sciences géodésiques

Sciences sociales
Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales, Le

Semiotics
Canadian Semiotics Research Association, The

Sémiotique
Association canadienne de recherche sémiotique, L'

Service aux étudiants
Association des services aux étudiants des collèges et universités
du Canada

Service social
Association canadienne des écoles de service social
Association canadienne des travailleurs sociaux

Slavistes
Association canadienne des slavistes

Slavists
Canadian Association of Slavists

Social sciences
Social Science Research Council of Canada

Social work
Canadian Association of Schools of Social Work
Canadian Association of Social Workers

Sociologie
Association internationale de sociologie
Société canadienne de sociologie et d'anthropologie

Sociology
Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association
International Sociological Association

Soil science
Canadian Society of Soil Science

Sols
Société canadienne de la science du sol

Statistics
Statistical Science Association of Canada
Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division

Statistique
Association canadienne de science statistique
Statistique Canada, Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la
culture

Student services
Canadian Association of College and University Student
Services
National Union of Students

Subventions
Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces
Maritimes
Commission des octrois aux universités (Manitoba), La
Conseil de recherches médicales
Conseil des arts du Canada, Le

Supérieures, études
Association canadienne des facultés et écoles des études
supérieures

Surveying
Canadian Association of Aerial Surveyors
Canadian Institute of Surveying

Teachers
Canadian Association of University Teachers
Canadian College of Teachers, The
Canadian Teachers' Federation

Théologie
Société canadienne de théologie
Société théologique du Canada

Theology
Canadian Theological Society

Travel exchange
Tourbec Inc.

Unesco
Canadian Commission for Unesco
Commission canadienne pour l'Unesco

Universités
Association des universités de l'Atlantique, L'
Association des universités et collèges du Canada
Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de
langue française
Association internationale des universités
Association of Commonwealth Universities, The
Commission des octrois aux universités (Manitoba), La
Commission des universités de Saskatchewan, La
Conseil des universités de l'Ontario
Conseil des universités (Québec)
Conseil ontarien des affaires universitaires
Entr'aide universitaire mondiale du Canada
Fédération internationale des universités catholiques
Service universitaire canadien outre-mer

Universities
Association of Atlantic Universities
Association of Commonwealth Universities, The

Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada
Association of Wholly or Partially French-language Universities
Canadian University Service Overseas
Council of Ontario Universities
Council of Universities (Quebec)
International Association of Universities
International Federation of Catholic Universities
Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission
Ontario Council on University Affairs
Saskatchewan Universities Commission, The
Universities Council of British Columbia
Universities Grants Commission (Manitoba), The
World University Service of Canada

University women
Canadian Association of Women Deans and Advisors
Canadian Federation of University Women

Urbaines, recherches
Conseil canadien de recherches urbaines et régionales

Urban research
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research

Veterinary medicine
Association of Faculties of Veterinary Medicine in Canada, The
Canadian Veterinary Medical Association

Voyage — échanges
Tourbec

Wildlife
Canadian Wildlife Federation

Zoologie
Société des zoologistes canadiens

Zoology
Canadian Society of Zoologists

Zootecnie
Société canadienne de zootecnie

3. ENGLISH LISTING OF ASSOCIATIONS

Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French text follows

Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada (Conseil de la recherche en économie agricole du Canada), suite 203, 100 Bronson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1R 6G8 (613-238-6313). President: Dr. Gordon MacEachern. Secretary: Mrs. Anne Mates.

Agricultural Institute of Canada (Institut agricole du Canada, L'), suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H4 (613-232-9459). President: Dr. N.R. Richards, dept. of land resource science, Ontario Agricultural College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120, ext. 3194). General manager: Mr. W.E. Henderson.

Arctic Institute of North America, The (Institut arctique de l'Amérique du nord, L'), 1020 Pine Ave. W., Montreal, Que. H3A 1A2 (514-842-6411). Chairman: Mr. Robert Currie, University Library Tower, 2920 24th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4 (403-282-4931). Executive director: Mr. Robert Faylor,

Association for Media and Technology in Education in Canada (Association des média et de la technologie en éducation au Canada, L'). President: Dr. Fred Branscombe, co-ordinator media services, North York Board of Education, 11 St. Leonards Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Association of Atlantic Universities (Association des universités de l'Atlantique, L'), suite 500, Duke Tower, Scotia Square, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2L4 (902-423-6735). Chairman: Dr. R.J. Baker, president, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 4P3 (902-892-4121). Executive director: Mr. Jeffrey Holmes.

Association of Canadian Community Colleges (Association des collèges communautaires du Canada), 1750 Finch Ave. E., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5T7 (416-491-5050). President: M. Roger Lafleur, directeur général, Collège Ahuntsic, 9155, rue St-Hubert, Montréal (Qué.). Executive director: Mr. Allan Goldenberg.

*Association of Canadian Faculties of Dentistry, The (Association des facultés dentaires du Canada, L'). President: Dr. K.C. Bentley, dental surgeon-in-chief, The Montreal General Hospital, 1650 Cedar Ave., Montreal, Que. H3G 1A4 (514-937-6011, ext. 257). Secretary-treasurer: Dr. G.W. Myers, 3042 Dentistry-Pharmacy Centre, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2N8 (403-432-5762).

*Association of Canadian Faculties of Environmental Studies (Association des facultés canadiennes d'études de conditionnement du milieu). Chairman: Dr. G.A.P. Carrothers, faculty of environmental studies, York University, Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3 (416-667-2100). Executive secretary: Prof. Sylvia Zingrone, faculty of environmental studies, York University, Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3 (416-667-2100).

*Associate member, AUCC.

Association of Canadian Industrial Designers (Association des designers industriels du Canada), Postal Box 1488, Place Bonaventure, Montreal, Que. H5A 1H5 (514-935-7632). President: M. André Morin, 59 Mansfield Place, Dollard des Ormeaux, Que. (514-626-2033). Secretary: Miss Monique Major.

*Association of Canadian Medical Colleges (Association des facultés de médecine du Canada), 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-237-0070). President: Dr. J.F. Mustard, dean, faculty of health sciences, McMaster Health Sciences Centre, 1200 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4J9 (416-525-9140). Executive director: Dr. D.O.W. Waugh.

*Association of Canadian University Information Bureaus (Association des bureaux d'information des universités du Canada). President: Mr. Maurice Cownden, director of university relations, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2 (604-477-6911). Secretary: to be appointed.

Association of Canadian University Presses (Association des presses universitaires canadiennes). President: Mr. Marsh Jeanneret, director, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A6 (416-928-2232). Secretary: Mr. Ian Montagnes, general editor, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A6 (416-928-2231).

Association of Canadian University Teachers of English (Association des professeurs d'anglais des universités canadiennes). President: Dr. Paul Fleck, Ontario College of Art, 100 McCaul St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1W1 (416-366-1883). Secretary-treasurer Dr. Bruce Lundgren, dept. of English, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7 (519-679-3704).

Association of Canadian University Teachers of French (Association des professeurs de français des Universités canadiennes). President: Prof. Paul D'Hollander, dept. of French, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8 (514-879-4496). Secretary: Prof. Jean Schneider, dept. of French, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8 (514-879-7293).

Association of Commonwealth Universities, The, 36 Gordon Square, London, England, WCIH OPF (01-387-8572). Chairman: Prof. Ungku Aziz, vice-chancellor, University of Malaya, Pantai Valley, Kuala Lumpur 22-11, Malaysia 54361. Secretary-general: Sir Hugh Springer.

Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada (Association des ingénieurs-conseils du Canada, L'), suite 616, 130 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G4 (613-236-0569). President: Mr. P.M. Gillham. Managing director: Mr. H.R. Pinault.

*Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada, The (Association des doyens de pharmacie du Canada, L'), 175 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1P8. President: Dr. Julien Braun, doyen, faculté de pharmacie, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3T 1J4 (514-343-6111). Secretary-treasurer: Dr. A.W. Matthews.

Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada (Association des facultés de pharmacie du Canada). Chairman: Dr. J.W. Steele, faculty of pharmacy, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2 (204-474-9359). Secretary-treasurer: Dr. K.W.

Hindmarsh, college of pharmacy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 (306-343-4780).

*Association of Faculties of Veterinary Medicine in Canada, The (Association des facultés de médecine vétérinaire du Canada, L'). President: Dr. H.G. Downie, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120; ext. 2668). Secretary-treasurer: Dr. D.A. Barnum, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120; ext. 2576).

*Association of Registrars of Universities and Colleges of Canada (Association des registraires des universités et collèges du Canada). President: Mr. A.S. McNeil, director of admissions, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3 (416-667-2100). Secretary: Mr. H.H. Dueck, registrar, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5 (519-884-1970).

*Association of Schools of Optometry of Canada (Association des écoles d'optométrie du Canada). President: Prof. C.W. Bobier, school of optometry, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1 (519-885-1211; ext. 3175). Secretary: Prof. J.G. Sivak, school of optometry, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1 (519-885-1211; ext. 3741).

Association of the Scientific, Engineering and Technological Community of Canada, The (Association des scientifiques, ingénieurs et technologistes du Canada, L'), suite 202, Burnside Bldg., 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-232-0240). President: Prof. Jean-Guy Paquet, vice-recteur (enseignement et recherche, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4. Executive director: Mr. John Harcourt.

Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (Association des universités et collèges du Canada), 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N1 (613-237-3330). President: Dr. Michael Oliver, president, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 (613-231-4301). Executive director: Dr. Claude Thibault.

*Association of University Forestry Schools of Canada (Association des écoles forestières universitaires du Canada). President: Dr. J.A.F. Gardner, dean, faculty of forestry, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-2467). Secretary-treasurer: Prof. K.W. Hearnden, school of forestry, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 5E1 (618-345-2121).

Association of Wholly or Partially French-Language Universities (Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française), Université de Montréal, boîte postale 6128, Montréal (Que.). H3T 1J4 (314-343-6630). President: M. Robert Mallet, recteur et chancelier des universités de Paris, Paris, 45, rue des écoles, 75-Paris 6^e (France). Secretary: Mr. Jean-Marc Léger.

Atlantic Provinces Association for Continuing University Education (Association d'éducation permanente des universités de l'Atlantique). Chairman: Mr. John Morris, director of extension and summer sessions, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5A3 (506-453-4646). Secretary: Mr. W.J. Grant, department of extension, University of Prince Edward Island, 5 Central St., Summerside, P.E.I. (902-436-2053).

Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences, suite 102, 5435 Spring Garden Rd., Halifax, N.S. B3J 1G1 (902-

429-2764). Chairman: Dr. K.T. Leffek, dean of graduate studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5 (902-424-2495). Co-ordinator: Mr. John Caryi.

Bibliographical Society of Canada (Société bibliographique du Canada), 32 Lowther Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 1C6. President: Prof. D.G. Lochhead, director of Canadian studies, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. E0A 3C0. Secretary-treasurer: Mrs. R.C. Jacobsen.

Biological Council of Canada (Conseil canadien de biologie), box BCC, 6 MacDonnell St., Kingston, Ont. K7L 4B6 (613-547-5761). President: Dr. D.B. Walden, dept. of plant science, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7 (519-679-6757). Secretary: Dr. R.G.S. Bidwell, dept. of biology, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-5761).

†Canada council, The (Conseil des arts du Canada, Lc), P.O. Box 1047, 151 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5V8 (613-237-3400). Chairman: Mrs. Gertrude Laing. Director: M. Charles Lussier.

Canada Studies Foundation, The (Fondation des études du Canada, La), suite S-716, 252 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V5 (416-922-4149). President: Mr. A.B. Hodgetts. Director: Mr. Paul Gallagher.

Canadian Academic Research Libraries, 151 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E3 (613-232-9625). Chairman: Mr. Royce Butler. Executive director: Mr. Paul Kitchen.

Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute (Institut aéronautique et spatial du Canada, L'), suite 406, Commonwealth Bldg., 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5L6 (613-234-0191). President: Mr. W.M. McLeish. Executive secretary: Mr. P.A. Cobbett.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association (Association canadienne des produits chimiques agricoles, L'), suite 710, 116 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G3 (613-232-6802). President: Mr. J.A. Craig, Shell Canada Limited, box 400, terminal A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1E1 (416-597-7898). Secretary: Mr. Jacques Chevalier.

Canadian Agricultural Economics Society (Société canadienne d'économie rurale, La), c/o suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H4 (613-232-9459). President: Dr. A.G. Ball, dean's office, Ontario Agricultural College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1. Secretary: Mr. N.L. Longmuir, economics branch, Agriculture Canada, Sir John Carling Bldg., 930 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0C5 (613-994-5571).

Canadian Anaesthetists' Society (Société canadienne des anesthésistes, La), 178 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2M7 (416-923-1449). President: Dr. J.H. Laurence. Executive secretary: Miss E.R. Campbell.

Canadian Association for Adult Education (Association canadienne pour l'éducation des adultes), 29 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 1B2 (416-924-6607). President: Dr. Alan Thomas. Executive director: Mr. Ian Morrison.

Canadian Association for Commonwealth Language and Literary Studies (Association canadienne pour l'étude de langues et de la littérature du Commonwealth). President: Prof. Robert

Robertson, dept. of English, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 (306-343-3975). Secretary: Mrs. A. Steel, library, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4.

Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (Association canadienne pour la santé, l'éducation physique et la récréation, L'), 333 River Rd., Vanier City, Ont. K1L 8B9 (613-746-5909). President: Dr. S.A. Davidson, School of physical education and recreation, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5 (613-231-5915). Executive director: Mr. William Hallett.

Canadian Association for the Advancement of Netherlandic Studies (Association canadienne pour l'avancement des études néerlandaises, L'). President: Dr. G.J.S. Wilde, dept. of psychology, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-5848). Secretary-treasurer: Mr. J.F. Houwing, research officer, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N1 (613-237-3330).

Canadian Association for the Study of Educational Administration (Association canadienne pour l'étude de l'administration scolaire). President: Dr. I.E. Housego, faculty of education, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-5356). Secretary: Dr. J.G.T. Kelsey, faculty of education, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-4501).

*Canadian Association for University Continuing Education (Association pour l'éducation permanente dans les universités du Canada). President: Mr. E.M. Gruetzner, director, school of continuing studies, University of Toronto, 119 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A9 (416-928-2417). Secretary: Prof. Rhéal Bérubé, directeur, extension de l'enseignement, Université de Moncton, Moncton (N.-B.) E1A 3E9 (506-858-4121).

Canadian Association of Administrative Science (Association canadienne des sciences administratives). President: Dr. M.W. McCarrey, faculty of psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5 (613-231-3311). Secretary-treasurer: Prof. Robert McGoldrich, faculté des sciences de l'administration, Université Laval, Québec (Que.) G1K 7P4 (418-656-2131).

Canadian Association of Aerial Surveyors (Association canadienne des arpenteurs aériens), suite 33, 3rd floor, 46 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5K6 (613-232-8770). President: Mr. D.W. McLarty. Secretary: Mr. John Doherty.

Canadian Association of African Studies (Association canadienne des études africaines, L'). President: Prof. Bernard Charles, département de science politique, Université de Montréal, Montreal (Qué.) H3C 3J7 (514-343-6390). Secretary-treasurer: Dr. D.R.F. Taylor, dept. of geography, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 (613-231-7100).

Canadian Association of Anatomists (Association canadienne des anatomistes). President: Dr. J.S. Thompson, chairman, dept. of anatomy, medical sciences bldg., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A8 (416-928-2692). Secretary: Dr. Ewart Bertran, dept. of anatomy, medical sciences bldg., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A8 (416-928-2691).

*Canadian Association of College and University Libraries (Association canadienne des bibliothèques de collège et

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d'université), c/o CLA, 151 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E3 (613-232-9625). President: Mr. Hugh Smith. Executive director: Mr. Paul Kitchen.

*Canadian Association of College and University Student Services (Association des services aux étudiants des collèges et universités du Canada). President: Mrs. Elizabeth Chard, registrar, Saint Mary's University, Robie St., Halifax, N.S. B3H 3C3 (902-422-7331). Secretary-treasurer: M. Pierre Savard, secrétaire administratif, Université Laval, Cité universitaire, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-656-2131).

*Canadian Association of Deans and Directors of Education (Association canadienne des doyens et directeurs d'éducation). Chairman: Dr. George Ivany, dean, of education, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 5S7. Secretary-treasurer: Dr. D.R. Birch, associate vice-president (academic), Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6 (604-291-4417).

*Canadian Association of Deans of Arts and Science (Association canadienne des doyens des facultés des lettres et des sciences, L'). President: Dr. W.A.S. Smith, office of the dean of arts, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6 (604-291-4414). Secretary-treasurer: Dean Kenneth Ozmon, dean of arts, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 4P3 (902-892-4121; ext. 140).

Canadian Association of Geographers, The (Association canadienne des géographes, L'). President: Dr. J.G. Nelson, faculty of environmental studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3K7 (519-885-1211; ext. 2884). Secretary-treasurer: Dr. Brian Slack, Burnside Hall, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-5496).

*Canadian Association of Graduate Schools (Association canadienne des facultés et écoles des études supérieures). President: Dr. R.J. Kavanagh, dean, faculty of graduate studies, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5A3. Secretary-treasurer: Dr. D.L. Williams, dean, faculty of graduate studies, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5.

Canadian Association of Hispanists (Association canadienne d'hispanistes). President: Prof. Kurt Levy, dept. of Hispanic studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-5594). Secretary: Prof. H.W. Hilborn, dept. of Spanish and Italian, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-546-6792).

Canadian Association of Latin American Studies (Association canadienne des études latino-américaines), room 210, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-237-3330; ext. 262). President: Dr. J.M.C. Ogelsby, dept. of history, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7 (519-679-6384). Secretary-treasurer: Dr. Antonio Urrello, dept. of Spanish, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 (613-231-2690).

Canadian Association of Law Libraries (Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit). President: Ms. Pamela Hardistry, assistant parliamentary librarian, Library of Parliament, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0A9 (613-992-6478). Secretary: Ms. Dorothy Service, faculty of law library, University of Toronto, 78 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-3719).

Canadian Association of Law Teachers (Association canadienne des professeurs de droit), President: Prof. Dennis Hefferon, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3 (416-667-3107). Secretary: Prof. Patrick Kenniff, faculté de droit, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-656-3859).

Canadian Association of Library Schools (Association canadienne des écoles de bibliothécaires). President: Prof. Mary Hall, graduate school of library science, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-5934). Secretary: Prof. Elizabeth Dolan, school of library science, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-5934).

Canadian Association of Medical Microbiologists (Association canadienne des médecins microbiologistes). President: Dr. I.B.R. Duncan, microbiology dept., Sunnybrook Hospital, 2075 Bayview Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4N 3M5 (416-486-3351). Secretary-treasurer: Dr. H. Richardson, McMaster University Medical Centre, 1200 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont.

Canadian Association of Medical Record Librarians (Association des archivistes médicales du Canada), 187 King St. E, Oshawa, Ont. L1H 1C3 (416-728-9743). President: Mrs. E.A. Brown, Halifax Infirmary, Queen St., Halifax, N.S. Executive director: Mrs. Janet Milner.

Canadian Association of Occupational Therapy (Association canadienne des ergothérapeutes), suite M19, 4 New St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 1P6 (416-922-3701). President: Mrs. Stella Tate, consultant in occupational therapy, allied health branch, personal care standards division, Ministry of health, 6th floor, 15 Overlea Blvd., Toronto, Ont. (416-965-8071). Executive director: Miss Wendy Campbell.

Canadian Association of Optometrists, The (Association canadienne des optométristes, L'), suite 2001, 210 Gladstone Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0Y6 (613-238-2006). President: Dr. Garson Lecker, 333 Charlotte St., Sydney, N.S. (902-564-6102). Executive director: Mr. Donald Schaefer.

Canadian Association of Pathologists (Association canadienne des pathologistes). President: Dr. D.W. Penner, dept. of pathology, Health Science Centre, Winnipeg, Man. R3E 0Z3 (204-772-7487). Secretary: Prof. Eleanor Villeneuve, dept. of laboratory medicine, Ottawa General Hospital, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 5C8 (613-231-4794).

Canadian Association of Physicists (Association canadienne des physiciens), suite 903, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-237-3392). President: Dr. A.E. Douglas, division of physics, National Research Council of Canada, 100 Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0S1 (613-996-1688). Executive secretary: Miss Mona Jento.

Canadian Association of Professors of Education (Association canadienne des professeurs d'éducation, L'). President: Prof. Louise Dumais, faculté des sciences de l'éducation, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-651-1427). Secretary: Prof. B. Lachance, faculté des sciences de l'éducation, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-656-3414).

Canadian Association of Rhodes Scholars (Association canadienne des boursiers Rhodes, L'), 12 South Dr., Toronto,

*Associate member, AUCC.

Ont. M4W 1R1. President: Mr. E.M. Howarth, director, Association of Canadian Clubs, P.O. Box 654, Station B, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5P7 (613-232-7436). Secretary: Mr. Roland Mitchener, P.O. Box 10, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1A2.

*Canadian Association of Schools of Social Work (Association canadienne des écoles de service social), 9th floor, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-237-3330; ext. 280). President: Dr. William Bourke, faculty of social work, University of Toronto, 246 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V4 (416-928-3263). Executive director: Miss Marguerite Mathieu.

Canadian Association of Slavists (Association canadienne des slavistes). President: Prof. A.C. Wright, dept. of Russian language and literature, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-2886). Secretary-treasurer: Prof. P.J. Potichnyj, dept. of political science, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4M4 (416-525-9140; ext. 4741).

Canadian Association of Social Workers (Association canadienne des travailleurs sociaux), suite 400, 55 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 1E5 (613-728-3563). President: Mr. Zenon Bryniawsky, 4655 Bonavista Rd., Montreal, Que. (514-527-2331). Executive director: Mr. Anthony Gray.

Canadian Association of Student Awards Administrators. President: Mr. David Ramsay, financial aid officer, Concordia University, Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8 (514-879-5995). Secretary: Mr. E.J. McLeod, director of student financial aid, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7 (519-679-3996).

Canadian Association of Teachers of Social and Preventive Medicine (Association canadienne des professeurs de médecine sociale et préventive). President: Dr. R.J.C. Pearson, dept. of epidemiology and community medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5 (613-728-3713). Secretary: Dr. R.A. Spasoff, dept. of community health and epidemiology, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 2N6 (613-547-6928).

*Canadian Association of University Business Officers (Association canadienne du personnel administratif universitaire), suite 1103, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N1 (613-237-3330; ext. 474). President: Mr. D.S. Claringbold, secretary of the governing council, University of Toronto, room 106, Simcoe Hall, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-2117). Executive director: Mr. Kenneth Clements.

*Canadian Association of University Development Officers (Association des dirigeants du service de développement des universités canadiennes). President: Mr. Frank Lovell, director of development, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 (306-343-2100). Secretary-treasurer: Mr. Orval McKeough, director of development, York University, Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3 (416-667-2100).

*Canadian Association of University Research Administrators (Association canadienne des administrateurs de recherche universitaire). Chairman: Prof. Maurice L'Abbé, vice-recteur, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3C 3J7 (514-343-7270). Secretary: Mr. B.J. Gick, research grants office, faculty of graduate studies and research, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Station "A", Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-5274).

Canadian Association of University Schools of Music (Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de musique). President: Prof. Brian Ellard, directeur, département de musique, Université de Moncton, Moncton (N.-B.) E1A 3E9 (506-858-4000). Secretary: Prof. James Stark, chairman, dept. of music, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. E0A 3C0 (506-563-2040).

*Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing (Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de nursing), 1200 — 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N1 (613-232-1271). President: Prof. Ruth McLure, director, school of nursing, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1 (403-432-6236). Executive secretary: Mrs. Eileen Mountain.

*Canadian Association of University Schools of Rehabilitation (Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de réadaptation). Chairman: Dr. John Frid, dean of health sciences, Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology, 135 Fennel Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont. L8N 3T2. Secretary-treasurer: Prof. Joyce Manton, The University of Saskatchewan, 1121 College Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 (306-343-2100).

Canadian Association of University Teachers (Association canadienne des professeurs d'université), 66 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0C1 (613-237-6885). President: Prof. David Braybrooke, dept. of philosophy, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5 (902-424-3288). Executive secretary: Mr. Donald Savage.

Canadian Association of University Teachers of German (Association des professeurs d'allemand des universités canadiennes, L'). President: Prof. A.W. Riley, dept. of German, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-2638). Secretary: Prof. W.C. Reeve, dept. of German, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-5728).

Canadian Association of Women Deans and Advisors (Association canadienne des femmes responsables des services aux étudiants). President: Mrs. Joyce Searcy, assistant dean of women, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-2211).

Canadian Biochemical Society (Société canadienne de biochimie, La). President: Dr. Rose Sheinin, dept. of medical biophysics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M4X 1K9 (416-924-0671). Secretary: Dr. W.A. Bridger, dept. of biochemistry, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2H7 (403-432-4152).

Canadian Botanical Association, The (Association botanique du Canada, L'). President: Miss M.E. Elliott, Biosystematics Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0C6 (613-994-9608). Secretary: Miss Carolyn Bird, Atlantic Regional Laboratory (NRCC), 1411 Oxford St., Halifax, N.S. B3H 3Z1 (902-429-6450).

Canadian Bureau for International Education (Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale), suite 408, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-237-4820). President: Dr. A.N. Bourns, president and vice-chancellor, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4L8 (416-525-9140). Executive director: Mr. Allan Rix.

Canadian Centre for Films on Art (Centre canadien du film sur l'art), c/o National Film Board, 150 Kent St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0M9 (613-992-1868). Director: Mrs. Dorothy Macpherson.

Canadian Chiropractic Association (Association chiropratique canadienne, L'), 1900 Bayview Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4G 3E6 (416-487-5459). President: Mr. J.M. Bonvouloir, 545 Godin St., Laprairie, Que. J5R 3A8 (514-659-5511). Executive director: Mr. D.C. Sutherland.

Canadian College of Health Service Executives (Collège canadien des directeurs de services de santé), 25 Imperial St., Toronto, Ont. M5P 1B9 (416-487-3475). President: Mr. Robert McDermid, chief, N.W.T. Health Care Plan, Yellowknife, N.W.T. (403-264-3535). Executive director: Dr. J.M. Phin.

Canadian College of Teachers, The (Collège canadien des enseignants, Le). President: Miss Ruth Evans, 111 Broadway Ave., Pointe Claire, Que. H9R 3Z3 (514-695-6570). Secretary-treasurer: Mr. Ronald Johnston, 10th floor, 1035 rue de la Chevrotière, Quebec, Que. G1A 1H9 (418-643-2464).

Canadian Commission for Unesco (Commission canadienne pour l'Unesco), 222 Queen St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5V9 (613-237-3400). President: Dr. L.H. Cragg, 3252 Robert St., Burlington, Ont. L7N 1E7 (416-681-1325). Secretary-general: Mr. David Bartlett.

Canadian Committee for Geography (Comité canadien de géographie). Chairman: Dr. J.D. Chapman, dept. of geography, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-2663). Executive secretary: Dr. J.K. Fraser, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H3 (819-997-1171).

Canadian Committee of University Biology Chairmen (Comité universitaire des directeurs de biologie du Canada). President: Prof. Robert Scagel, chairman, dept. of botany, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-3554). Secretary: Prof. Janet Stein, dept. of botany, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-3353).

Canadian Comparative Literature Association (Association canadienne de littérature comparée). President: Prof. Antoine Sirois, vice-doyen, faculté des arts, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke (Qué.) J1K 2R1 (819-565-4612).

Canadian Conference of the Arts (Conférence canadienne des arts), suite 47, 3 Church St., Toronto, Ont. M5E 1M2 (416-364-6351). President: Mr. Richard Courtney. National director: Mr. John Hobday.

Canadian Council for International Cooperation (Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale), 75 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5A5 (613-235-4331). Acting president: Mr. Lawrence Cumming. Executive director: Mr. Richard Harmston.

*Canadian Council of Library Schools (Conseil canadien des écoles de bibliothécaires). Chairman: Dr. Norman Horrocks, director, school of library science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5 (902-424-3656). Secretary: Prof. B. Raymond, school of library science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5 (902-424-3656).

Canadian Council of Professional Engineers (Conseil canadien des ingénieurs), room 401, 116 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G3 (613-232-2474). President: Mr. E.C. Garland. General manager: Mr. L.M. Nadeau.

Canadian Council of Teachers of English. President: Miss Vivian Wright, 903-20 Prince Edward St., Saint John, N.B. E2L 3S2 (506-652-1785). Secretary: Mrs. Sally Shrofel, 102 Maynard Close, Winnipeg, Man. R2P 0C1 (204-339-0671).

*Canadian Council of University Physical Education Administrators (Conseil canadien des administrateurs universitaires en éducation physique). President: Prof. Roch Roy, doyen, faculté d'éducation physique et sport, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke (Qué.) J1K 2R1 (814-565-2207). Secretary: Prof. Neil Scherlock, director of physical education, University of Regina, Regina, Sask. S4S 0A2 (306-584-4373).

Canadian Council on Animal Care (Conseil canadien de protection des animaux), 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-237-3330). Chairman: Dr. D.F. Mettrick, dept. of zoology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-3522). Executive director: Dr. H.C. Rowsell.

Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research (Conseil canadien de recherches urbaines et régionales), suite 1100, 251 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5J6 (613-236-7487). Chairman: Dr. Meyer Brownstone, dept. of political economy, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Executive director and secretary-treasurer: Mr. Vernon Lang.

Canadian Dental Association (Association dentaire canadienne, L'), 234 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2P2 (416-962-3261). President: Dr. H.L. Mussells, 4695 Sherbrooke St. W., Westmount, Que. H3Z 1G2 (514-993-3156). Executive director: Dr. W.G. McIntosh.

Canadian Dietetic Association, The (Association canadienne des diététistes, L'), suite 214, 1393 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1Y4 (416-921-7704). President: Mlle Hazel Bennett, Institut de diététique et de nutrition, Université de Montréal, B.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H2V 2S9 (514-343-6403). Executive director: Miss Eleanor Sortome.

Canadian Economics Association, The (Association canadienne d'économie, L'). President: Prof. J.C. Weldon, dept. of economics, McGill University, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-5233). Secretary-treasurer: Prof. Gilles Paquet, dean, faculty of graduate studies and research, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 (613-231-4404).

Canadian Educational Researchers Association (Association canadienne des chercheurs en éducation). President: Dr. I.N. Wright, director of research, Toronto Board of Education, 155 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1P6 (416-362-4931). Secretary: Dr. E.W. Ratsox, dept. of educational administration, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1 (403-432-3373).

Canadian Education Association, The (Association canadienne d'éducation, L'), 252 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V5 (416-924-7721). President: Dr. George Waldrum, deputy minister of education, Ontario Ministry of Education, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont. M7A 1L2 (416-965-2605). Executive director: Dr. F.K. Stewart.

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Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation (Fondation canadienne de recherche du droit de l'environnement, La), suite 303, 1 Spadina Crescent, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2J5 (416-928-7156). President: Mr. Clifford Lax, Holden, Murdoch, suite 2400, 44 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1E2 (416-361-1444). Secretary: Mr. Clayton Hudson, Shibley, Righton and McCutcheon, Box 32, 401 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. (416-363-9381).

Canadian Federation of Humane Societies, 900 Pinecrest Rd., Ottawa, Ont. K2B 6B3 (613-828-5905). President: Mr. Donal O'Donnell, 1248 Rousseau Ave., Sillery, Que. G1S 4H1 (418-527-2473). Executive secretary: Mr. Norman Nunn.

Canadian Federation of University Women (Fédération canadienne des femmes diplômées des universités), suite 209A, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-237-3330; ext. 486). President: Mrs R.M. Bell. Secretary: Mrs Cynthia Thomson.

Canadian Film Institute (Institut canadien du film), 303 Richmond Rd., Ottawa, Ont. K1Z 6X3 (613-729-6193). Executive director: Mr. Frederick Manter.

Canadian Forestry Association (Association forestière canadienne), suite 303, 185 Somerset St. W., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0J2 (613-232-1815). President: Prof. D.V. Love, assistant dean, faculty of forestry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-3549). Executive director: Mr. A.D. Hall.

Canadian Foundation for Economic Education (Fondation canadienne d'éducation économique, La), suite 301, 155 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5E 3B7 (416-862-0411). President: Dr. Freeman Stewart, executive director, Canadian Education Association, 252 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V5 (416-924-7721). Executive director: Mr. Leslie Cole.

Canadian Foundation for the Advancement of Pharmacy, The (Fondation canadienne pour l'avancement de la pharmacie), 175 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1P8 (416-922-7724). President: Dr. R.J. Murray, faculty of pharmacy, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2 (204-474-9306). Executive secretary-treasurer: Mr. L.J. Haskett.

Canadian Guidance and Counselling Association (Société canadienne d'orientation et de consultation), suite 302, 1000 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M4W 2K2 (416-921-5696). President: Prof. Pierre Turgeon, faculté des sciences de l'éducation, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Ont.) K1N 6N5 (613-231-3250). Secretary-treasurer: Mr. Robert Langlois.

Canadian Historical Association (Société historique du Canada, c/o Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3 (613-996-8498). President: Prof. Jacques Monet, sj, directeur, département d'histoire, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Ont.) K1N 6N5 (613-231-2928). English-language secretary: Mr. Norman Hillmer. French-language secretary: Mr. Jean-Pierre Gagnon.

Canadian Home Economics Association, 409A, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-232-9791). President: Mrs. Margaret Pope, educational services division, Health and Welfare Canada, 200 Isabella St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 1B7 (613-996-5157). Executive director: Mrs. Nola Wade.

Canadian Industrial Arts Association (Association canadienne des arts industriels, L'). President: Mr. Roger Matheson, Box 441, Wolfville, N.S. B0P 1X0 (902-542-2176).

Canadian Institute for Adult Education (Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes), suite 800, 506 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que. H2L 2C7 (514-842-2766). President: M. Lée Vigneault, 515, avenue Viger, Montréal (Qué.). Executive director: Mr. Paul Bélanger.

Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (Institut canadien de l'information scientifique et technique), National Research Council of Canada, Montreal Rd., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0S2 (613-993-1600). Director: Dr. J.E. Brown. Executive assistant: Mr. E.R. Shanks.

Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, The (Institut canadien des comptables agréés, L'), 250 Bloor St. E., Toronto, Ont. M4W 1G5. President: Mr. H.A. Renouf, H.R. Doane and Company, Box 426, Halifax, N.S. Secretary: M. J.E.P. Barry, Samson, Belair, Côté, Lacroix et associés, 4, parc Samuel Holland, Québec (Qué.).

Canadian Institute of Food Science and Technology (Institut canadien de science et technologie alimentaire), room 38, 46 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5K6 (613-232-9418). President: Dr. D.S. Clark, National Research Council of Canada, Rideau Fall Lab, Ottawa, Ont. (613-992-3687). Management services officer: Mr. Owen Grant.

Canadian Institute of Forestry (Institut forestier du Canada), Box 5000, Macdonald College, Que. H0A 1C0 (514-457-9131). President: Mr. Warren Moore, manager of forestry and planning, Great Lakes Paper Co., Thunder Bay, Ont. (807-475-2209). Manager: Mr. A.G. Racey.

Canadian Institute of International Affairs (Institut canadien des affaires internationales, L'), 31 Wellesley St. E., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1G9 (416-923-7369). President: The Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, Lang, Michener, Cranston, Farquarson and Wright, P.O. Box 10, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ont. (416-360-8600). Executive director: Mr. Robert Redford.

Canadian Institute of Management (Institut canadien de gestion), room 303, 51 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto, Ont. M4P 1G7 (416-485-7666). President: Mr. Gordon Davidson, Small Business Assistance Centre, 3 Lakeview Square, Winnipeg, Man. R3C 3J1 (204-944-2012). Executive director: Mr. Paul Tuz.

Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, The (Institut canadien des mines et de la métallurgie, L'), 906 — 1117 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que. H3B 1J3. President: Mr. W.M. Gilchrist, president, Eldorado Nuclear Limited, suite 800, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. Secretary-treasurer: Mr. G.F. Skilling.

Canadian Institute of Surveying (Association canadienne des sciences géodésiques), box 5378, Station F, Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3J1 (613-224-9850). President: Mr. T.D.W. McCulloch, Canadian Centre for Inland Waters, Box 5050, Burlington, Ont. (416-637-4339). Executive manager: Mr. J.B. O'Neill.

Canadian Institute on Public Affairs (Institut canadien des affaires publiques, L'), suite 203, 20 Eglinton Ave., E., Toronto, Ont. M4P

1A9 (416-489-9212). President: Dr. Ian MacDonald, president, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3 (416-667-2223). Executive director: Ms. Hilda Wilson.

*Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne), 11th floor, 333 River rd., Vanier City, Ottawa, Ont. K1L 8B9 (613-746-4015). President: M. Vance Toner, Université de Moncton, Moncton (N.-B.) E1A 3E9 (506-858-4165). Executive director: Mr. Robert Pugh.

Canadian International Development Agency (Agence canadienne de développement international), Jackson Bldg., 122 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0G4 (613-996-7761). President: Mr. Paul Gérin-Lajoie.

Canadian Library Association, 151 Sparks St., 9th floor, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E3 (613-232-9625). President: Prof. Brian Land. Executive director: Mr. Paul Kitchen.

Canadian Linguistic Association (Association canadienne de linguistique). President: Prof. René Charbonneau, faculté des études supérieures, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3J 1J4. Secretary: Prof. Dan Wilson, English dept., Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-3180).

Canadian Mathematical Congress (Société mathématique du Canada), suite 15, 3421 Drummond St., Montreal, Que. H3G 1X7 (514-844-4357). President: Prof. W.O.J. Moser, dept. of mathematics, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Station "A", Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-8285). Executive director: Dr. J.J. McNamee.

Canadian Medical and Biological Engineering Society. President: Dr. J. Milsum, division of health systems, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. N6G 1H2. Secretary: Mr. A.O. Quanbury, Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, 633 Wellington Cres., Winnipeg, Man. R3M 0A8.

Canadian Medical Association, The (Association médicale canadienne, L'), Box 8650, 1867 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa, Ont. K1G 0G8 (613-731-9331). President: Dr. L.C. Grisdale, 8915-117th St., Edmonton, Alta. T6G 1R8 (403-426-1907). Secretary-general: Dr. J.D. Wallace.

Canadian Meteorological Society (Société météorologique du Canada). President: Prof. P.E. Merilees, dept. of meteorology, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Station "A", Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-4462). Corresponding secretary: Dr. H.G. Leighton, dept. of meteorology, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Station "A", Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-4443).

Canadian Museums Association (Association des musées canadiens), Box 1328, 56 Sparks St., Station "B", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5R4 (613-233-5653). President: Mrs. Mary Sparling, director, art gallery, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax N.S. B3M 2J6 (902-443-4450). Executive director: Mr. R.R. Inglis.

Canadian Music Council (Conseil canadien de la musique). President: Mr. John Roberts, 16 Clarendon Ave., Toronto, Ont. Secretary: Mr. John Cozens, 188 Elmood Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 3M6 (416-221-4081).

Canadian Nuclear Association (Association nucléaire canadienne), suite 1120, 65 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5H 2M5 (416-366-1186). President: Mr. C.A. Dajenais, S.N.C. Inc., 1550 Blvd. de Maisonneuve W., Montreal, Que. (514-931-2261). General manager: Mr. James Weller.

Canadian Nurses' Association (Association des infirmières canadiennes), 50 The Driveway, Ottawa, Ont. K2P 1E2 (613-237-2133). President: Mrs. Huguette Labelle. Executive director: Dr. Helen Mussallem.

Canadian Orthopaedic Association, The (Association canadienne d'orthopédie, L') 5470 Queen Mary Rd., Montreal, Que. H3X 1V6 (514-488-6144). President: Dr. W.R. Harris. Executive director: Dr. Richard Cruess.

Canadian Paediatric Society (Société canadienne de pédiatrie). President: Dr. Harold Davies, 190 Tache Ave., Winnipeg, Man. (819-233-6049). Executive secretary: Dr. Victor Marchessault, division des sciences cliniques, Université de Sherbrooke, Centre hospitalier universitaire, Sherbrooke (Qué.) J1H 5N4 (819-563-9844).

Canadian Petroleum Association (Association canadienne du pétrole), 400 - 130 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G4 (613-237-5515); 625 - 404 Sixth Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2P 0R9 (403-269-6721). President: Mr. John Poyen (Calgary). Secretary-treasurer: Mr. R.J. Frocklage (Calgary). Managing director: Mr. D.B. Furlong (Ottawa).

Canadian Pharmaceutical Association (Association pharmaceutique canadienne, L'), 175 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1P8 (416-962-3431). President: Mr. J.V. Robichaud, New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society, suite 3, 771 Mountain Rd., Moncton, N.B. (506-854-1212). Executive director: Mr. J.C. Turnbull.

Canadian Philosophical Association, The (Association canadienne de philosophie, L'), suite 461, 1390 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que. H3G 1K2 (514-845-5616). President: Prof. F.E. Sparshott, dept. of philosophy, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Administrative secretary: Ms. Joanne McGlynn.

Canadian Physiological Society, The (Société canadienne de physiologie, La). President: Dr. Keith Cooper, division of medical physiology, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4 (403-284-5110). Secretary: Dr. Donald Jennings, dept. of physiology, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-6238).

Canadian Physiotherapy Association (Association canadienne de physiothérapie, L'), 25 Imperial St., Toronto, Ont. M5P 1B9 (416-485-1139). President: Mr. A.J. Fernando. Executive director: Miss Marion Leslie.

Canadian Phytopathological Society (Société canadienne de phytopathologie, La). President: Dr. R. Ross, Agriculture Canada, Research Station, Kentville, N.S. B4N 1J5 (902-678-2171). Secretary: Dr. H.W. Johnston, Agriculture Canada Research Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 7M8 (902-892-5461).

Canadian Political Science Association (Association canadienne de science politique, L'). President: Prof. Donald Rowat, dept. of

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political science, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 (613-231-4302). Executive secretary: Ms. Rita Archer, University of Ottawa, 30 Stewart St., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5.

Canadian Population Society, P.O. Box 3188, Postal Station "C", Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 4J4. President: Dr. L.O. Stone, Statistics Canada, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0T6 (613-994-5889). Secretary: Ms. Sylvia Wargon, Statistics Canada, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0T6 (613-994-5208).

Canadian Psychiatric Association (Association des psychiatres du Canada), suite 103, 225 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0C6 (613-234-2815). President: Dr. J.B. Boulanger. Executive secretary: Mrs. Léa Métivier.

Canadian Psychological Association (Société canadienne de psychologie), suite 46, 1390 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que. H3G 1K2 (514-845-5616). President: Dr. P.O. Davidson, dept. of psychology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-6327). Secretary-treasurer pro tem: Miss Suzanne Edwards.

Canadian Public Health Association (Association canadienne d'hygiène publique, L'), 55 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 1E5 (613-725-3769). President: Dr. E.A. Watkinson, deputy minister of health, Province of New Brunswick, Box 760, Centennial Bldg., Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5B7. Executive director: Mr. Gerald Dafoe.

Canadian Semiotics Research Association, The (Association canadienne de recherche sémiotique, L'). President: Dr. Pierre Monod, dept. of romance languages, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E6 (403-432-5530). Secretary: Dr. André Chesneau, dept. of French, University College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-486-0628).

Canadian Society for Asian Studies (Association canadienne des études asiatiques). President: Prof. Victor Fic, dept. of politics, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont. L2S 3A1 (416-684-7201). Secretary-treasurer: Prof. Brian Evans, dept. of history, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1 (403-432-3111).

Canadian Society for Cell Biology (Association de biologie cellulaire canadienne). President: Dr. S. Wainwright, dept. of biochemistry, Dalhousie University, Halifax. N.S. B3H 3J5. Secretary: Dr. Victor Kalnins, dept. of anatomy, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A8 (416-928-4096).

Canadian Society for Chemical and Biochemical Technology (Société canadienne de technologie chimique et biochimique, La), suite 906, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-233-5623). President: Prof. T.B. Kimmel, Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, 1301 16th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2N 0L4 (403-284-8351). General manager: Mr. T.H.G. Michael.

Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering (Société canadienne du génie chimique, La), suite 906, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-233-5623). President: Dr. E.B. Tinker, vice-president, University of Regina, Regina, Sask. S4S 0A2 (306-584-4384). Executive Secretary: Mr. Paul LeBel.

Canadian Society for Education Through Art (Société canadienne d'éducation par l'art). President: Prof. J.A.M. Emerson, University of Toronto, 371 Bloor St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2R7.

Secretary-general: Dr. L.J. Groome, faculty of education, University of Regina, Regina, Sask. S4S 0A2 (306-584-4546).

Canadian Society for Horticultural Science (Société canadienne de science horticole, La). President: Dr. D.L. Craig, Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Kentville, N.S. B4N 1J5 (902-678-2171). Secretary-treasurer: Mr. E.J. Hogue, Research Station, Agriculture Canada, P.O. Box 457, St. Jean, Que. J3B 6Z8 (514-346-4494).

Canadian Society for Immunology (Société canadienne d'immunologie, La). President: Dr. P. Gold, Montreal General Hospital, room 7135, Montreal, Que. Secretary: Dr. L.M. Jerry, Royal Victoria Hospital, 687 Pine Ave. W., Montreal, Que. H3A 1A1 (514-842-1231; ext. 1723).

Canadian Society for Italian Studies (Société canadienne des études italiennes). President: Prof. A.G. Alessis, dept. of romance languages, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. (416-525-4470).

Canadian Society for the Study of Education (Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'éducation). President: Dr. T.B. Greenfield, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V6 (416-923-6641; ext. 439). Secretary-treasurer: Dr. David Friesen, faculty of education, The University of Alberta, Box 1,000, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1 (403-432-3690).

Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education (Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'enseignement supérieur, La), suite 8039, 130 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2T4 (416-920-6865). President: Dr. R.J. Baker, president, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 4P3 (902-892-4121). Secretary-treasurer: Dr. B.T. Newbold.

Canadian Society of Agricultural Engineering (Société canadienne de génie rural), c/o suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H4 (613-232-9459). President: Prof. H.M. Lapp, agricultural engineering dept., The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2. Secretary: Prof. James Arnold, school of engineering, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120).

Canadian Society of Agronomy (Société canadienne d'agronomie, La), c/o suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H4 (613-232-9459). President: Mr. Alex Henderson, Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing, soils and crops branch, Truro, N.S. Secretary: Dr. Harvey Voldeng, forage crops section, Ottawa Research Station, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0C6 (613-994-5507).

Canadian Society of Animal Science (Société canadienne de zootechnie), c/o suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H4 (613-232-9459). President: Dr. J.E. Moxley, dept. of animal science, Macdonald Campus of McGill University, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que. H0A 1C0. Secretary: Dr. Lorne Fisher, dairy cattle nutritionist, Agriculture Canada, Research Station, P.O. Box Agassiz, B.C. V0M 1A0.

Canadian Society of Biblical Studies (Société canadienne des études bibliques). President: Prof. Normand Wagner, dept. of graduate studies, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5 (519-884-1970). Secretary: Prof. Peter Graigie, dept. of religious studies, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4 (403-284-6987).

Canadian Society of Clinical Chemists (Société canadienne des clinico-chimistes, La), suite 906, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N1 (613-233-5673). President: Dr. A.G. Stewart, Children's Hospital, division of biochemistry, Halifax, N.S. B3G 3G6. Secretary: Dr. R.H. Cadham, Public Health Lab, 770 Bannatyne Ave., 3rd floor, Winnipeg, Man. R3E 0W3 (204-772-1812).

Canadian Society of Cytology (Société canadienne de cytologie). President: Dr. George Anderson, dept. of pathology, section of cytopathology, Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, N.S. B3H 1V8 (902-424-2794). Secretary: Dr. A.H. Quizilbash, dept. of pathology, Henderson General Hospital, Hamilton, Ont. L8V 1C3 (416-389-4411).

Canadian Society of Environmental Biologists (Société canadienne des biologistes de l'environnement), P.O. Box 962, Station "F", Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2N9 (416-965-7883). President: Mr. Frank Maher, supervisor, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 59 Isabella St., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1M9 (416-965-7887). Secretary-treasurer: Mr. Raymond Biette.

Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, The (Association des architectes paysagistes du Canada, L'), P.O. Box 3304, Station "C", Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 4J5 (613-225-2658). President: Prof. Owen Scott, R.R. 1, Ariss, Ont. N0B 1B0 (519-846-5541). Executive administrator: Miss Ruth Wickware.

Canadian Society of Microbiologists (Société canadienne des microbiologistes). President: Dr. Vincent Portelance, Institut Armand-Frappier, Université du Québec, C.P. 100, Laval (Qué.) H7N 4Z3 (514-681-2521). Secretary-treasurer: Dr. Delfa Skeloch, dept. of microbiology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-3309).

Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, 612 Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alta. T2P 1M7 (403-264-5610). President: Mr. Dave Organ, Chevron Standard Ltd., 400 - 5th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2P 0L7 (403-267-5646). Secretary: Mr. Harry Stewart, Quintana Exploration Co., 2200, 444 - 5th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2P 2T8 (403-264-6596).

Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists (Société canadienne de physiologie végétale). President: Dr. O.L. Gamborg, Prairie Regional Laboratory, Saskatoon, Sask. Secretary: Dr. Ann Oakes, dept. of biology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4L8 (613-525-4376).

Canadian Society of Soil Science (Société canadienne de la science du sol), c/o suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H4 (613-232-9459). President: Dr. G.K. Rutherford, dept. of geography, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. Secretary: Dr. G.J. Wall, dept. of land resource science, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1.

Canadian Society of Zoologists (Société des zoologistes canadiens). President: Dr. R.C. Anderson dept. of zoology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120). Secretary: Dr. J.E. Phillips, dept. of zoology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-3168).

Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association (Société canadienne de sociologie et d'anthropologie), Postal Box 878, Postal Station "A", Montreal, Que. H3C 2V8 (514-879-7305). President: Prof. Arthur Davis, dept. of sociology, The University

of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1 (403-432-4524). Secretary-treasurer: Prof. John Jackson.

Canadian Teachers' Federation (Fédération canadienne des enseignants), 110 Argyle Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 1B4 (613-232-1505). President: Mr. I.J. Fyfe. Secretary-general: Mr. Norman Goble.

Canadian Theological Society. President: Rev. Aarne Siirala, dept. of history, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5 (519-884-1970).

Canadian University and College Counselling Association (Association canadienne de counseling universitaire). President: Mr. Rudolph Heinzl, director, student counselling service, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4K1 (416-525-9140; ext. 4711). Secretary-treasurer: Mrs Ruth Wismer, Glendon College Counselling Centre, 2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4N 3M6 (416-487-6154).

Canadian University Press (Presse universitaire canadienne), 211-227 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E2 (613-232-2881). President: Frances Fuca. Bureau chief: Lenard Taylor.

*Canadian University Service Overseas (Service universitaire canadien outre-mer), 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H5 (613-237-0390). Chairman of the board: Prof. C.M. Williams, dept. of animal science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0. Chief executive officer: Mr. Murray Thomson.

Canadian Veterinary Medical Association (Association canadienne des vétérinaires, L'), 360 Bronson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1R 6J3 (613-236-1162). President: Dr. R.G. Stevenson, P.O. Box 1410, Sackville, N.B. E0A 3C0 (506-536-0135). Executive secretary: Mr. J.R. Kinney.

Canadian Wildlife Federation (Fédération canadienne de la faune, La), suite 106, 1673 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1C4 (613-725-2191). President: Mr. Robert Pedersen. Executive director: Mr. Kenneth Brynaert.

*Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union (Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne féminine). President: Ms. Pat Jackson, college of physical education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 (306-343-4888). Secretary-treasurer: Mr. D.J. Steponchev, college of physical education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 (306-343-4891).

Chemical Institute of Canada, The (Institut de chimie du Canada, L'), suite 906, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. President: Mr. A. Monsaroff, president, Domtar Chemicals Ltd., P.O. Box 7212, Montreal, Que. H3C 3M3. General manager: Mr. T.H.G. Michael.

Centre for Applied Research and Engineering Design, Inc., The, 1280 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4K1 (416-525-9140). President: Dr. Alan Frosst. Managing director: Mr. S. Ogletree.

Classical Association of Canada (Société canadienne des études classiques). President: Prof. L.E. Woodbury, dept. of classics, University College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-3178). Secretary: Prof. H.J. Mason, dept. of classics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-3178).

*Associate member, AUCC.

*Committee of Canadian Law Deans (Comité des doyens de droit du Canada). President: Prof. Pierre Verge, doyen, faculté de droit, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-656-3511). Secretary: Dean D.L. Gionhston, faculty of law, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7.

Comparative and International Education Society of Canada, The (Société canadienne d'éducation comparée et internationale, La). President: Dr. John Mallea, faculty of education, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. Secretary: Prof. Jacques Gagné, University Seminary, 249 Main St., Ottawa, Ont. (613-233-2291).

Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities (Conférence des recteurs et des principaux des universités du Québec, La), suite 300, 6600 Côte des Neiges, Montreal, Que. H3S 2A9 (514-342-5696). President: Dr. J.W. O'Brien, principal, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8 (514-879-2862). Executive director: Mr. Richard Pérusse.

*Council of Centres at Universities for Research on the Environment (Conseil des centres universitaires pour la recherche sur l'environnement). Chairman: Prof. Henry Regier, Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-2011). Secretary: Prof. Stuart Marwick, faculty of environmental studies, York University, Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3 (416-667-2100).

*Council of Deans of Faculties of Management and Business Administration of Canada (Conseil des doyens des facultés et écoles d'administration et de gestion des affaires du Canada). President: Dean S.J. Shapiro, faculty of management, McGill University, 1001 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-5981). Secretary-treasurer: M.R. Thomassin, doyen, faculté des sciences de l'administration, Université Laval, Cité universitaire, Sainte-Foy (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-656-2216).

Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (Conseil des ministres de l'éducation, Canada), suite S500, 252 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V5 (416-964-2551). Chairperson: The Honorable Bennet Campbell. Executive director: Mr. Lucien Perras.

Council of Ontario Universities (Conseil des universités de l'Ontario), suite 8039, 130 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2T4 (416-979-2165). Executive director: Dr. E.J. Monahan. Secretary: Mr. Grant Clarke.

Council of Universities (Quebec) [Conseil des universités (Québec)], suite 810, 2700 Laurier Boulevard, Sainte-Foy, Que. G1V 2L8 (418-643-8592). President: Mr. Germain Gauthier. Secretary: Mr. Marcel Boudreault.

†Defence Research Board (Conseil de recherches pour la défense), 101 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0Z3. Chairman: Dr. L.J. L'Heureux. Executive secretary: Dr. A.E. Léger.

Directorate of Higher Education, Quebec (Direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur, Québec), 1035 de la Chevrotière, Complex, G, 20th floor, Government Building, Quebec, Que. G1R 5A5 (418-643-3675). Director: Mr. Marcel Gilbert. Executive secretary: Mr. Marcel Therrien.

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Division of Educational Services, Lutheran Council in Canada (Service de l'éducation, Conseil luthérien au Canada, Le), 500-365 Hargrave St., Winnipeg, Man. R3B 2K3. Executive secretary: Rev. Donald Voigts.

Engineering Institute of Canada, The (Institut canadien des ingénieurs, L'), 700 EIC Bldg., 2050 Mansfield St., Montreal, Que. H3A 1Y9 (514-842-8121). President: Dr. Robert Shaw. General manager: Mr. Byron Kerr.

Entomological Society of Canada (Société entomologique du Canada, La), 1320 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1Z 7K9 (613-725-2619). President: Dr. G.S. Cooper, Cyanamid of Canada Ltd., Plaza One, 2000 Argentina Rd., Mississauga, Ont. L5N 1P7. Secretary: Ms. Christine Deane.

General Accountants Association, suite 800, 535 Thurlou St., Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3L2 (604-681-3538). President: Mr. P.J. Faulkner. Executive director: Mr. H.H. Perry. 2000 Argentina Rd., Mississauga, Ont. L5N 1P7. Secretary: Ms. Christine Deane.

Genetics Society of Canada, The (Société de génétique du Canada, La), suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H4. President: Dr. J. Kuspira, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1. Secretary: Dr. G. Fedak, Ottawa Research Station, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0C6.

Graphic Arts Industries Association (Association des industries graphiques), suite 906, 75 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E7 (613-236-7208). President: Mr. G.C. Hyatt, Evergreen Press Ltd., 1070 S.E. Marine Dr., Vancouver, B.C. V5X 2V4 (604-325-2231). General manager: Mr. J.B. Linklater.

Humanities Association of Canada (Association canadienne des humanités). President: Prof. C.A.E. Jensen, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2 (204-474-8880). Secretary-treasurer: Prof. Eric Annandale, dept. of French, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2 (204-474-8880).

Humanities Research Council of Canada (Conseil canadien de recherches sur les humanités, Le), suite 415, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-238-6112). Chairman: Prof. Pierre Savard, directeur, Centre de recherche en civilisation canadienne-française, Pavillon Morissette, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Ont.) K1N 6N5 (613-231-6848). Executive secretary: Mr. John Banks.

Industrial Developers Association of Canada (Association canadienne de développement industriel), 457A Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6Z4 (613-237-0471). President: Mr. Jack Snary, vice-president, Sparrow Developments Ltd., P.O. Box 8384, Station "F", Edmonton, Alta. T6N 0L0 (403-399-6511). Executive secretary: Mr. Jean-Claude Carisse.

†Institute for Research on Public Policy (Institut de recherches politiques), 3535 Queen Mary Rd., 5th floor, Montreal, Que. H3V 1H8 (514-342-9121). President: Dr. A.W.R. Carrothers. Director of administration: Mr. Claude Desjardins.

Institute of Public Administration of Canada, The (Institut d'administration publique du Canada, L'), 897 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1Z7 (416-923-7319). President: Mr. C.L. Usher, deputy minister, Department of Culture, 14th floor, CN Tower,

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Edmonton, Alta. (403-229-3928). Executive director: Mr. J.M. Galimberti.

International Association of Universities (Association internationale des universités) 1, rue Miollis, 75 — Paris 15^e (France). President: Mr. Roger Gaudry. Secretary-general: Mr. H.M. Keyes.

International Federation of Catholic Universities (Fédération internationale des universités catholiques), 77 bis, rue de Grenelle, Paris 7^{ème} (France). President: R.P. Hervé Carrier, recteur, Université Gregoriana, Rome, Italie. Secretary: Msgr. Georges Leclercq.

International Sociological Association (Association internationale de sociologie), P.O. Box 719, Station "A", Montreal, Que. H3C 2V2 (514-282-4634). President: Prof. T.B. Bottomore, University of Sussex, dept. of sociology and social administration, Sussex House, Falmer, Brighton, England BN1 9RH. Executive secretary: Prof. Céline Saint-Pierre.

Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces Maritimes), P.O. Box 6000, suite 450, King's Place, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1 (506-455-5046). Chairman: Dr. Catherine Wallace. Secretary: Mr. Barry Matheson.

†Medical Research Council (Conseil de recherches médicales), General Purpose Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0W9 (613-996-8170). President: Dr. Malcolm Brown. Secretary: Miss Dorothy Wright.

Mining Association of Canada, The (Association minière du Canada, L'), suite 705, 350 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1R 7S8 (613-233-9391). President: Mr. A. Powis, Noranda Mines Limited, box 45, Commerce Court Postal Station, Toronto, Ont. M5L 1B6 (416-867-7123). Managing director: Mr. John Bonus.

*National Committee of Deans of Engineering and Applied Science (Comité national des doyens de génie et sciences appliquées). Chairman: Prof. H.D. Ayers, director, school of engineering, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120). Secretary: Dr. D.J.L. Kennedy, dean, faculty of engineering, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ont. N9B 3P4 (519-253-2373).

National Dental Examining Board of Canada (Bureau national d'examen dentaire du Canada, suite 103, 100 Bronson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1R 6G8 (613-236-5912). President: Dr. J.M. Calvert, 11720 — 89th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. (406-466-2161). Registrar: Mr. G. Kravis.

National Design Council (Conseil national de l'esthétique industrielle), 300 Centre Bldg., Place de Ville, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H5 (613-996-2573). Chairman: Mr. G.S. MacDonell, vice-president, GSW Appliances Ltd., Gibson and Wright Aves., Weston, Ont. M9N 1E7 (416-241-2611).

National Library of Canada, The (Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, La), 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N4 (613-995-9481). National librarian: Dr. Guy Sylvestre.

†National Research Council of Canada (Conseil national de recherches du Canada), Building M-58, Montreal Rd., Ottawa,

Ont. K1A 0R6 (613-933-9101). President: Dr. William Schneider. Executive secretary: Mr. B.D. Leddy.

National Science Library of Canada (Bibliothèque scientifique nationale du Canada), 100 Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0R6. National science librarian: Mr. Jack Brown.

National Union of Students (Union nationale des étudiants), suite 207, 227 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ont. (613-232-1604). President: Mr. Pierre Ouellette, Brock Student Union, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont. L2S 3A1 (416-684-2712). Executive secretary: Mr. Daniel O'Connor.

Nutrition Society of Canada, The (Société canadienne de nutrition, La). President: Prof. Éstelle Mongeau, Institut de diététique et de nutrition, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3T 1J4 (514-343-6408). Secretary: Dr. G.R.F. Davis, Agriculture Canada Research Station, 107 Science Cres., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0X2 (306-343-8214).

Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations (Union des associations des professeurs des universités de l'Ontario), 40 Sussex Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1J7 (416-964-8417). Chairman: Dr. C.H. Langford, dept. of chemistry, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 (613-231-6738). Executive vice-chairman: Mr. G.P. Murray.

Ontario Council on University Affairs (Conseil ontarien des affaires universitaires), 801 Bay St., second floor, Morewood Block, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1Y7 (416-965-5233). Chairman: Dr. Stefan Dupré. Executive Secretary: Mr. J.P. Venton.

Ontario Universities' Council on Admissions (Conseil d'admissions des universités de l'Ontario). Chairman: Mr. M.B. Ives, dept. of metallurgy and materials science, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4M1 (416-525-4563). Secretary-treasurer: Mr. B.A. Lumsden, associate registrar, admissions and records, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1 (519-885-1211; ext. 2265).

Ontario University Registrars' Association (Association des registraires d'universités de l'Ontario, L'). President: Mr. C.T. Boyes, registrar, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1 (519-885-1211; ext. 2263). Secretary: Ms. Helene Forler, associate registrar records, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5 (519-884-1970; ext. 353).

Pharmacological Society of Canada, The (Société de pharmacologie du Canada, La). President: Peter Dresel, faculty of medicine, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3E 0W3 (204-786-3562). Secretary: Dr. Garry Van Petten, dept. of pharmacology and therapeutics, University of Calgary, 2920 — 24th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4 (403-284-6972).

Quebec Cultural Society — USSR Inc. (Société culturelle Québec — URSS Inc., La), 4570 Saint-Denis St., Montreal, Que. H2J 2L3 (514-845-5778). President: Dr. Adélard Paquin, 10027 Verville St., Montreal, Que. (514-387-5049). Secretary-treasurer: Mrs. Micheline Martin.

Rhodes Scholarship Trust, The (Fondation des bourses Rhodes, La), P.O. Box 48, Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ont. M5K

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1E6 (416-362-1812). Canadian general secretary: Mr. Arthur Scace.

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, The (Institut royal d'architecture du Canada, L'), suite 1104, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-232-7165). President: Mr. F.T. Hollingsworth, 660 Clyde Ave. W., West Vancouver, B.C. V7T 1C9 (604-926-3314). Executive secretary-treasurer: Mr. Robert Christie.

Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, The (Société royale d'astronomie du Canada, La), 252 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1R7 (416-923-3784). President: Dr. J.D. Fernie, David Dunlap Observatory, Box 360, Richmond Hill, Ont. L4C 4Y6 (416-884-9562). National secretary: Mr. D.J. FitzGerald.

Royal Canadian Geographical Society, The (Société royale canadienne de géographie, La), 488 Wilbrod St., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6M8 (613-236-7493). President: Dr. Pierre Camu, Canadian Association of Broadcasters, Box 627, Station "B", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5S2 (613-233-4035). Executive secretary and editor: Mr. David Maclellan.

Royal College of Dentists of Canada (Collège royal des chirurgiens dentistes du Canada), suite 614, 170 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2M8 (416-964-7263). President: Dr. S.M. Claman, 52, Medical Arts Bldg. 233 Kennedy St., Winnipeg, Man. R3C 3G5 (204-947-1478). Secretary-registrar-treasurer: Dr. J.E. Speck.

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, The (Collège royal des médecins et chirurgiens du Canada, Le), 74 Stanley Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1M 1P4 (613-746-8177). President: Dr. K.J.R. Wightman. Secretary: Dr. James Graham.

Royal Society of Canada, The (Société royale du Canada, La), 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N4. President: Dr. Claude Fortier, directeur, département de physiologie, faculté de médecine, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-656-2131). Executive secretary: Mr. H.E.P. Garneau.

Saskatchewan Universities Commission, The (Commission des universités de Saskatchewan, La), 2302 Arlington Ave., Saskatoon, Sask. S7J 3L3 (306-373-0333). Chairman: Dr. Stirling McDowell. Executive director: Mr. J.A. Wedgwood.

Secretary of State, Department of the, Education Support Branch, [Secrétariat d'État, Ministère du (Direction de l'aide à l'éducation)], 66 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0M5 (613-992-8034). Director general: Dr. R.J. Lachapelle.

Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute (Institut indo-canadien Shastri, L'), 3511 Peel St., Montreal, Que. H3A 1W7. President: Prof. Michael Ames, dept. of anthropology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-2211). Executive officer: Mrs. K. de la Ronde.

Social Science Research Council of Canada (Conseil canadien de recherche en science sociales, Le), suite 415, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-238-6112). President: Prof. John Meisel, dept. of political studies, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-2724). Director: Dr. Jan Loubser.

Society for Indian and Northern Education, c/o Indian and Northern Education Program, College of Education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 (306-343-3793). President: Mr. Aldrick Dyer. Secretary: Miss Marlene Gulka.

Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada, The (Société des obstétriciens et gynécologues du Canada, La), 367 Lytton Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M5N 1RP (416-483-7177). President: Dr. Lise Fortier, 1221 Saint-Viateur West, Outremont, Que. H2V 1Z1 (514-276-6894). Secretary: Dr. John Whetham.

Statistical Science Association of Canada (Association canadienne de science statistique), c/o dept. of mathematics, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Station "A", Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-8282). President: Prof. Giorgio Pederzoli, dept. of quantitative methods, Concordia University, Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8 (514-879-4239). Secretary: Prof. Urs Maag, département d'informatique, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3T 1J4.

Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division (Statistique Canada, Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture), Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0T6 (613-992-2959). Director: Mr. Y. Fortin.

Superior Council of Education (Conseil supérieur de l'éducation), 50 Saint-Joseph St. E., Quebec, Que. G1K 3A5 (418-643-3850). President: Mr. Jean-M. Beauchemin. Administrative assistant to the president: Mr. Jean Déronzier, Tourbec Inc., 347 St. Paul St. E., Montreal, Que. H2Y 2Z3. President: M. Paul Bourbeau. Executive director: Mr. Robert Perrault.

Universities Art Association of Canada (Association d'art des universités du Canada, Inc.). President: Prof. Virgil Hammock, school of art, the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2 (204-474-8880). Secretary-treasurer: Prof. Eric Cameron, dept. of fine art, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120).

Universities Council of British Columbia, suite 500, 805 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. V5Z 1K1. Chairman: Dr. William Armstrong.

Universities Grants Commission (Manitoba), The [Commission des octrois aux universités (Manitoba), La], 11— 395 Berry St., Winnipeg, Man. R3J 1N6 (204-889-7280). Chairman: Mr. W.J. Condo. Executive director: Mr. J.B. MacMartin.

University and College Placement Association (Association de placement universitaire et collégial), P.O. Box 356, 3 Centre St., Markham, Ont. L3P 3J8 (416-294-5161). President: Mr. N. Yudcovitch, placement officer, Mount Royal College, Lincoln Park Campus, Calgary, Alta. T3E 6K6 (403-246-6454). Executive director: Mr. W.H. Rutledge.

University and College Publishers' Group, c/o Canadian Book Publishers' Council, suite 701, 45 Charles St. E., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1S2 (416-964-7231). President: Mr. Virgil Duff. Deputy director: Mrs. Jacqueline Nestmann.

Urban Development Institute, suite 601, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont. M3C 1Y8 (416-447-5188). President: Mr. S. Rumm, Consolidated Building Corporation, 99 Avenue Rd., Toronto,

Ont. M5R 2G5 (416-925-2851). General manager: Mr. P. Erhardt.

Vanier Institute of the Family, The (Institut Vanier de la famille, L'), suite 207, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-232-7115). President: Mrs. Mozah Zemans. Executive director: Mr. William Dyson.

Western Canadian Association of Registrars of Institutions in Post Secondary Education. Chairperson: Mrs Julie Turner, associate registrar, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4 (403-284-5510). Secretary-treasurer: Mr Dave Halstead, director

of student services, Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw, Sask. S6H 4R4 (306-692-0691).

World University Service of Canada (Entr'aide universitaire mondiale du Canada), 27 Goulburn Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8C7 (613-237-7422). President: Dr. Michael Oliver, president, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 (613-231-4301). Executive director: Mr. William McNeill.

Youth Science Foundation (Fondation sciences jeunesse), suite 302, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-238-1671). President: Dr. H.C. Rowsell, executive director Canadian Council on Animal Care, 151 Slater St, Ottawa, Ont K1P 5H3 (613-237-3330). Executive director: Mr. Charles Jersch.

4. LISTE FRANÇAISE DES ASSOCIATIONS

Agence canadienne de développement international (Canadian International Development Agency), Édifice Jackson, 122, rue Bank, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0G4 (613-996-7761). Président: M. Paul Gérin-Lajoie.

Association botanique du Canada, L' (Canadian Botanical Association, The). Président: Miss M.E. Elliott, Biosystematics Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0C6 (613-994-9608). Secrétaire: Miss Carolyn Bird, Atlantic Regional Laboratory (NRCC), 1411, Oxford St., Halifax, N.S. B3H 3Z1 (902-429-6450).

Association canadienne d'économie, L' (Canadian Economics Association, The). Président: Prof. J.C. Wilson, dept. of economics, McGill University, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-5233). Secrétaire-trésorier: Prof. Gilles Paquet, dean, faculty of graduate studies and research, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 (613-231-4404).

Association canadienne de counseling universitaire et collégial (Canadian University and College Counselling Association). Président: Mr. Rudolph Heinzl, director, student counselling service, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4K1 (416-525-9140; ext. 4711). Secrétaire-trésorière: Mrs Ruth Wismer, Glen

College Counselling Centre, 2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4N 3M6 (416-487-6154).

Association canadienne de développement industriel (Industrial Developers Association of Canada), 457A, rue Sussex, Ottawa (Ont.) K1N 6Z4 (613-237-0471). Président: Mr. Jack Snary, vice-president, Sparrow Developments Ltd., P.O. Box 8384, Station "F", Edmonton, Alta, T6N 0L0 (403-399-6511). Secrétaire administratif: M. Jean-Claude Carisse.

Association canadienne d'éducation, L' (Canadian Education Association, The), 252 ouest, rue Bloor, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 1V5 (416-924-7721). Président: Mr. George Waldrum, deputy minister of education, Ontario Ministry of Education, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont. M7A 1L2 (416-965-2605). Directeur administratif: M. F.K. Stewart.

Association canadienne d'éducation de langue française, 980, chemin Saint-Louis, Sillery (Qué.) G1S 1C7 (418-681-4661). Président: Prof. Guy Brosseau, doyen, faculté des arts, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke (Qué.) J1K 2R1 (819-565-4611). Secrétaire général: M. Raymond Beauchemin.

Association canadienne de linguistique (Canadian Linguistic Association). Président: Prof. René Charbonneau, faculté des études supérieures, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3T 1J4. Secrétaire: Prof. Dan Wilson, English dept.,

Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-3180).

Association canadienne de littérature comparée (Canadian Comparative Literature Association). Président: Prof. Antoine Sirois, vice-doyen, faculté des arts, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke (Qué.) J1K 2T1 (819-565-4612).

Association canadienne de philosophie, L' (Canadian Philosophical Association, The), pièce 46, 1390 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal (Qué.) H3G 1K2 (514-845-5616). Président: Prof. R. Sparshott, dept. of philosophy, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. Secrétaire administrative: Ms. Joanne McGlynn.

Association canadienne de physiothérapie, L' (Canadian Physiotherapy Association), 25, rue Imperial Toronto (Ont.) M5P 1B9 (416-485-1139). Président: M. A.J. Fernando. Directrice administrative: Mlle Marion Leslie.

Association canadienne de recherche sémiotique, L' (Canadian Semiotics Research Association, The). Président: Dr. Pierre Monod, dept. of romance languages, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2W1 (403-432-5530). Secrétaire: Dr. André Chesneau, dept. of French, University College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-486-0628).

*Association canadienne des administrateurs de recherche universitaire (Canadian Association of University Research Administrators). Président: Prof. Maurice L'Abbé, vice-recteur, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3C 3J7 (514-343-7270). Secrétaire: Mr. B.J. Gick, research grants officer, faculty of graduate studies and research, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Station "A", Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-5274).

Association canadienne des anatomistes (Canadian Association of Anatomists). Président: Dr. J.S. Thompson, chairman, dept. of anatomy, Medical Sciences Bldg., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A8 (416-928-2692). Secrétaire: Dr. Ewart Bertran, dept. of anatomy, Medical Sciences Bldg., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A8 (416-928-2692).

Association canadienne des arpenteurs (Canadian Association of Aerial Surveyors), pièce 33, 3^e étage, 46, rue Elgin, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5K6 (613-232-8770). Président: M. D.W. McLarty. Secrétaire: M. John Doherty.

Association canadienne des arts industriels, L' (Canadian Industrial Arts Association). Président: M. Roger Matheson, B.P. 441, Wolfville (N.-E.) BOP 1X0 (902-542-2176).

*Association canadienne des bibliothèques de collège et d'université (Canadian Association of College and University Libraries), a/s CLA, 151, rue Sparks, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5E3 (613-232-9625). Président: Mr. Hugh Smith. Directeur administratif: M. Paul Kitchen.

Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit (Canadian Association of Law Libraries). Présidente: Ms. Pamela Hardisty, assistant parliamentary librarian, Library of Parliament, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0A9 (613-992-6478). Secrétaire: Ms. Dorothy Service, faculty of law library, University of Toronto, 78 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-3719).

Association canadienne des boursiers Rhodes, L' (Canadian Association of Rhodes Scholars), 12, chemin South, Toronto (Ont.) M4W 1R1. Président: Mr. E.M. Howarth, director, Association of Canadian Clubs, P.O. Box 654, Station "B", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5P7 (613-232-7436). Secrétaire: Mr. Roland Mitchener, P.O. Box 10, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1A2.

Association canadienne des chercheurs en éducation (Canadian Educational Researchers Association). Président: Dr. E.N. Wright, director of research, Toronto Board of Education, 155 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1P6 (416-367-4931). Secrétaire: Dr. E.W. Retsoy, dept. of educational administration, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1 (403-432-3373).

Association canadienne de science politique, L' (Canadian Political Science Association). Président: Prof. Donald Rowat, dept. of political science, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 (613-231-4302). Secrétaire: Prof. Rita Archer, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Ont.) K1N 6N5 (613-231-5818).

Association canadienne de science statistique (Statistical Science Association of Canada), c/o dept. of mathematics, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Station "A", Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-8282). Président: Prof. Giorgio Pederzoli, dept. of quantitative methods, Concordia University, Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8 (514-879-4239). Secrétaire: Prof. Urs Maag, département d'informatique, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3T 1J4.

Association canadienne des diététistes, L' (Canadian Dietetic Association, The), pièce 214, 1393, rue Yonge, Toronto, (Ont.) M4T 1Y4 (416-921-7704). Présidente: Mlle Hazel Bennett, Institut de diététique et de nutrition, Université de Montréal, B.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H2V 2S9 (514-343-6403). Directrice administrative: Mlle Eleanor Sortome.

Association canadienne des dirigeants de l'éducation des adultes des universités de langue française. Président: M. Rhéal Bérubé, directeur, service d'éducation permanente, Université de Moncton, Moncton (N.-B.) E1A 3E9 (506-848-4121). Secrétaire: M. Benoît Letendre, direction générale de l'éducation permanente, salle 200, Pavillon des arts, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke (Qué.) J1K 2R1 (819-565-5565).

*Association canadienne des doyens des facultés des lettres et des sciences (Canadian Association of Deans of Arts and Science). Président: Dr. W.A.S. Smith, office of the dean of arts, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6 (604-291-4414). Secrétaire-trésorier: Dr. Kenneth Ozmon, dean of arts, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 4P3 (902-892-4121; ext. 140).

*Association canadienne des doyens et directeurs d'éducation (Canadian Association of Deans and Directors of Education). Président: Dr. George Ivany, dean of education, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 5S7. Secrétaire-trésorier: Dr. D.R. Birch, associate vice-president (academic), Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6 (604-291-4417).

*Association canadienne des écoles de bibliothécaires (Canadian Association of Library Schools). Président: Prof. Mary Hall, graduate school of library science, McGill University, P.O. Box

6070, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-5934). Secrétaire: Prof. Elizabeth Dolan, graduate school of library science, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-5934).

*Association canadienne des écoles de service social (Canadian Association of Schools of Social Work), 9^e étage, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3 (613-237-3330, poste 280). Président: Dr. William Bourke, faculty of social work, University of Toronto, 246 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V4 (416-928-3263). Directeur administratif: Mlle Marguerite Mathieu.

Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de musique (Canadian Association of University Schools of Music). Président: Prof. Brian Ellard, directeur, département de musique, Université de Moncton, Moncton (N.-B.) E1A 3E9 (506-858-4000). Secrétaire: Prof. James Stark, chairman, dept. of music, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. E0A 3C0 (506-536-2040).

*Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de nursing (Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing), pièce 1200, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5N1 (613-232-1271). Présidente: Mrs. Ruth McLure, director, school of nursing, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1 (403-432-6236). Secrétaire administrative: Mme Eileen Mountain.

*Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de réadaptation (Canadian Association of University Schools of Rehabilitation). Président: Dr. John Frid, dean of health sciences, Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology, 135 Fennel Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont. L8N 3T2. Secrétaire-trésorière: Prof. Joyce Manton, The University of Saskatchewan, 1121 College Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 (306-343-2100).

Association canadienne des ergothérapeutes (Canadian Association of Occupational Therapy), pièce M19, 4, rue New, Toronto, (Ont.) M5R 1P6 (416-922-3701). Présidente: Mrs. Stella Tate, consultant in occupational therapy, allied health branch, personal care standards division, Ministry of Health, 6th floor, 15 Overlea Blvd., Toronto, Ont. (416-965-8071). Directrice administrative: Mlle Wendy Campbell.

Association canadienne des études africaines, L' (Canadian Association of African Studies). Président: Prof. Bernard Charles, département de science politique, Université de Montréal, Montréal (Qué.) H3C 3J7 (514-343-6390). Secrétaire-trésorier: Dr. D.R.F. Taylor, dept. of geography, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 (613-231-7100).

Association canadienne des études asiatiques (Canadian Society for Asian Studies). Président: Prof. Victor Fic, dept. of politics, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont. L2S 3A1 (416-684-7201). Secrétaire: Prof. Brian Evans, dept. of history, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1 (403-432-3111).

Association canadienne des études latino-américaines (Canadian Association of Latin American Studies) pièce 210, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3 (613-237-3330, poste 262). Président: Dr. J.C.M. Ogelsby, dept. of history, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7 (519-679-6384). Secrétaire-trésorier: Dr. Antonio Urrello, dept. of Spanish, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 (613-231-2690).

*Association canadienne des facultés d'études sur l'environnement (Association of Canadian Faculties of Environmental Studies). Président: Prof. G.A.P. Carrothers, faculty of environmental studies, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3 (416-667-2100). Secrétaire administrative: Prof. Sylvia Zingrone, faculty of environmental studies, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3 (416-667-2100).

*Association canadienne des facultés et écoles des études supérieures (Canadian Association of Graduate Schools). Président: Dr. R.J. Kavanagh, dean, faculty of graduate studies, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5A3. Secrétaire-trésorier: Dr. D.L. Williams, dean, faculty of graduate studies, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5.

Association canadienne des femmes responsables de services aux étudiants (Canadian Association of Women Deans and Advisors). Président: Mrs. Joyce Searcy, assistant dean of women, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-2211).

Association canadienne des géographes, L' (Canadian Association of Geographers, The). Président: Dr. J. G. Nelson, faculty of environmental studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3K7 (519-885-1211; ext. 2884). Secrétaire: Dr. Brian Slack, Burnside Hall, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Montréal, Qué. H3C 3G1 (514-392-5496).

Association canadienne des humanités (Humanities Association of Canada). Président: Prof. C.A.E. Jensen, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2. Prof. Eric Annadale, dept. of French, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2 (204-474-8880).

Association canadienne des médecins microbiologistes (Canadian Association of Medical Microbiologists). Président: Dr. I.B.R. Cuncan, microbiology dept., Sunnybrook Hospital, 2075 Bayview Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4N 3M5 (416-486-3351). Secrétaire-trésorier: Dr. H. Richardson, McMaster University Medical Centre, 1200 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont.

Association canadienne des optométristes, L' (Canadian Association of Optometrists, The), pièce 2001, 210, avenue Gladstone, Ottawa (Ont.) K2P 0Y6 (613-238-2006). Président: Dr. Garson Lecker, 333, rue Charlotte, Sydney (N.-É.) (902-564-6102). Directeur administratif: M. Donald Schaefer.

Association canadienne des pathologistes (Canadian Association of Pathologists). Président: Dr. D.W. Penner, dept. of pathology, Health Sciences Centre, Winnipeg, Man. R3E 0Z3 (204-772-7487). Secrétaire: Prof. Eleanor Villeneuve, dept. of laboratory medicine, Ottawa General Hospital, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 5C8 (613-231-4794).

Association canadienne des physiciens (Canadian Association of Physicists), pièce 903, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3 (613-237-3392). Président: Dr. A.E. Douglas, division of physics, National Research Council of Canada, 100 Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0S1 (613-996-1688). Secrétaire-trésorière: Mlle Mona Jento.

Association canadienne des produits chimiques agricoles, L' (Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association), pièce 710, 116, rue Albert, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5G3 (613-232-6802). Président: Mr. J.A. Craig, Shell Canada Limited, box 400, Terminal A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1E1 (416-597-7898). Secrétaire: M. Jacques Chevalier.

Association canadienne des professeurs de droit (Canadian Association of Law Teachers). Président: Prof. Dennis Hefferon, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3 (416-667-3107). Secrétaire: Prof. Patrick Kenniff, faculté de droit, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-656-3859).

Association canadienne des professeurs d'éducation, L' (Canadian Association of Professors of Education). Présidente: Prof. Louise Dumais, faculté des sciences de l'éducation, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-651-1427). Secrétaire: Prof. B. Lachance, faculté des sciences de l'éducation, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-656-3414).

Association canadienne des professeurs de médecine sociale et préventive (Canadian Association of Teachers of Social And Preventive Medicine). Président: Dr. R.J.C. Pearson, dept. of epidemiology and community medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 5N5 (624-728-3713). Secrétaire: Dr. R.A. Spasoff, dept. of community health and epidemiology, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 2N6 (613-547-6928).

Association canadienne des professeurs d'université (Canadian Association of University Teachers), 66, rue Lisgar, Ottawa (Ont.) B3H 3J5 (902-424-3288). Président: Prof. David Braybrooke, dept. of philosophy, Dalhousie University, Halifax N.S. B3H 3J5 (902-424-3288). Secrétaire administratif: M. Donald Savage.

Association canadienne des sciences administratives (Canadian Association of Administrative Sciences). Président: Dr Michael McCarrey, faculté de psychologie, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Ont.) K1N 6N5 (613-231-3311). Secrétaire-trésorier: Prof. Robert McGoldrick, faculté des sciences de l'administration, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-656-2131).

Association canadienne des sciences géodésiques (Canadian Institute of Surveying), B.P. 5378, Succursale "F", Ottawa (Ont.) K2C 3J1 (613-224-9850). Président: Mr. T.D.W. McCulloch, Canadian Centre for Inland Waters, Box 5050, Burlington, Ont. (416-637-4339). Gérant administratif: M. J.B. O'Neill.

Association canadienne des slavistes (Canadian Association of Slavists). Président: Prof. A.C. Wright, dept. of Russian language and literature, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-2886). Secrétaire-trésorier: Prof. P.J. Potichnyj, dept. of political science, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4M4 (416-525-9140; ext. 4741).

Association canadienne des travailleurs sociaux (Canadian Association of Social Workers), pièce 400, 55, avenue Parkdale, Ottawa (Ont.) K1Y 1E5 (613-728-3563). Président: M. Zenon Bryniawsky, Apt. 404, 4655, chemin Bonavista, Montréal (Qué.) (514-527-2331). Directeur administratif: M. Anthony Gray.

Association canadienne des vétérinaires, L' (Canadian Veterinary Medical Association), 360, avenue Bronson, Ottawa (Ont.) K1R 6J3 (613-236-1162). Président: Dr R.G. Stevenson, B.P. 1410, Sackville (N.-B.) E0A 3C0 (506-536-0135). Secrétaire administratif: M. J.R. Kinney.

Association canadienne d'hispanistes (Canadian Association of Hispanists). Président: Prof. Kurt Levy, dept. of Hispanic studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-5594). Secrétaire: Prof. H.W. Hilborn, dept. of Spanish and Italian, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-546-6792).

Association canadienne d'hygiène publique, L' (Canadian Public Health Association), 55, avenue Parkdale, Ottawa (Ont.) K1Y 1E5 (613-725-3769). Président: Dr. E.A. Watkinson, deputy minister of health, Province of New Brunswick, Centennial Bldg., Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5B7. Directeur administratif: M. Gerald Dafoe.

Association canadienne d'orthopédie, L' (Canadian Orthopaedic Association, The), 5470, chemin Queen Mary, Montréal (Qué.) H3X 1V6 (514-488-6144). Président: Dr W.R. Harris. Directeur administratif: Dr Richard Cruess.

*Association canadienne du personnel administratif universitaire (Canadian Association of University Business Officers), pièce 1103, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5N1 (613-237-3330; poste 474). Président: Mr. D.S. Claringbold, secretary of the governing council, University of Toronto, room 106, Simcoe Hall, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-2117). Directeur administratif: M. Kenneth Clements.

Association canadienne du pétrole (Canadian Petroleum Association), 400 - 130, rue Albert, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5G4 (613-237-5515); 625 - 404 sud-ouest, Sixième avenue, Calgary (Alta.) T2P 0R9 (403-269-6721). Président: M. John Poyen (Calgary, Alta.). Secrétaire-trésorier: M. R.J. Frocklage (Calgary, Alta.). Directeur: M. D.B. Furlong (Ottawa, Ont.).

Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences, 2730, chemin de la Côte-Ste-Catherine, Montréal (Qué.) H3C 3A7 (514-342-1411). Président: M. Côme Carbonneau, président, SOQUEM, 2406, rue Quatre-Bourgeois, Ste-Foy (Qué.) (418-658-5400). Directeur général: M. Serge Hamel.

Association canadienne pour la santé, l'éducation physique et la récréation, L' (Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation), 333, chemin River, Cité de Vanier (Ont.) K1L 8B9 (613-746-5909). Président: Dr. S.A. Davidson, school of physical education and recreation, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5 (613-231-5915). Directeur administratif: M. William Hallett.

Association canadienne pour l'avancement des études néerlandaises, L' (Canadian Association for the Advancement of Netherlandic Studies). Président: Dr. G.L. Wilde, dept. of psychology, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-5848). Secrétaire-trésorier: M. J.F. Houwing, préposé aux recherches, Association des universités et collèges du Canada, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5N1 (613-237-3330).

Association canadienne pour l'éducation des adultes, L' (Canadian Association for Adult Education), 29, avenue Prince Arthur, Toronto (Ont.) M5R 1B2 (407-924-6607). Président: M. Alan Thomas. Directeur administratif: M. Ian Morrison.

Association canadienne pour l'étude de l'administration scolaire (Canadian Association for the Study of Educational Administration). Président: Dr. I.E. Housego, faculty of education, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-5356). Secrétaire: Dr. J.G.T. Kelsey, faculty of education, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-4501).

Association canadienne pour l'étude de langues et de la littérature du Commonwealth (Canadian Association for Commonwealth Language and Literary Studies). Président: Prof. Robert Robertson, dept. of English, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 (306-343-3975). Secrétaire: Mrs. A. Steel, library, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4.

Association chiropratique canadienne, L' (Canadian Chiropractic Association), 1900, avenue Bayview, Toronto (Ont.) M4G 3E6 (416-487-5459). Président: M. J.M. Bonvouloir, 545, rue Godin, Laprairie (Qué.) J5R 3A8 (514-659-5511). Directeur administratif: M. D.C. Sutherland.

Association d'art des universités du Canada, Inc. (Universities Art Association of Canada, Inc.). Président: Prof. Virgil Hammock, school of art, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2 (204-474-8880). Secretary: Prof. Eric Cameron, dept. of fine art, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120).

Association de biologie cellulaire canadienne (Canadian Society for Cell Biology). Président: Dr. S. Wainwright, dept. of biochemistry, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5. Secrétaire: Dr. Victor Kalnins, dept. of anatomy, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A8 (416-928-4096).

Association d'éducation permanente des universités de l'Atlantique (Atlantic Provinces Association for Continuing University Education). Président: Mr. John Morris, director of extension and summer sessions, The University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5A3 (506-453-4646). Secrétaire: Mr. W.J. Grant, dept. of extension, University of Prince Edward Island, 5 Central St., Summerside, P.E.I. (902-436-2053).

Association dentaire canadienne (Canadian Dental Association), 234, rue St. George, Toronto (Ont.) (416-962-3261). Président: Dr H.L. Mussells, 4695 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Westmount (Qué.) H3Z 1G2 (514-933-3156). Directeur administratif: Dr W.G. McIntosh.

Association de placement universitaire et collégial (University and College Placement Association), B.P. 356, 3, rue Centre, Markham (Ont.) L3P 3J8 (416-294-5161). Président: Mr. N. Yudcovitch, placement officer, Mount Royal College, Lincoln Park Campus, Calgary, Alta. T3E 6K6 (403-246-6454). Directeur administratif: M. W.H. Rutledge.

Association des architectes paysagistes du Canada, L' (Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, The), B.P. 3304, Station "C", Ottawa (Ont.) K1Y 4J5 (613-225-2658). Président: M. Owen

Scott, R.R. 1, Ariss, Ont. N0B 1B0 (519-846-5541). Secrétaire: Mme Ruth Wickware.

Association des archivistes médicales du Canada (Canadian Association of Medical Record Librarians), 187 est, rue King, Oshawa (Ont.) L1H 1C3 (416-728-9743). Présidente: Mrs E.A. Brown, Halifax Infirmary, Queen St, Halifax, N.S. Directrice administrative: Mme Janet Milner.

*Association des bureaux d'information des universités du Canada (Association of Canadian University Information Bureaus). Président: Mr. Maurice Cownden, director of university relations, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2 (604-447-6911). Secrétaire: à nommer.

Association des collèges communautaires du Canada (Association of Canadian Community Colleges), 1750 est, avenue Finch, Willowdale (Ont.) M2N 5T7 (416-491-5050). Président: M. Roger Lafleur, directeur général, Collège Ahuntsic, 9155, rue St-Hubert, Montréal (Qué.). Directeur administratif: M. Allan Goldenberg.

Association des collèges du Québec, 1940 est, boulevard Henri-Bourassa, Montréal, (Qué.) H2B 1S2 (514-381-8891). Président: M. Jean-Paul Desbiens, directeur général, Collège Notre Dame-de-Foy, 5000, rue Saint-Félix, Cap-Rouge (Qué.) G0A 1K0 (418-656-6713). Secrétaire-général: M. Jean-Marie Saint-Germain.

Association des designers industriels du Canada (Association of Canadian Industrial Designers), C.P. 1488, Place Bonaventure, Montréal (Qué.) H5A 1H5 (514-935-7632). Président: M. André Morin, 59, Place Mansefield, Dollard des Ormeaux (Qué.) (514-626-2033). Secrétaire: Mlle Monique Major.

*Association des dirigeants du service de développement des universités canadiennes (Canadian Association of University Development Officers). Président: Mr. Frank Lovell, director of development, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 (306-343-2100). Secrétaire-trésorier: Mr. Orval McKeough, director of development, York University, Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3 (416-667-2100).

*Association des doyens de pharmacie du Canada, L' (Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada, The), 175, rue College, Toronto (Ont.) M5T 1P8. Président: Prof. Julien Braun, doyen, faculté de pharmacie, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3T 1J4 (514-343-6111). Secrétaire-trésorier: M. A.W. Matthews.

*Association des écoles d'optométrie du Canada (Association of Schools of Optometry of Canada). Président: Prof. C.W. Bobier, school of optometry, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1 (510-885-1211; ext. 3175). Secrétaire: Prof. J.G. Sivak, school of optometry, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1 (519-885-1211; ext. 3741).

*Association des écoles forestières universitaires du Canada (Association of University Forestry Schools of Canada). Président: Dr. J.A.F. Gardner, dean, faculty of forestry, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-2467). Secrétaire-trésorier: Prof. K.W. Hearnden, school of forestry, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 5E1 (618-345-2121).

*Association des facultés de médecine du Canada (Association of Canadian Medical Colleges), 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3 (613-237-0070). Président: Dr. J.F. Mustard, dean, faculty of health sciences, McMaster Health Sciences Centre, 1200 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4J9 (416-525-9140). Directeur administratif: Dr D.O.W. Waugh.

*Association des facultés de médecine vétérinaire du Canada, L' (Association of Faculties of Veterinary Medicine in Canada, The). Président: Dr. H.G. Downie, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120; ext. 2668). Secrétaire-trésorier: Dr. D.A. Barnum, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120; ext 2576).

*Association des facultés dentaires du Canada, L' (Association of Canadian Faculties of Dentistry, The). Président: Dr. K.C. Bentley, dental surgeon-in-chief, The Montreal General Hospital, 1650 Cedar Ave., Montreal, Que. H3G 1A4 (514-937-6011; ext. 257). Secrétaire-trésorier: Dr. G. Meyers, 3042 Dentistry Pharmacy Centre, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2N8 (403-432-5762).

Association des facultés de pharmacie du Canada (Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada). Président: Dr. J.W. Steele, faculty of pharmacy, the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2 (204-474-9359). Secrétaire-trésorier: Dr. K.W. Hindmarch, college of pharmacy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 (306-343-4780).

Association des industries graphiques (Graphic Arts Industries Association), pièce 906, 75, rue Albert, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5E7 (613-236-7208). Président: Mr. Glen Hyatt, Evergreen Press Ltd., 1070 S.E. Marine Dr., Vancouver, B.C. V5X 2V4 (604-325-2231). Gérant général: M. J.B. Linklater.

Association des infirmières canadiennes (Canadian Nurses' Association), 50, The Driveway, Ottawa (Ont.) K2P 1E2 (613-237-2133). Présidente: Mme Huguette Labelle. Directrice administrative: Dr Helen Mussallem.

Association des ingénieurs-conseil du Canada, L' (Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada), pièce 616, 130, rue Albert, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5G4 (613-236-0569). Président: M. P.M. Gillham. Directeur général: M. H.R. Pinault.

Association des média et de la technologie en éducation au Canada, L' (Association for Media and Technology in Education in Canada). Président: Dr. Fred Branscombe, co-ordinator media service, North York Board of Education, 11 St. Leonards Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Association des médecins de langue française du Canada, 5064, avenue du Parc, Montréal (Qué.) H2V 4G2 (514-273-2321). Président: Dr Paul-André Meilleur, 4 Blvd. Taschereau, Hull (Qué.) (819-771-4975). Directeur administratif: Dr H.R. de Saint-Victor.

Association des musées canadiens (Canadian Museums Association), B.P. 1328, 56, rue Sparks, Succursale "B", Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5R4 (613-233-5653). Président: Mrs. Mary Sparling, director, art gallery, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, N.S. B3M 2J6 (902-443-4450). Directeur administratif: M. R.R. Inglis.

Association des presses universitaires canadiennes (Association of Canadian University Presses). Directeur: Mr. Marsh Jeanneret, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A6 (416-928-2232). Secrétaire: Mr. Ian Montagnes, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A6 (416-928-2231).

Association des professeurs d'allemand des universités canadiennes, L' (Canadian Association of University Teachers of German). Président: Prof. A.W. Riley, dept. of German, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-2638). Secrétaire: Prof. W.C. Reeve, dept. of German, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-5728).

Association des professeurs d'anglais des universités canadiennes (Association of Canadian University Teachers of English). Président: Dr. Paul Fleck, Ontario College of Art, 100 McCaul St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1W1 (416-366-1883). Secrétaire: Dr. Bruce Lundgren, dept. of English, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7 (519-679-3704).

Association des professeurs de français des universités canadiennes (Association of Canadian University Teachers of French). Président: Prof. Paul D'Hollander, dept. of French, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8 (514-879-4496). Secrétaire-trésorier: Prof. Jean Schneider, dept. of French, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8 (514-879-7293).

Association des psychiatres du Canada (Canadian Psychiatric Association), pièce 103, 225 rue Lisgar, Ottawa (Ont.) K2P 0C6 (613-234-2815). Président: Dr J.B. Boulanger. Secrétaire administrative: Mme Lea Métivier.

*Association des registraires des universités et collèges du Canada (Association of Registrars of Universities and Colleges of Canada). Président: Mr. A.S. McNeil, director of admissions, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3 (416-667-2100). Secrétaire: Mr. H.H. Dueck, registrar, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5 (519-884-1970).

Association des registraires d'universités de l'Ontario, L' (Ontario University Registrars' Association). Président: Mr. C.T. Boyes, registrar, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1 (519-885-1211; ext. 2263). Secrétaire: Ms. Helene Forler, associate registrar, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5 (519-884-1970; ext. 353).

Association des scientifiques, ingénieurs et technologistes du Canada, L' (Association of the Scientific, Engineering and Technological Community of Canada, The), pièce 202, Édifice Burnside, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3 (613-232-0240). Président: Prof. Jean-Guy Paquet, vice-recteur (enseignement et recherche), Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4. Directeur administratif: M. John Harcourt.

*Association des services aux étudiants des collèges et universités du Canada (Canadian Association of College and University Student Services). Présidente: Mrs. Elizabeth Chard, registrar, Saint Mary's University, Robie St., Halifax, N.S. B3H 3C3 (902-422-7331). Secrétaire: M. Pierre Savard, secrétaire administratif, Université Laval, Cité universitaire, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-656-2131).

Association des universités de l'Atlantique, L' (Association of Atlantic Universities), suite 500, Duke Tower, Scotia Square, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2L4 (902-423-6735). Président: Dr. R.J. Baker, president, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 4P3 (902-892-4121). Directeur administratif: M. Jeffrey Holmes.

Association des universités et collèges du Canada (Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada), 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5N1 (613-237-3330). Président: Dr. Michael Oliver, president, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 (613-231-4301). Directeur administratif: Dr Claude Thibault.

Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française (Association of Wholly or Partially French-Language Universities), Université de Montréal, B.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3T 1J4 (314-343-6630). Président: M. Robert Mallet, recteur et chancelier des universités de Paris, Paris 45, rue des écoles, 75 - Paris 6^e (France). Secrétaire général: M. Jean-Marc Léger.

Association forestière canadienne (Canadian Forestry Association), pièce 303, 185 ouest, rue Somerset, Ottawa (Ont.) K2P 0J2 (613-232-1815). Président: Prof. D.V. Love, assistant dean, faculty of forestry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-3549). Directeur administratif: M. A.D. Hall.

Association internationale de sociologie (International Sociological Association), B.P. 719, Succursale "A", Montréal (Qué.) H3C 2V2 (514-282-4634). Président: Prof. T.B. Bottomore, dept. of sociology and social administration, University of Sussex, Sussex House, Falmer, Brighton, England, BN1 9RH. Secrétaire administrative: Prof. Céline Saint-Pierre.

Association internationale des universités (International Association of Universities), 1, rue Miollis, 75 — Paris 15^e (France). Président: Prof. Roger Gaudry. Secrétaire général: M. H.M. Keyes.

Association médicale canadienne, L' (Canadian Medical Association, The), B.P. 8650, 1867, promenade Alta Vista, Ottawa (Ont.) K1G 0G8 (613-731-9331). Président: Dr. L.C. Grisdale, 8915 — 117 St., Edmonton, Alta. T6G 1R8 (403-426-1907). Secrétaire général: Dr J.D. Wallace.

Association minière du Canada, L' (Mining Association of Canada, The), pièce 705, 350, rue Sparks, Ottawa (Ont.) K1R 7S8 (613-233-9391). Président: Mr. A. Powis, Noranda Mines Limited, box 45, Commerce Court Postal Station, Toronto, Ont. M5L 1B6 (416-867-7123). Directeur administratif: M. John Bonus.

Association nucléaire canadienne (Canadian Nuclear Association), pièce 1120, 65 ouest, rue Queen, Toronto (Ont.) M5H 2M5 (416-366-1186). Président: M. C.A. Dajenais, S.N.C. Inc., 1550 Ouest, Blvd. de Maisonneuve, Montréal (Qué.) (514-931-2261). Gérant général: M. James Weller.

Association of Commonwealth Universities, The, 36 Gordon Square, London, England, WCIH OPF. Président: Prof. Ungku Aziz, vice-chancellor, University of Malaya, Pantai Valley, Kuala Lumpur 22-11 Malaysia 54361. Secrétaire général: Sir Hugh Springer.

Association pharmaceutique canadienne, L' (Canadian Pharmaceutical Association), 175, rue College, Toronto (Ont.) M5T 1P8 (416-962-3431). Président: Mr. J.V. Robichaud, New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society, suite 31, 771 Mountain Rd., Moncton, N.B. (506-854-1212). Directeur administratif: M. J.C. Turnbull.

Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation, 360, rue Le Moyne, Montréal (Qué.) H2Y 1Y3 (514-844-8023). Président: M. Daniel Reicher. Directeur général: M. Michel Bonneau.

*Association pour l'éducation permanente dans les universités du Canada (Canadian Association for University Continuing Education). Président: Mr. E.M. Gruetzner, director, school of continuing studies, University of Toronto, 119 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A9 (416-928-2417). Secrétaire: Prof. Rhéal Bérubé, directeur, extension de l'enseignement, Université de Moncton, Moncton (N.-B.) E1A 3E9 (506-858-4121).

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, La (National Library of Canada, The), 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0N4 (613-996-1623). Directeur général: M. Guy Sylvestre.

Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale (Canadian Bureau for International Education), pièce 408, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3 (613-237-4820). Président: Dr. A.N. Bourns, president and vice-chancellor, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4K1 (416-525-9140). Directeur administratif: M. Allan Rix.

Bureau national d'examen dentaire du Canada (National Dental Examining Board of Canada), pièce 103, 100, avenue Bronson, Ottawa (Ont.) K1R 6G8 (613-236-5912). Président: Dr. J.M. Calvert, 11720 — 89th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. (403-466-2161). Registraire: M. G. Kravis.

Collège canadien des directeurs de services de santé (Canadian College of Health Service Executives), 25, rue Imperial, Toronto (Ont.) M5P 1B9 (416-487-3475). Président: Mr. Robert McDermit, chief, N.W.T. Health Care Plan, Yellowknife, N.W.T. (403-264-3535). Directeur administratif: Dr M.M. Phin.

Centre canadien du film sur l'art (Canadian Centre for Films on Art), a/s Office national du film 150, rue Kent, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0M9 (613-992-1868). Directrice: Mme Dorothy Macpherson.

Collège royal des chirurgiens dentistes du Canada (Royal College of Dentists of Canada, pièce 614, 170, rue St. George, Toronto, (Ont.) M5R 2M8 (416-964-7263). Président: Dr. S.M. Claman, 521 Medical Arts Bldg., 233 Kennedy St., Winnipeg, Man. R3C 3G5 (204-947-1478). Secrétaire-régestre-tresorier: Dr J.E. Speck.

Collège royal des médecins et chirurgiens du Canada, Le (Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, The), 74, avenue Stanley, Ottawa (Ont.) K1M 1P4 (613-746-8177). Président: Dr K.J.R. Wightman. Secrétaire: Dr James Graham.

Comité canadien de géographie (Canadian Committee for Geography). Président: Dr. J.D. Chapman, dept. of geography, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-2663). Secrétaire administratif: M. J.K. Fraser,

*Membre associé de l'AUCC.

Environnement Canada, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0H3 (819-997-1171).

*Comité national des doyens de génie et sciences appliquées (National Committee of Deans of Engineering and Applied Science). Président: Prof. H.D. Ayers, director, school of engineering, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120). Secrétaire: Dr. D.J.L. Kennedy, dean of engineering, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ont. N9B 3P4 (519-253-2373).

Comité universitaire des directeurs de biologie du Canada (Canadian Committee of University Biology Chairmen). Président: Prof. Robert Scagel, chairman, dept. of botany, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-3554). Secrétaire: Prof. Janet Stein, dept. of botany, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-3353).

Commission canadienne pour l'Unesco (Canadian Commission for Unesco), 222, rue Queen, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5V9 (613-237-3400). Président: Dr. L.H. Cragg, 3252, rue Robert, Burlington (Ont.) L7N 1E7 (416-681-1325). Secrétaire général: M. D.W. Bartlett.

Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces Maritimes (Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission), B.P. 6000, pièce 450, Place Kings, Fredericton (N.-B.) E3B 5H1 (506-455-5046). Présidente: Soeur Catherine Wallace. Secrétaire: M. Barry Matheson.

Commission des octrois aux universités (Manitoba), La [Universities Grants Commission (Manitoba), The], 11-395, rue Berry, Winnipeg (Man.) R3J 1N6 (204-889-7280). Président: M. W.J. Condo. Directeur administratif: M. J.B. MacMartin.

Commission des universités de Saskatchewan, La (Saskatchewan Universities Commission, The), 2302, avenue Arlington, Saskatoon (Sask.) S7J 3L3 (306-373-0333). Président: M. Stirling McDowell. Directeur administratif: M. J.A. Wedgwood.

Conférence canadienne des arts (Canadian Conference of the Arts), pièce 47, 3, rue Church, Toronto (Ont.) M5E 1M2 (416-364-6351). Président: M. Richard Courtney. Directeur national: M. John Hobday.

Conférence des recteurs et des principaux des universités du Québec, La (Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities), pièce 300, 6600, Chemin de la Côte des Neiges, Montréal (Qué.) H3S 2A9 (514-342-5696). Président: Dr. J.W. O'Brien, rector, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8 (514-879-2862). Directeur général: M. Richard Pérusse.

Conseil canadien de biologie (Biological Council of Canada), Boîte BCC, 6, rue MacDonnell, Kingston (Ont.) K7L 4B6 (613-547-5761). Président: Dr. D.B. Waldon, dept. of plant science, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7 (519-679-6757). Secrétaire: Dr. R.G.S. Bidwell, dept. of biology, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-5761).

Conseil canadien de la musique (Canadian Music Council). Président: Mr. John Roberts, 16 Clarendon Ave., Toronto, Ont. Secrétaire: M. John Cozens, 188, avenue Elmwood, Willowdale (Ont.) M2N 3M6 (416-221-4081).

Conseil canadien de protection des animaux (Canadian Council on Animal Care), 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3 (613-237-3330). Président: Dr. D.F. Mettrick, dept. of zoology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-3522). Directeur administratif: M. H.C. Rowsell.

Conseil canadien de recherche en sciences sociales, Le (Social Science Research Council of Canada), pièce 415, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3 (613-238-6112). Président: Prof. John Meisel dept. of political studies, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-2724). Directeur: Dr Jan Loubser.

Conseil canadien de recherches sur les humanités, Le (Humanities Research Council of Canada), pièce 415, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1N 6N5 (613-231-6848). Directeur administratif: M. John Banks.

Conseil canadien de recherches urbaines et régionales (Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research), pièce 1101, 251 ouest, rue Laurier, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5J6. Président: Dr. Meyer Brownstone, dept. of political economy, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-3291). Directeur administratif et secrétaire-trésorier: M. Vernon Lang.

*Conseil canadien des administrateurs universitaires en éducation physique (Canadian Council of University Physical Education Administrators). Président: Prof. Roch Roy, doyen, faculté d'éducation physique et sport, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke (Que.) J1K 2R1 (814-565-2207). Secrétaire: Prof. Neil Scherlock, director of physical education, University of Regina, Regina, Sask. S4S 0A2 (306-584-4373).

*Conseil canadien des écoles des bibliothécaires (Canadian Council of Library Schools). Président: Dr. Norman Horrocks, director, school of library science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5 (902-424-3656). Secrétaire: Prof. B. Raymond, school of library science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3J5 (902-424-3656).

Conseil canadien des ingénieurs (Canadian Council of Professional Engineers), pièce 401, 116, rue Albert, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5G3 (613-232-2474). Président: M. E.C. Garland. Gérant général: M. L.M. Nadeau.

Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale (Canadian Council for International Cooperation), 75, rue Sparks, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5A5 (613-235-4331). Président (intérimaire): M. Lawrence Cumming. Directeur administratif: M. Richard Harmston.

Conseil d'admissions des universités de l'Ontario (Ontario Universities' Council on Admissions). Président: Dr. M.B. Ives, dept. of metallurgy and materials science, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4M1 (416-525-4563). Secrétaire-trésorier: Mr. B.A. Lumsden, associate registrar, admissions and records, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1 (519-885-1211; poste 2265).

Conseil de la recherche en économie agricole du Canada (Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada), pièce 203, 100, avenue Bronson, Ottawa (Ont.) K1R 6G8 (613-238-6313). Président: M. Gordon MacEachern. Secrétaire: Mlle Anne Mates.

† Conseil de recherches médicales (Medical Research Council), Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0W9 (613-996-8170). Président: Dr Malcolm Brown. Secrétaire: Mlle Dorothy Wright.

† Conseil de recherches pour la défense (Defence Research Board), NDHQ, 125, rue Elgin, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0Z3 (613-992-2518). Président: M. L.J. L'Heureux. Secrétaire: M. A.E. Léger.

† Conseil des arts du Canada, Le (Canada Council, The), B.P. 1047, 151, rue Sparks, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5V8 (613-237-3400). Présidente: Mme Gertrude Laing. Directeur: M. Charles Lussier.

*Conseil des centres universitaires pour la recherche sur l'environnement (Council of Centres at Universities for Research on the Environment). Président: Prof. Henry Regier, Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1 (416-928-2011). Secrétaire: Prof. Gordon Hodgson, Environmental Sciences Centre (Kananaskis), The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4 (403-284-5110).

*Conseil des doyens des facultés et écoles d'administration et de gestion des affaires du Canada (Council of Deans of Faculties of Management and Business Administration of Canada). Président: Dean S.J. Shapiro, faculty of management, McGill University, 1001 Sherbrook St. W., Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-5981). Secrétaire-trésorier: M. R. Thomassin, doyen, faculté des sciences de l'administration, Université Laval, Cité universitaire, Sainte-Foy (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-656-2216).

Conseil des ministres de l'éducation, Canada (Council of Ministers of Education, Canada), pièce S500, 252 ouest, rue Bloor, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 1V5 (416-964-2551). Présidente: L'Honorable Bennet Campbell. Directeur administratif: M. Lucien Perras.

Conseil des universités de l'Ontario (Council of Ontario Universities), pièce 8039, 130, rue St. George, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 2T4 (416-979-2165). Directeur administratif: M. E.J. Monahan. Secrétaire: M. Grant Clarke.

Conseil des universités (Québec) [Council of Universities (Quebec)], pièce 810, 2700, boulevard Laurier, Québec (Qué.) G1A 1H3 (418-643-8592). Président: M. Germain Gauthier. Secrétaire: M. Marcel Boudreault.

Conseil national de l'esthétique industrielle (National Design Council), 3ⁱ^{ème} étage, Édifice du Centre, 300, rue Sparks, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0H5 (613-996-2573). Président: Mr. G.S. MacDonell, vice-président, GSW Appliances Ltd., Gibson and Wright Aves., Weston, Ont. M9N 1E7 (416-241-2611).

† Conseil national de recherches du Canada (National Research Council of Canada), Édifice M-58, chemin Montréal, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0R6 (613-993-9101). Président: M. William Schneider. Secrétaire administratif: M. B.D. Lceddy.

Conseil ontarien des affaires universitaires (Ontario Council on University Affairs), 801, rue Bay, 2^e étage, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 1Y7 (416-965-5233). Président: Dr. J. Stefan Dupré. Secrétaire administratif: M. J.P. Venton.

Conseil supérieur de l'éducation (Superior Council of Education), 50 est, rue Saint-Joseph, Québec (Qué.) G1K 3A5 (418-643-

3850). Président: M. Jean-M. Beauchemin. Adjoint administratif au président: M. Jean Déronzier.

Direction générale de l'enseignement supérieur, Québec (Directorate of Higher Education, Quebec), 1035 de la Chevrotière, complexe G, 20^e étage, Hôtel du gouvernement, Québec (Qué.) G1R 5A5 (418-643-3675). Directeur général: M. Marcel Gilbert. Secrétaire administratif: M. Marcel Therrien.

Entr'aide universitaire mondiale du Canada (World University Service of Canada), 27, avenue Goulburn, Ottawa (Ont.) K1N 8C7 (613-237-7422). Président: Dr. Michael Oliver, président, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 (613-231-4301). Directeur administratif: M. William McNeill.

Fédération canadienne de la faune, La (Canadian Wildlife Federation), pièce 106, 1673, avenue Carling, Ottawa (Ont.) K2A 1C4 (613-725-2191). Président: M. Robert Pedersen. Directeur administratif: M. Kenneth Brynaert.

Fédération canadienne des enseignants (Canadian Teachers' Federation), 110, rue Argyle, Ottawa (Ont.) K2P 1B4 (613-232-1505). Président: M. I.J. Fife. Secrétaire général: M. Norman Goble.

Fédération canadienne des femmes diplômées des universités (Canadian Federation of University Women), pièce 209A, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3 (613-237-3330; ext. 486). Présidente: Mme R.A. Bell. Secrétaire: Mme Cynthia Thomson.

Fédération des CEGEP, 1940 est, boulevard Henri-Bourassa, Montréal (Qué.) H2B 1S2 (514-381-8891). Président: M. André Trudel. Directeur général: M. Jacques Laberge.

Fédération internationale des universités catholiques (International Federation of Catholic Universities), 77 bis, rue de Grenelle, Paris 7ⁱ^{ème} (France). Président: R.P. Hervé Carrier, recteur, Université Gregoriana, Rome, Italie. Secrétaire: Mgr Georges Leclercq.

Fondation canadienne d'éducation économique, La (Canadian Foundation for Economic Education), pièce 301, 155, avenue University, Toronto (Ont.) M5H 3B7 (416-862-0411). Président: M. Freeman Stewart, secrétaire administratif, Association canadienne d'éducation, 252 ouest, rue Bloor, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 1V5. Directeur administratif: M. Leslie Cole.

Fondation canadienne de recherche du droit de l'environnement, La (Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation), pièce 303, 1, rue Spadina, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 2J5 (416-928-7156). Président: M. Clifford Lax, Holden et Murdock, pièce 2400, 44 ouest, rue King, Toronto (Ont.) M5H 1E2 (416-361-1444). Secrétaire: M. Clayton Hudson, Shibley, Righton et McCutcheon, B.P. 32, 401, rue Bay, Toronto (Ont.) (416-363-9381).

Fondation canadienne pour l'avancement de la pharmacie (Canadian Foundation for the Advancement of Pharmacy, The), 175, rue College, Toronto (Ont.) M5T 1P8 (416-922-7724). Président: Dr. R.J. Murray, faculty of pharmacy, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2 (204-474-9306). Secrétaire-administratif-trésorier: M. L.J. Haskett.

Fondation des bourses Rhodes, La (Rhodes Scholarship Trust, The), B.P. 48, Centre Toronto-Dominion, Toronto (Ont.) M5K

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1E6 (416-362-1812). Secrétaire général (Canada): M. Arthur Scafe.

Fondation des études du Canada, La (Canada Studies Foundation, The), pièce S-716, 252 ouest, rue Bloor, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 1V5 (416-922-4149) Président: Mr. A.B. Hodgetts. Directeur: M. Paul Gallagher.

Fondation sciences jeunesse (Youth Science Foundation), pièce 302, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3 (613-238-1671). Président: M. H.C. Rowsell, directeur administratif, Conseil canadien de protection des animaux, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3 (613-237-3330). Directeur administratif: M. Charles Jersch.

Institut aéronautique et spatial du Canada, L' (Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute), Édifice du Commonwealth, 77, rue Metcalfe, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5L6 (613-234-0191). Président: M. W.M. McLeish. Secrétaire-trésorier: M. P.A. Cobbett.

Institut agricole du Canada, L' (Agricultural Institute of Canada), pièce 907, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H4 (613-232-9459). Président: Dr. N.R. Richards, dept. of land resource science, Ontario Agricultural College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120; poste 3194). Gérant général: M. W.E. Henderson.

Institut arctique de l'Amérique du nord, L' (Arctic Institute of North America, The), 1020 ouest, avenue Pine, Montréal (Qué.) H3A 1A2 (514-842-6411). Président: M. Robert Currie, University Library Tower, 2920 24th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4 (403-282-4931). Directeur administratif: M. Robert Faylor.

Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes (Canadian Institute of Adult Education), pièce 800, 506 est, rue Sainte-Catherine, Montréal (Qué.) H2L 2C7 (514-842-2766). Président: M. Lée Vigneault, 515, avenue Viger, Montréal (Qué.). Directeur général: M. Paul Bélanger.

Institut canadien de gestion (Canadian Institute of Management), pièce 303, 51 est, avenue Eglinton, Toronto (Ont.) M4P 1G7 (416-485-7666). Président: Mr. Gordon Davidson, Small Business Assistance Centre, 3 Lakeview Square, Winnipeg, Man. R3C 3J1 (204-944-2012). Directeur administratif: M. Paul Tuz.

Institut canadien de l'information scientifique et technique (Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information), National Research Council of Canada, Montreal Rd., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0S2 (613-993-1600). Directeur: M. J.E. Brown. Assistant administratif: M. E.R. Shanks.

Institut canadien des affaires internationales, L' (Canadian Institute of International Affairs), 31 est, rue Wellesley, Toronto (Ont.) M4Y 1G9 (416-923-7369). Président: The Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, Lang, Michener, Cranston, Farquarson and Wright, P.O. Box 10, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ont. (416-360-8600). Directeur administratif: M. Robert Redford.

Institut canadien des affaires publiques, L' (Canadian Institute on Public Affairs), pièce 203, 20 est, avenue Eglinton, Toronto (Ont.) M4P 1A9 (416-489-9212). Président: Dr. Ian MacDonald, president, York University, 4700 Keele St. Downsview, Ont. M3J 1P3 (416-667-2223). Secrétaire: Mlle Hilda Wilson.

Institut canadien de science et technologie alimentaire (Canadian Institute of Food Science and Technology), pièce 38, 46, rue Elgin, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5K6 (613-232-9418). Président: Dr. D.S. Clark, National Research Council of Canada, Rideau Falls Lab, Ottawa, Ont. (613-992-3687). Gérant: M. Owen Grant.

Institut canadien des comptables agréés, L' (Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, The), suite 700, 250 est, rue Bloor, Toronto (Ont.) M4W 1G5. Président: Mr. H.A. Renouf, H.R. Doane and Company, Box 426, Halifax, N.S. Secrétaire: M. J.E.P. Barry, Samson, Belair, Côté, Lacroix et Associés, 4, Park Samuel Holland, Québec (Qué.).

Institut canadien des ingénieurs, L' (Engineering Institute of Canada, The), 700 Édifice E.I.C., 2050, rue Mansfield, Montréal (Qué.) H3A 1Y9 (514-842-8121). Président: Dr. Robert Shaw. Gérant général: M. Byron Kerr.

Institut canadien des mines et de la métallurgie, L' (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, The), 906 — 1117 ouest, rue Ste-Catherine, Montréal (Qué.) H3B 1J3. Président: Mr. W.M. Gilchrist, president, Eldorado Nuclear Limited, suite 800, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3. Secrétaire-trésorier: M. G.F. Skilling.

Institut canadien du film (Canadian Film Institute), 303, chemin Richmond, Ottawa (Ont.) K1Z 6X3 (613-729-6193). Directeur administratif: M. Frederick Manter.

Institut d'administration publique du Canada, L' (Institute of Public Administration of Canada, The), 897, rue Bay, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 1Z7 (416-923-7319). Président: Mr. C.L. Usher, deputy minister, Department of Culture, 14th floor, CN Tower, Edmonton, Alta. (403-229-3928). Directeur administratif: M. J.M. Galimberti.

Institut de chimie du Canada, L' (Chemical Institute of Canada, The), pièce 906, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3. Président: Mr. A. Monsaroff, president, Domtar Chemicals Ltd., P.O. Box 7212, Montreal, Que. H3C 3M3. Gérant général: M. T.H.G. Michael.

†Institut de recherches politiques (Institute for Research on Public Policy), pièce 514, 3535, chemin Queen Mary, Montréal (Qué.) (514-342-9121). Président: M. A.W.R. Carrothers. Directeur d'administration: M. Claude Desjardins.

Institut forestier du Canada (Canadian Institute of Forestry), B.P. 5000, Macdonald College (Qué.) H0A 1C0 (514-457-9131). Président: Mr. Warren Moore, manager of forestry and planning, Great Lakes Paper Co., Thunder Bay, Ont. (807-475-2209). Gérant: M. A.G. Racey.

Institut indo-canadien Shastri, L' (Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute), 3511, rue Peel, Montréal (Qué.) H3A 1W7. Président: Prof. Michael Ames, dept. of anthropology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-2211). Directrice administrative: Mme K. de la Ronde.

Institut royal d'architecture du Canada, L' (Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, The), pièce 1104, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3 (613-232-7165). Président: M. F.T. Hollingsworth, 660, Chemin Clyde, Vancouver Ouest (C.B.) V7T

1C9 (604-926-3314). Secrétaire-trésorier exécutif: M. Robert Christie.

Institut Vanier de la famille, L' (Vanier Institute of the Family, The), pièce 207, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3. Présidente: Mme Mozah Zemans. Directeur général: M. William Dyson.

Presse universitaire canadienne (Canadian University Press), 211 — 227 ouest, avenue Laurier, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5E2 (613-232-2881). Président: Frances Fuca. Administrateur du bureau: Lenard Taylor.

Secrétariat d'État, Ministère du, Direction de l'aide à l'éducation (Secretary of State, Department of the, Education Support Branch), 66, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0M5 (613-992-8034). Directeur: M. R.J. Lachapelle.

*Service universitaire canadien outre-mer (Canadian University Service Overseas), 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H5 (613-237-0390). Président: Prof. C.M. Williams, dept. of animal science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0. Administrateur en chef: M. Murray Thomson.

Service de l'éducation, Conseil luthérien au Canada, Le (Division of Educational Services, Lutheran Council in Canada), 500 — 365, rue Hargrave, Winnipeg (Man.) R3B 2K3. Président: Rév. Donald Voigts.

Société bibliographique du Canada (Bibliographical Society of Canada), 32, avenue Lowther, Toronto (Ont.) M5R 1C6. Président: Prof. D.G. Lochhead, director of Canadian studies, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. E0A 3C0. Secrétaire-trésorière: Mme R.C. Jacobsen.

Société canadienne d'agronomie, La (Canadian Society of Agronomy), a/s pièce 907, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H4 (613-232-9459). Président: Mr. Alex Henderson, Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing, soils and crops branch, Truro, N.S. Secrétaire: Dr. Harvey Voldeng, forage crops section, Ottawa Research Station, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0C6 (613-994-5507).

Société canadienne de biochimie, La (Canadian Biochemical Society). Présidente: Dr. Rose Sheinin dept. of medical biophysics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M4X 1K9 (416-924-0671). Secrétaire: Dr. W.A. Bridger, dept. of biochemistry, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2H7 (403-432-4152).

Société canadienne d'économie rurale, La (Canadian Agricultural Economics Society), a/s pièce 907, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H4 (613-232-9459). Président: Dr. A.G. Ball, dean's office, Ontario Agricultural College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1. Secrétaire: Mr. N.L. Longmuir, economics branch, Agriculture Canada, Sir John Carling Bldg., 930 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0C5 (613-994-5571).

Société canadienne de cytologie (Canadian Society of Cytology). Président: Dr. George Anderson, dept. of pathology, section of cytopathology, Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, N.S. B3H 1V8 (902-424-2794). Secrétaire: Dr. A.H. Quizilbash, dept. of pathology, Henderson General Hospital, Hamilton, Ont. L8V 1C3 (416-389-4411).

Société canadienne d'éducation comparée et internationale, La (Comparative and International Education Society of Canada, The). Président: Dr. John Mallea, faculty of education, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. Secrétaire: Prof. Jacques Gagné, Seminaire universitaire, 249, rue Main, Ottawa (Ont.) (613-233-2291).

Société canadienne d'éducation par l'art (Canadian Society for Education Through Art). Président: Prof. J.A.M. Emerson, University of Toronto, 371 Bloor St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2R7. Secrétaire général: Dr. L.J. Groome, faculty of education, University of Regina, Regina, Sask. S4A 0A2 (306-584-4546).

Société canadienne de génie rural (Canadian Society of Agricultural Engineering), a/s pièce 907, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H4 (613-232-9459). Président: Prof. H.M. Lapp, agricultural engineering dept., The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2. Secrétaire: Prof. James Arnold, school of engineering, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120).

Société canadienne de la science du sol (Canadian Society of Soil Science), a/s pièce 907, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H4 (613-232-9459). Président: Dr. G.K. Rutherford, dept. of geography, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. Secrétaire: Dr. G.J. Wall, dept. of land resource science, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1.

Société canadienne de nutrition (Nutrition Society of Canada). Présidente: Prof. Estelle Mongeau, Institut de diététique et de nutrition, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal (Qué.) H3T 1J4 (514-343-6408). Secrétaire: Dr. G.R.F. Davis, Agriculture Canada Research Station, 107 Science Cres., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0X2 (306-343-8214).

Société canadienne de pédiatrie (Canadian Paediatric Society). Président: Dr. Harold Davies, 190 Tache Ave., Winnipeg, Man. (819-233-6049). Secrétaire administratif: Dr. Victor Marchessault, division des sciences cliniques, Université de Sherbrooke, Centre hospitalier universitaire, Sherbrooke (Qué.) J1H 5N4 (819-563-9844).

Société canadienne de physiologie, La (Canadian Physiological Society, The). Président: Dr. Keith Cooper, division of medical physiology, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4 (403-284-5110). Secrétaire: Dr. Donald Jennings, dept. of physiology, Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 (613-547-6238).

Société canadienne de physiologie végétale (Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists). Président: Dr. O.L. Gamborg, Prairie Regional Laboratory, Saskatoon, Sask. Secrétaire: Dr. Ann Oakes, dept. of biology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4L8 (613-525-4376).

Société canadienne de phytopathologie, La (Canadian Phytopathological Society). Président: Dr. R. Ross, Agriculture Canada, Research Station, Kentville, N.S. B4N 1J5 (902-678-2171). Secrétaire: Dr. H.W. Johnston, Agriculture Canada Research Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 7M8 (901-892-5461).

Société canadienne de psychologie (Canadian Psychological Association), pièce 46, 1390 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal

(Qué.) H3G 1K2 (514-845-5616). Président: Dr. Park Davidson, dept. of psychology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-6327). Secrétaire-trésorière (intérimaire): Mlle Joanne McGlynn.

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Société canadienne de science horticole, La (Canadian Society for Horticultural Science). Président: Dr. D.L. Craig, Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Kentville, N.S. B4N 1J5 (902-678-2171). Secrétaire-trésorier: Mr. E.J. Hogue, Research Station, Agriculture Canada, P.O. Box 457, St. Jean, Que. J3B 6Z8 (514-346-4494).

Société canadienne des clinico-chimistes, La (Canadian Society of Clinical Chemists), pièce 906, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5N1 (613-233-5673). Président: Dr. A.G. Stewart, Children's Hospital, division of biochemistry, Halifax, N.S. B3G 3G6. Secrétaire: Dr. R.H. Cadham, Public Health Lab, 770 Bannatyne Ave., 3rd floor, Winnipeg, Man. R3E 0W3 (204-772-1812).

Société canadienne des études bibliques (Canadian Society of Biblical Studies). Président: Prof. Normand Wagner, dean, faculty of graduate studies, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5 (519-884-1970). Secrétaire: Prof. Peter Graigie, dept. of religious studies, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4 (403-284-6987).

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Société canadienne des microbiologistes (Canadian Society of Microbiologists). Président: Prof. Vincent Portelance, Institut Armand-Frappier, Université du Québec, C.P. 100, Laval (Qué.) H7N 4Z3 (514-681-2521). Secrétaire: Dr. Delfa Syeklocha, dept. of microbiology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-3309).

Société canadienne de sociologie et d'anthropologie (Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association), C.P. 878, Succursale "A", Montréal (Qué.) H3C 2B8 (514-879-7305). Président: Prof. Arthur Davis, dept. of sociolgy, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1 (403-432-4524). Secrétaire-trésorier: Prof. John Jackson.

Société canadienne de technologie chimique et biochimique, La (Canadian Society for Chemical and Biochemical Technology), pièce 906, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3 (613-233-5623). Président: Prof. T.B. Kimmel, Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, 1301 16th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2N 0L4 (403-284-8351). Gérant général: M. T.H.G. Michael.

Société canadienne de théologie. Président: Gilles Langevin, s.j., faculté de théologie, bureau 4518, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-659-1965). Secrétaire: R.P. Jean Richard, m.s.c., faculté de théologie, Université Laval, Cité universitaire, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-656-5712).

Société canadienne de zootechnie (Canadian Society of Animal Science), a/s pièce 907, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H4 (613-232-9459). Président: Fr. J.E. Moxley, dept. of animal science, Macdonald Campus of McGill University, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que. H0A 1C9. Secrétaire: Dr. Lorne Fisher, dairy cattle nutritionist, Agriculture Canada, Research Station, P.O. Box Agassiz, B.C. V0M 1A0.

Société canadienne d'immunologie, La (Canadian Society for Immunology). Président: Dr. P. Gold, Montreal General Hospital, room 7135, Montreal, Que. Secrétaire: Dr. L.M. Jerry, Royal Victoria Hospital, 687 Pine Ave. W. Montreal, Que. H3A 1A1 (514-842-1231; poste 1723).

Société canadienne d'orientation et de consultation (Canadian Guidance and Counselling Association), pièce 302, 1000, rue Yonge, Toronto (Ont.) M4W 2K2 (416-921-5696). Président: Prof. Pierre Turgeon, faculté des sciences de l'éducation, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Ont.) K1N 6N5 (613-231-3250). Secrétaire-trésorier: M. Robert Langlois.

Société canadienne du génie chimique, La (Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering), pièce 906, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H3 (613-233-5623). Président: Dr. E.B. Tinker, vice-president, University of Regina, Regina, Sask. S4S 0A2 (306-584-4384). Secrétaire administratif: M. Paul LeBel.

Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'éducation (Canadian Society for the Study of Education). Président: Dr. T.B. Greenfield, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1V6 (416-923-6641). Secrétaire: Dr. David Friesen, Box 1,000, faculty of education, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E1 (403-432-3690).

Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'enseignement supérieur, La (Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education), pièce 8039, 130, rue St. George, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 2T4 (416-920-6865). Président: Dr. R.J. Baker, president, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 4P3 (902-892-4121). Secrétaire-trésorier: Prof. B.T. Newbold.

Société culturelle Québec — URSS Inc., La (Quebec Cultural Society — USSR Inc.), 4570, rue Saint-Denis, Montréal (Qué.) H2J 2L3 (514-845-5778). Président: Dr Adélar Paquin, 10027, rue Verville, Montréal (Qué.) (514-387-5049). Secrétaire-trésorière: Mme Micheline Martin.

Société de génétique du Canada, La (Genetics Society of Canada, The), pièce 907, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.) K1P 5H4. Président: Dr. J. Kuspira, The University of Alberta, Edmonton,

Alta. T6G 2E1. Secrétaire: Dr. G. Fedak, Ottawa Research Station, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0C6.

Société de pharmacologie du Canada, La (Pharmacological Society of Canada, The). Président: Dr. Peter Dresel, faculty of medicine, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3E 0W3 (204-786-3562). Secrétaire: Dr. Garry Van Petten, dept. of pharmacology and therapeutics, The University of Calgary, 2920-24th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4 (403-284-6972).

Société des obstétriciens et gynécologues du Canada, La (Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada, The), 367, boulevard Lytton, Toronto (Ont.) M5N 1R9 (416-483-7177). Présidente: Dr Lise Fortier, 1221 ouest, Saint-Viateur, Outremont (Qué.) H2V 1Z1 (514-276-6894). Secrétaire: Dr John Whetham.

Société des zoologistes canadiens (Canadian Society of Zoologists). Président: Dr. R.C. Anderson, dept. of zoology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120). Secrétaire: Dr. J.E. Phillips, dept. of zoology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5 (604-228-3168).

Société entomologique du Canada, La (Entomological Society of Canada), 1320, avenue Carling, Ottawa (Ont.) K1Z 7K9 (613-725-2619). Président: Dr. G.S. Cooper, Cyanamid of Canada Ltd., Plaza One, 2000 Argentina Rd. Mississauga, Ont. L5N 1P7. Secrétaire: Ms. Christine Deane.

Société historique du Canada (Canadian Historical Association), a/s Les archives publiques du Canada, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0N3. Président: Prof. Jacques Monet, s.j., directeur, département d'histoire, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Ont.) K1N 6N5 (613-231-2928). Secrétaire de langue française: M. Jean-Pierre Gagnon. Secrétaire de langue anglaise: Mr. Norman Hillmer.

Société mathématique du Canada (Canadian Mathematical Congress), pièce 15, 3421, rue Drummond, Montréal (Qué.) H3G 1X7 (514-844-4357). Président: Prof. W.O.J. Moser, dept. of mathematics, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Station "A" Montréal, Qué. H3C 3G1 (514-392-8285). Directeur administratif: M. J.J. McNamee.

Société météorologique du Canada (Canadian Meteorological Society). Président: Dr. P.E. Merilees, dept. of meteorology, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Station "A", Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-4462). Secrétaire: Dr. H.G. Leighton, dept. of meteorology, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Station "A", Montreal, Que. H3C 3G1 (514-392-4443).

Société royale canadienne de géographie, La (Royal Canadian Geographical Society, The), 488, rue Wilbrod, Ottawa (Ont.)

K1N 6M8 (613-236-7493). Président: Dr. Pierre Camu, Canadian Association of Broadcasters, Box 627, Station "B", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5S2 (613-233-4035). Secrétaire administratif: M. David Maclellan.

Société royale d'astronomie du Canada, La (Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, The), 252, rue College, Toronto (Ont.) M5T 1R7 (416-923-3784). Président: Dr. J.D. Fernie, David Dunlap Observatory, box 360, Richmond Hill, Ont. L4C 4Y6 (416-884-9562). Secrétaire national: M. D.J. FitzGerald.

Société royale du Canada, La (Royal Society of Canada, The), 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0N4. Président: Dr Claude Fortier, directeur, département de physiologie, faculté de médecine, Université Laval, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4 (418-656-2131). Secrétaire administratif: M. H.E.P. Garneau.

Statistique Canada, Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture (Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division), Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa (Ont.) K1A 0T6 (613-992-2959). Directeur: M. Y. Fortin.

Tourbec Inc., 347 est, rue St-Paul, Montréal (Qué.) (514-849-2374). Président: M. Paul Bourbeau. Directeur administratif: M. Robert Perrault.

Union des associations des professeurs des universités de l'Ontario (Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations), 40, avenue Sussex, Toronto (Ont.) M5S 1J7 (416-964-8417). Président: Prof. C.H. Langford, dept. of chemistry, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6 (613-231-6738).

Union nationale des étudiants (National Union of Students), pièce 207, 227 ouest, avenue Laurier, Ottawa (Ont.) (613-232-1604). Président: Mr. Pierre Ouellette, Brock University Student Union, Brock University, St-Catherines, Ont. (416-684-2712). Secrétaire général: M. Daniel O'Connor.

*Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne (Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union), 11^e étage, 333 chemin River, Cité de Vanier (Ont.) K1L 8B9 (613-746-4015). Président: M. Vance Toner, Université de Moncton, Moncton (N.-B.) E1A 3E9 (506-858-4165). Directeur administratif: M. Robert Pugh.

*Union sportive interuniversitaire canadienne féminine (Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union). Présidente: Ms. Pat Jackson, college of physical education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 (306-343-4888). Secrétaire-trésorier: Mr. D.J. Steponchev, college of physical education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 (306-343-4891).

*Membre associé de l'AUCC.

ABBREVIATIONS OF DEGREES/ ABRÉVIATIONS DES GRADES

AA

Associate in arts
Diploma of associate in arts

AMus

Associate in music

ANSCAD

Associate of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design

ArtDipMus

Artist diploma in music

ATh

Associate in theology

BA

Baccalauréat en musique
Baccalauréat ès arts
Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études allemandes
Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études anciennes
Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études anglaises
Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études françaises et
baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en français pour non-francophones
Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en études hispaniques
Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en géographie
Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en histoire

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en linguistique française
Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé en traduction
Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire
Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire de l'art
Bachelier ès arts
Bachelor of arts
Bachelor of arts and science
Bachelor of arts in community studies
Bachelor of arts in public administration
Bachelor of arts with major in music

BAA

Baccalauréat en administration des affaires

BA(Admin)

Bachelor of arts (administration)

BAA(Early Childhood Education)

Bachelor of applied arts in early childhood education

BAA(Geography)

Bachelor of applied arts in geography

BAA(Home Economics)

Bachelor of applied arts in home economics

BAA(Interior Design)

Bachelor of applied arts in interior design

BAA(Journalism)
Bachelor of applied arts in journalism

BAA(Photography)
Bachelor of applied arts in photography

BAA(Radio and Television Arts)
Bachelor of applied arts in radio and television arts

BAA(Secretarial Science)
Bachelor of applied arts in secretarial science

BAA(Social Services)
Bachelor of applied arts in social services

BAA(Urban Planning)
Bachelor of applied arts in urban planning

BA/BEd
Combined bachelor of arts and bachelor of education
Programme de formation intégrée (arts et éducation)

BA/BPHE
Combined bachelor of arts and bachelor of physical health
education

BA/BSW
Combined bachelor of arts and bachelor of social work

BA(Canadian studies)
Bachelor of arts in Canadian studies

BAdm
Baccalauréat général en administration
Bachelor of administration

BAdmin
Bachelor of administration

BAdmPub
Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration publique

BAE
Bachelor of art education

BA(Ed)
Bachelor of arts (education)

BA(LPh)
Bachelier ès arts mention latin-philosophie

BA(Mus)
Bachelor of arts (major in music)

BAP
Baccalauréat en architecture paysagiste

BA(Ph)
Baccalauréat ès arts avec mention en philosophie
Bachelor of arts in philosophy

BArch
Baccalauréat en architecture
Bachelor of architecture

BA(Recreation)
Bachelor of arts (recreation)

BArtsvis
Baccalauréat en arts visuels

BASc
Bachelor of applied science

BA(spPh)
Baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation en philosophie

BAwithSecretarialCertificate
Bachelor of arts with secretarial certificate

BBA
Bachelor of business administration

BCat
Baccalauréat en catéchèse

BCL
Bachelor of canon law
Bachelor of civil law

BCom
Baccalauréat en commerce
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences commerciales
Bachelor of commerce

BComm
Bachelor of commerce

BCompSc
Bachelor of computer science

BCom(sports administration)
Bachelor of commerce in sports administration

BCS
Bachelor of computer science

BD
Bachelor of divinity

BDC
Baccalauréat en droit canonique

BDes
Bachelor of design

BDI
Baccalauréat en design industriel

BE
Bachelor of science in engineering

BEAD
Bachelor of education

BEd
Baccalauréat en éducation
Baccalauréat en éducation (enseignement aux inadaptés)
Baccalauréat en éducation (enseignement élémentaire)

Baccalauréat en éducation (enseignement secondaire)
 Baccalauréat en éducation spéciale
 Bachelor of education

BEdPhy
 Baccalauréat en éducation-physique

BEE
 Baccalauréat d'enseignement élémentaire
 Baccalauréat en enseignement élémentaire

BEI
 Baccalauréat en enseignement (enfance inadaptée)

BEng
 Bachelor of engineering

BEngM
 Bachelor of engineering and management

BEP
 Baccalauréat en éducation physique
 Baccalauréat en études pastorales

BEPH
 Baccalauréat en éducation physique et hygiène

BES
 Baccalauréat en éducation — enseignement secondaire
 Bachelor of environmental studies

BESc
 Bachelor of engineering science

BFA
 Bachelor of fine arts

BGS
 Bachelor of general science
 Bachelor of general studies

BGSc
 Baccalauréat ès sciences générales

BHD
 Baccalauréat en hygiène dentaire

BHE
 Bachelor of home economics

BHEc
 Bachelor of home economics

BHK
 Bachelor of human kinetics

BHRA
 Bachelor of health record administration

BID
 Bachelor of industrial design
 Bachelor of interior design

BIS
 Bachelor of independent studies

BJ
 Bachelor of journalism

BLA
 Bachelor of landscape architecture

BLaws
 Bachelor of laws

BLS
 Bachelor of library science

BLT
 Bachelor of laboratory technology

BM
 Baccalauréat en musique

BMA
 Bachelor of musical arts

BMath
 Bachelor of mathematics

BMedSc
 Bachelor of medical science

BMGTSc
 Bachelor of management sciences

BMin
 Bachelor of ministry

BMus
 Baccalauréat en musique
 Baccalauréat en musique avec spécialisation
 Bachelor of music

BMusA
 Bachelor of musical arts

BMusEd
 Bachelor of music education

BMus(MusEd)
 Bachelor of music in music education

BMus(Perf)
 Bachelor of music performance

BN
 Bachelor of nursing

BNSc
 Bachelor of nursing science

BOT
 Bachelor of occupational therapy

BPE
 Bachelor of physical education

BPh
Baccalauréat en philosophie
Bachelor of philosophy

BPharm
Baccalauréat en pharmacie

BPHE
Bachelor of physical and health education

BPhysEd
Bachelor of physical education

BPs
Baccalauréat en psychologie
Bachelor of arts in psychology

BPsy
Baccalauréat en psychologie

BPT
Bachelor of physical therapy

BPubAdm
Bachelor of public administration

BRE
Bachelor of recreation education

BRelS
Bachelor of religious studies

BSA
Bachelor of science in agriculture
Bachelor of secretarial arts

BSc
Baccalauréat ès sciences
Bachelor of science
Bachelor of science (applied)
Bachelor of science in agriculture
Bachelor of science in engineering
Bachelor of science in forestry
Bachelor of science in health education
Bachelor of science in nursing
Bachelor of science in nursing for registered nurses
Bachelor of science in pharmacy
Bachelor of science in speech pathology and audiology

BScA
Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées
Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées et diplôme d'ingénieur

BSc(AAM)
Bachelor of science (art as applied to medicine)

BScact
Baccalauréat ès sciences de l'actuariat

BScadm
Baccalauréat en science de l'administration

BSc(AE)
Bachelor of science in agricultural engineering

BSc(Agr)
Bachelor of science in agriculture

BSc(AgrEng)
Bachelor of science in agricultural engineering

BSc(Arch)
Bachelor of science (architecture)

BSc/BEd
Combined bachelor of science and bachelor of education

BSc(CD)
Bachelor of science in medical rehabilitation (communication disorders)

BSc(CE)
Bachelor of science in civil engineering

BScCS
Bachelor of science in computer science

BScD
Bachelor of science in dentistry

BScD(Anaes)
Bachelor of science in dentistry (anaesthesiology)

BSc(Dance)
Bachelor of science (dance)

BSc(Diét)
Baccalauréat ès sciences avec spécialisation en diététique

BSc(Diet)
Bachelor of science in dietetics

BSc(DipEng)
Bachelor of science with a diploma in engineering

BScDom
Baccalauréat en sciences domestiques

BSc(E)
Bachelor of science in engineering

BScEd
Baccalauréat ès sciences de l'éducation
Bachelor of science in education

BSc(Edphys)
Baccalauréat ès sciences (éducation physique)

BSc(EducPrésEnsElém)
Baccalauréat ès sciences (éducation préscolaire et enseignement élémentaire)

BSc(EE)
Bachelor of science in electrical engineering

BSc(Eng)
Bachelor of science in engineering

BSc(Engin)	BSc(MLS)
Bachelor of science in engineering	Bachelor of science in medical laboratory science
BSc(EngMgt)	BSc(MLT)
Bachelor of science in engineering management	Degree in medical laboratory technology
BSc(Eng-Phy)	BScN
Bachelor of science in engineering physics	Baccalauréat en sciences infirmières
	Bachelor of science in nursing
BSc(erg)	BSc(N)
Baccalauréat ès sciences (ergothérapie)	Bachelor of science in nursing
BScF	BSc(Nurs)
Bachelor of science in forestry	Baccalauréat ès sciences (nursing)
BSc(FdSc)	BSc(nut)
Bachelor of science in food science	Baccalauréat ès sciences (nutrition)
BScFE	BSc(OccTher)
Bachelor of science in forest engineering	Bachelor of science in occupational therapy
BSc(FoodSci)	BSc(ortho)
Bachelor of science in food science	Baccalauréat ès sciences (orthopédagogie)
BSc(FSc)	BSc(orthoetaudio)
Bachelor of science in food science	Baccalauréat ès sciences (orthophonie et audiologie)
BSc(GE)	BSc(OT)
Bachelor of science in geological engineering	Bachelor of science in medical rehabilitation (occupational therapy)
BScGest	Bachelor of science in occupational therapy
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de la gestion	
BSc(HE)	BSc(Pharm)
Bachelor of science (home economics)	Bachelor of science in pharmacy
BScHEc	BSc(phm)
Bachelor of science in home economics	Baccalauréat ès sciences (pharmacie)
BSc(HEc)	BScPhm
Bachelor of science in home economics	Bachelor of science in pharmacy
Bachelor of science in household economics	
BSc(HK)	BScPhysEd
Bachelor of science in human kinetics	Bachelor of science in physical education
BSc(Inf)	BSc(physio)
Baccalauréat en sciences infirmières	Baccalauréat ès sciences (physiothérapie)
Baccalauréat ès sciences infirmières	
BSc(Kin)	BSc(PhysTher)
Baccalauréat ès sciences en kinanthropologie	Bachelor of science in physical therapy
Bachelor of science in kinanthropologie	
BSc(Kinesiology)	BSc(Ps)
Bachelor of science in kinesiology	Baccalauréat ès sciences (psychologie)
	BSc(pséd)
	Baccalauréat ès sciences (psychoéducation)
BSc(ME)	BSc(PT)
Bachelor of science in mechanical engineering	Bachelor of science in medical rehabilitation (physical therapy)
	Bachelor of science in physical therapy
BSc(Med)	BSc(Réc)
Bachelor of science in medicine	Baccalauréat ès sciences en récréologie

BSc(Rec) Bachelor of science in recreology	BSpcommunication Baccalauréat spécialisé en communication
BSc(santé) Baccalauréat ès sciences de la santé	BSpDesign(2D) Baccalauréat spécialisé en design (2D)
BScsoc Baccalauréat en sciences sociales Baccalauréat ès sciences sociales	BSpDesign(3D) Baccalauréat spécialisé en design (3D)
BSectA Bachelor of secretarial arts	BSPE Bachelor of science in physical education
BServsoc Baccalauréat en service social	BSpEc Baccalauréat spécialisé en économique
BSF Bachelor of science in forestry	BSpEdCult Baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation culturelle
BSHEc Bachelor of science in home economics	BSpEdPhy Baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation physique
BSL Baccalauréat en sciences du langage Bachelor of science in language	BSpEnfInad Baccalauréat spécialisé en enfance inadaptée
BSN Bachelor of science in nursing	BSpEnsArtsPl Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (arts plastiques)
BSocSc Bachelor of social sciences	BSpEnsEdPhy Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement (éducation physique)
BSP Bachelor of science in pharmacy	BSpEnsEl Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement élémentaire Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement élémentaire et préscolaire
BSpAdm Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration	BSpEns(enfance inadaptée) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (enfance inadaptée)
BSpAdm(recherche opérationnelle) Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration (recherche opérationnelle)	BSpEns(musique) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (musique)
BSpAdm(science comptables) Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration (science comptables)	BSpEnsPréc Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement préscolaire
BSpAnCult Baccalauréat spécialisé en animation culturelle	BSpEnsProf(électrotechnique) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement professionnel (électrotechnique)
BSpArtDr Baccalauréat spécialisé en art dramatique	BSpEnsProfSec Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement professionnel secondaire
BSpArtsPl Baccalauréat spécialisé en arts plastiques	BSpEnsProf(techniques de la mécanique) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement professionnel (techniques de la mécanique)
BSpArtsPl(gravure) Baccalauréat spécialisé en arts plastiques (gravure)	BSpEnsSec(administration) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (administration)
BSpArtsPl(peinture) Baccalauréat spécialisé en arts plastiques (peinture)	BSpEnsSec(biologie) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (biologie)
BSpArtsPl(sculpture) Baccalauréat spécialisé en arts plastiques (sculpture)	BSpEnsSec(études anglaises) Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (études anglaises)

BSpEnsSec(études françaises)
Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (études françaises)

BSpEnsSec(géographie)
Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (géographie)

BSpEnsSec(histoire)
Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (histoire)

BSpEnsSec(mathématiques)
Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (mathématiques)

BSpEnsSec(physique)
Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (physique)

BSpEnsSec(sciences religieuses)
Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement secondaire (sciences religieuses)

BSpEns(secologie)
Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement (sexologie)

BSpEnsTech
Baccalauréat spécialisé d'enseignement technique

BSpEtAng
Baccalauréat spécialisé en études anglaises

BSpGénagogie
Baccalauréat spécialisé en génagogie

BSpGéog
Baccalauréat spécialisé en géographie

BSpGéoPhy
Baccalauréat spécialisé en géographie physique

BSpH
Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire

BSpHistdel'art
Baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire de l'art

BSpInformScoletProf
Baccalauréat spécialisé en information scolaire et professionnelle

BSpLet(étFr)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en lettres (études françaises)

BSpLing
Baccalauréat spécialisé en linguistique

BSpLitQué
Baccalauréat spécialisé en littérature québécoise

BSpMathématiques
Baccalauréat spécialisé en mathématiques

BSpMus
Baccalauréat spécialisé en musique

BSpPh
Baccalauréat spécialisé en philosophie

BSpPhy-Chi
Baccalauréat spécialisé en physico-chimie

BSpPsy
Baccalauréat spécialisé en psychologie

BSpRecherCult
Baccalauréat spécialisé en recherche culturelle

BSpRécréol
Baccalauréat spécialisé en récréologie

BSpRelHum
Baccalauréat spécialisé en relations humaines

BSpScA(génie électrique)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie électrique)

BSpScA(génie géologique)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie géologique)

BSpScA(génie industriel)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie industriel)

BSpScA(génie unifié)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences appliquées (génie unifié)

BSpSc(biochimie)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biochimie)

BSpSc(biologie)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biologie)

BSpSc(biophysique)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (biophysique)

BSpSc(chimie)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (chimie)

BSpScEd
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de l'éducation

BSpSc(géologie)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (géologie)

BSpSc(physique)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences (physique)

BSpScPol
Baccalauréat spécialisé en science politique

BSpScRel
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences religieuses

BSpScSanté(nursing)
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de la santé (nursing)

BSpSoc
Baccalauréat spécialisé en sociologie

BSpTh Baccalauréat spécialisé en théologie	BTrad Baccalauréat en traduction
BSpTravSoc Baccalauréat spécialisé en travail social	CAESLS Certificat d'aptitudes à l'enseignement spécialisé d'un langue seconde ou étrange
BSR Bachelor of science in rehabilitation	CAPES Certificat d'aptitudes pédagogiques à l'enseignement secondaire
BSSoc Baccalauréat en service social	CEC Certificat pour l'enseignement collégial
BSW Baccalauréat en service social Bachelor of social welfare Bachelor of social work	CECP Certificat pour l'enseignement collégial professionnel
BT Bachelor of teaching	CEE Certificat pour l'enseignement élémentaire
BTech(Architectural Science) Bachelor of technology in architectural science	CertAng Certificat en anglais (langue seconde)
BTech(Business Management) Bachelor of technology in business management	CertAnimationPedBib Certificat en animation pédagogique des bibliothèques
BTech(Chemical) Bachelor of technology in chemical technology	CertAppSci Certificate of applied science
BTech(Construction Management) Bachelor of technology in construction management	CertLin Certificat en linguistique
BTech(Electrical) Bachelor of technology in electrical technology	CertMat Certificat en mathématiques
BTech(Geodetic Sciences) Bachelor of technology in geodetic sciences	CertNurCom Certificat en nursing communautaire
BTech(GraphicArts) Bachelor of technology in graphic arts	CertPA Certificate in public administration
BTech(Industrial Engineering) Bachelor of technology in industrial engineering	CertPHN Certificate in public health nursing
BTech(Laboratory Science) Bachelor of technology in laboratory science	CertScEnvironnement Certificat en sciences de l'environnement
BTech(Mechanical Engineering) Bachelor of technology in mechanical engineering	CertTechSup Certificat de technicien supérieur
BTechnologieÉlectricité Baccalauréat en technologie (électricité)	CertTraduction Certificat en traduction
BTechnologieMécanique Baccalauréat en technologie (mécanique)	CES Certificat pour l'enseignement secondaire
BTh Baccalauréat en théologie Bachelor of theology	CESP Certificat pour l'enseignement secondaire professionnel
BThPast Baccalauréat en théologie pastorale	CPEP Certificat pour l'enseignement professionnel
	CPH Certificate in public health

CPSS Certificate in public service studies	DipForTechnol Diploma in forest technology
CQC Certificate in quality control	DipHA Diploma in hospital administration
DCL Doctor of civil law	DipinEng Diploma in engineering
DCIChem Diploma in clinical chemistry	Dipladm Diplôme en administration
DD Doctor of divinity	DiplDN Diplôme de droit notarial
DDPH Diploma in dental public health	DipDrNot Diplôme de droit notarial
DDS Doctorat en médecine dentaire Doctor of dental surgery	DiplEtSpécServSoc Diplôme d'études spécialisées en service social
DEd Doctor of education	DipLibTechnol Diploma in library technology DiplTech Diploma in technology
DEng Doctor of engineering	DiplTechEduc Diplôme de technologie éducative
DèsL Doctorat ès lettres	DipNutrit Diploma in nutrition
DHP Diplôme en hygiène publique	DipOphthSc Diploma in ophthalmology
DIH Diploma in industrial health	DipOPN Diploma in outpost nursing
DipAnaes Diploma in anaesthesia	DipOralPath Diploma in oral pathology
DipBact Diploma in bacteriology	DipOralSurg Diploma in oral surgery and anaesthesia
DipBusAdmin Diploma in business administration	DipOrthodont Diploma in orthodontics
DipDentHyg Diploma in dental hygiene	DipPaedodont Diploma in paedodontics
DipDHyg Diploma in dental hygiene	DipPeriodont Diploma in periodontics
DipEandCH Diploma in epidemiology and community health	DipPHN Diploma in public health nursing
DipEd Diploma in education	DipPhysio Diploma in physiotherapy
DipEdAdmin Postgraduate diploma in educational administration	DipSpeechPath Diploma in speech pathology
DipEng Diploma in engineering	DipSW Diploma of social work

DJur
Doctor juris
Doctor of jurisprudence

DLitt
Doctor of letters

DMA
Doctor of musical arts

DMD
Doctor of dental medicine
Doctor of dentistry

DMR(D)
Diploma in radiology (diagnosis)

DMRD
Diploma in diagnostic radiology

DMus
Doctorat en musique

DMV
Doctorat en médecine vétérinaire

DMVP
Diplôme en médecine vétérinaire préventive

DPA
Graduate diploma in public administration

DPH
Diploma in public health

DPh
Doctorat en philosophie
Doctor of philosophy

DPs
Doctorat en psychologie

DPsy
Doctorat en psychologie

DPsych
Diploma in psychiatry

DSc
Doctorat ès sciences
Doctor of science

DScA
Doctorat ès sciences appliquées

DScAdm
Doctorat en sciences de l'administration

DScEd
Doctorat en sciences de l'éducation
Doctorat en sciences sociales

DSc(énergie)
Doctorat ès sciences (énergie)

DScH
Doctorat ès sciences en hygiène

DScSoc
Doctorat en sciences sociales

DSW
Doctor of social work

DTh
Doctorat en théologie
Doctor in theology
Doctor of theology

DTh(Miss)
Doctor in theology in missiology

DTh/ScMiss
Doctorat en théologie en sciences missionnaires

DVM
Doctor of veterinary medicine

DVPH
Diploma in veterinary public health

EdD
Doctor of education

GradEdDip
Graduate diploma in education

JCB
Baccalauréat en droit canonique
Bachelor of canon law

JCD
Doctorat en droit canonique
Doctor in canon law

JCL
Licentiate in canon law

LDC
Licence en droit canonique

LicDipMus
Licentiate diploma in music

LLB
Baccalauréat en droit
Bachelor of laws

LLD
Doctorat en droit

LLL
Licence en droit

LLM
Maîtrise en droit
Master of laws

LMus Licentiate in music	MA(histoire) Maîtrise ès arts (histoire)
LPh Licence en philosophie Licentiate in philosophy	MAinTeaching Master of arts in teaching
LScCompt Licence en sciences comptables	MA(lettres) Maîtrise ès arts (lettres)
LScO Licence en optométrie	MA(linguistique) Maîtrise ès arts (linguistique)
LT(Cert) Certificate in hospital laboratory technology	MAm(Arch) Maîtrise en aménagement
LTh Licence en théologie Licentiate in theology	MA(Miss) Master of arts in missiology Master of arts in mission studies
MA Maîtrise ès arts Maîtrise ès arts en musique Maîtrise ès arts (sciences de l'éducation) Master of arts Master of arts in education Master of arts in history Master of arts in musicology Master of arts in philosophy Master of arts in public administration Master of arts in theology	MAP Maîtrise en administration publique
MAC Maîtrise en administration correctionnelle	MA(Ph) Maîtrise ès arts en philosophie Master of arts in philosophy
MA(CL) Master of arts in canon law	MA(philosophie) Maîtrise ès arts (philosophie)
MA(Communication Studies) Master of arts in communication studies	MA(Ps) Maîtrise ès arts en psychologie Master of arts in psychology
MA(Crim) Maîtrise ès arts en criminologie Master of arts in criminology	MA(psychologie) Maîtrise ès arts (psychologie)
MA(DC) Maîtrise ès arts en droit canonique	MArch Maîtrise en architecture Master of architecture
MA(Ed) Maîtrise ès arts en éducation Master of arts in education	MAS Maîtrise en administration des services de santé
MA(Education) Master of arts (education)	MASc Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées Master of applied science
MA(ens) Maîtrise ès arts (enseignement)	MA(science politique) Maîtrise ès arts (science politique)
MA(études littéraires) Maîtrise ès arts (études littéraires)	MA(sciences médiévales) Maîtrise ès arts en sciences médiévales
MAG Master of agriculture	MA(sciences religieuses) Maîtrise ès arts (sciences religieuses)
	MA(ScMiss) Maîtrise ès arts en sciences missionnaires
	MA(sociologie) Maîtrise ès arts (sociologie)
	MA(Th) Maîtrise ès arts en théologie Master of arts in theology

MA(théologie)	MEdAdmScol
Maîtrise ès arts (théologie)	Maîtrise en éducation option administration scolaire
MBA	MEDes
Maîtrise en administration	Master of environmental design
Maîtrise en administration des affaires	
Maîtrise en gestion des affaires	MEdPhys
Master of business administration	Maîtrise en éducation physique
MBA/LLB	
Combined master of business administration and bachelor of laws	MEng
	Maîtrise en génie
	Master of engineering
MBibl	
Maîtrise en bibliothéconomie	MEng(Bldg)
	Master of engineering (building)
MCA	
Master of applied criminology	MEng(Mining)
	Master of engineering (mining)
MCEd	
Master of continuing education	MEnv
	Maîtrise en environnement
MChA	
Maîtrise en chimie appliquée	MEP(Administration)
	Maîtrise en éducation physique (administration)
MCL	
Master of canon law	MES
Master of civil law	Master in environmental studies
MCISc	
Master of clinical science	MESc
	Master of engineering science
MCom	
Master of commerce	MF
	Master of forestry
MCompSc	
Master of computer science	MFA
	Master of fine arts
MCP	
Master of city planning	Mgénic(biomédical)
	Maîtrise en génie biomédical
MD	
Doctorat en médecine	MGSS
Doctor of medicine	Maîtrise en gestion des services de la santé
MDC	
Maîtrise en droit canonique	MHA
	Master of health administration
MD,CM	
Doctor of medicine and master of surgery	MHK
	Master of human kinetics
MDiv	
Master of divinity	MHP
	Master of hospital pharmacy
MDroit	
Maîtrise en droit	MHSc
	Master of health science
MEcol	
Maîtrise ès sciences (écologie)	MInfScolProf
	Maîtrise en information scolaire et professionnelle
MEd	
Maîtrise en éducation	MIng
Master of education	Maîtrise en ingénierie
Master of education in educational administration	MJ
	Master of journalism

MLA
Master of landscape architecture

MLandArch
Master of landscape architecture

MLS
Master of library science
Master of library service

MMA
Master of musical arts

MMath
Master of mathematics

MMS
Master of management sciences
Master of management studies

MMus
Maîtrise en musique
Master of music

MMuseol
Master of muscology

MN
Master of nursing

MNRM
Master of natural resources management

MN(Teaching)
Master of nursing (teaching)

MNurs
Maîtrise en nursing

MNut
Maîtrise en nutrition

MOA
Maîtrise en orthophonie et audiologie

M(Orthodontie)
Maîtrise en orthodontie

MPA
Master of public administration

MPE
Master of physical education

MPE(Administration)
Master of physical education (administration)

MPh
Maîtrise en philosophie

MPhil
Master of philosophy

MPM
Master of pest management

Mprofpast
Maîtrise professionnelle en pastorale

MPs
Maîtrise en psychologie
Master of psychology

MPséd
Maîtrise en psychoéducation

MPsy
Maîtrise en psychologie

MRE
Master of religious education

MS
Master of surgery

MSc
Maîtrise ès sciences
Master of science
Master of science in agriculture
Master of science in astronomy
Master of science in business administration
Master of science in commerce
Master of science in engineering
Master of science in forestry
Master of science in medicine
Master of science in oral surgery
Master of science in pharmacy
Master of science in physical education
Master of science in prosthodontics and restorative dentistry
Master of science in veterinary medicine
Master of science (medical science)

MScA
Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées

MScA(électrothermique)
Maîtrise en sciences appliquées (électrothermique)

MScA(pâtes et papiers)
Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (pâtes et papiers)

MSc(Appl)
Master of science (applied)

MSc(biologie)
Maîtrise ès sciences (biologie)

MSc(biologie dentaire)
Maîtrise en biologie dentaire

MSc(chimie)
Maîtrise ès sciences (chimie)

MSc(com)
Maîtrise ès sciences en communication

MScCS
Master of science in computer science

MScD
Master of science in dentistry

MScE
Master of science in engineering

MSc(eau)
Maîtrise ès sciences (eau)

MSc(économique)
Maîtrise ès sciences (économique)

MScEd
Maîtrise en sciences de l'éducation
Maîtrise ès sciences de l'éducation

MSc(Edphys)
Maîtrise ès sciences (éducation physique)

MSc(Education)
Master of science (education)

MSc(énergie)
Maîtrise ès sciences (énergie)

MSc(Eng)
Master of science in engineering

MScF
Master of science in forestry

MScH
Maîtrise ès sciences en hygiène

MSc(Kin)
Maîtrise ès sciences en kinanthropologie
Master of science in kinanthropology

MSc(Kinesiology)
Master of science (kinesiology)

MSc(mathématiques)
Maîtrise ès sciences (mathématiques)

MScN
Master of science in nursing

MSc(océanographie)
Maîtrise ès sciences (océanographie)

MSc(opphys)
Maîtrise ès sciences en optique physiologique

MSc(OralSurg)
Master of science in oral surgery

MScPhm
Master of science in pharmacy

MSc(PhysEd)
Master of science (physical education)

MSc(physique)
Maîtrise ès sciences (physique)

MSc(Pl)
Master of science in urban and regional planning

MScSanté(sport)
Maîtrise en sciences de la santé (sport)

MSc(sciences de la terre)
Maîtrise ès sciences (sciences de la terre)
Maîtrise ès sciences (sciences de la terre) en géologie
précambrien

MSc(sciences de l'environnement)
Maîtrise ès sciences (sciences de l'environnement)

MScSoc
Maîtrise en sciences sociales

MScTélécommunications
Maîtrise ès sciences (télécommunications)

MScV
Maîtrise en sciences vétérinaires

MSD
Doctorate in mediaeval studies

MServSoc
Maîtrise en service social

MSG
Maîtrise en sciences de la gestion

MSL
Licentiate in mediaeval studies

MSN
Master of science in nursing

MST
Master of sacred theology

MSW
Master of social work

MTh
Maîtrise en théologie
Master in theology
Master of theology

MThpast
Maîtrise en théologie pastorale

MTrad
Maîtrise en traduction

'MTS
Master of theological studies

MUP
Master of urban planning

MusB
Bachelor of music

MusBac
Bachelor of music
Bachelor of music in performance

MusD
Doctor of music

MusDoc
Doctor of music

MusM
Master of music

MVA
Master of visual arts

OD
Doctor of optometry

PDE
Postgraduate diploma in education

PhD
Doctorat
Doctorat en éducation
Doctorat en philosophie
Doctorat ès sciences appliquées
Doctor of philosophy
Doctor of philosophy in agriculture
Doctor of philosophy in engineering
Doctor of philosophy in forestry
Doctor of philosophy in human nutrition
Doctor of philosophy in medicine
Doctor of philosophy in musicology
Doctor of philosophy in theology
Doctor of philosophy in veterinary medicine
Doctor of philosophy (medical science)
Philosophiae doctor
Philosophiae doctor en aménagement
Philosophiae doctor en sciences de l'éducation

PhD(CL)
Doctor of philosophy in canon law

PhD(DC)
Doctorat en philosophie en droit canonique

PhD(Ph)
Philosophiae doctor (philosophie)

PhD(Ps)
Doctorat en psychologie
Philosophiae doctor en psychologie

PhD(science médiévales)
Philosophiae doctor en sciences médiévales

PhD(Th)
Doctorat de philosophie en théologie
Doctor of philosophy in theology

PhilM
Master of philosophy

RMC
Degree or diploma from Royal Military College of Canada

SCA
Bachelor of secretarial administration

STM
Master of sacred theology

TchrCertOccTher
Certificate in teaching of occupational therapy

TchrCertPhysTher
Certificate in teaching of physical therapy

ThD
Doctor of theology

ThM
Master of theology

GLOSSARY

Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French version follows

Explanations of terms are intended as an interpretation of common usage in Canada. Exceptional uses will be noted throughout the handbook, but usually in a context which makes the meaning clear.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE. A college which is administratively independent but whose academic affairs are governed by the senate of the university to which it is affiliated. Instruction is provided by the college but degrees are awarded by the university.

APPROVED TEACHING CENTRE. The term used by The University of Manitoba to indicate an unaffiliated college whose students may prepare for and write the examinations set by the university, for credit toward a degree of the university in a limited number of courses.

ASSISTANTSHIP. An award, usually to a graduate student, in return for which part-time instructional service is to be given.

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION. A generic term including federated universities and colleges and affiliated colleges.

ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITY. Rare. See federated university.

BURSARY. A monetary award to assist a student in the pursuit of his/her studies, based on financial need and satisfactory academic achievement.

CAMPUS. University buildings and the site on which they are located.

CO-EDUCATIONAL. Refers to a university or college which admits both men and women.

COLLEGE. An institution of post-secondary education which usually has only one faculty. It may award a first degree but is more likely to be affiliated to a university which confers degrees on its students. This word is also used in the names of secondary schools, teacher training institutions, private and business training schools.

COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY. The term used in Ontario to designate a two- or three-year post-secondary institution of higher education offering courses which lead to non-university diplomas.

COLLEGE OF GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. A college in the province of Quebec offering the 13th and 14th years of schooling.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE. One of the terms which refer to a two- or three-year post-secondary, non-university institution of higher education offering courses which may be credited toward a university degree and also courses which lead to non-university diplomas.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE. A college which is an integral part of a university, governed by the university administration and sharing the university's budget.

CREDIT. When a student is given credit for a university subject he/she is exempted from it and the number of subjects required for the degree is thus reduced. This word is also used to indicate a unit of study which has been completed and may be counted toward a degree.

DEPARTMENT. A sub-division of a faculty or school, usually devoted to a single discipline, e.g., history.

EXHIBITION. Rare. Similar to a scholarship.

EXTENSION DEPARTMENT COURSES. Programs for those not enrolled as full-time candidates for degrees. Sometimes conducted on campus, sometimes in centres away from the campus. Essentially adult education.

FACULTY. Most university teaching is organized in a group of faculties, e.g., arts, law, medicine. Occasionally the word "college" is used in this way. The word "faculty" is used also to denote the teaching staff.

FEDERATED COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY. An institution which holds its degree-granting powers (usually with the exception of those in theology) in abeyance during the term of federation with another university. The working relationship between the two institutions is much the same as between an affiliated college and its parent university.

FELLOWSHIP. Similar to a scholarship, but usually intended for graduate studies and research. Some teaching service may be expected of the recipient.

FIRST YEAR, SECOND YEAR, ETC., OF COURSE. Counting from junior or senior matriculation, depending on which is the minimum level of admission to the faculty concerned.

FOREIGN STUDENT, INTERNATIONAL STUDENT, STUDENT FROM ABROAD. One who is temporarily resident in Canada for the purpose of pursuing education.

FRESHMAN, SOPHOMORE, JUNIOR, SENIOR YEAR OF COURSE. First, second, third, fourth year, usually counting from the junior matriculation level.

GENERAL COURSE. Sometimes referred to as a general or pass program. An unspecialized university course, commonly leading to a bachelor's degree in four years beyond junior matriculation or three years beyond senior matriculation.

GRADUATE STUDENT. One working toward a higher degree or diploma in a given discipline.

GRANT-IN-AID. Ordinarily a grant in aid of research.

HONORS COURSE. Sometimes referred to as an honors program. A specialized university course at the baccalaureate level usually requiring one year longer than the general or pass program.

INSTITUTE. Usually a sub-division of a faculty or school, or a grouping of disciplines in more than one faculty or school, e.g., northern studies. Sometimes the equivalent of a school or faculty.

JUNIOR COLLEGE. A college which ordinarily provides instruction to within two years of a first or baccalaureate degree.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION. Eligibility for admission to the first university degree at the lower of the two common levels of entry. A student holding a secondary school graduation certificate may or may not have "junior matriculation" standing, depending on the number and pattern of the subjects taken and standing on the examinations.

LOAN. Similar to a bursary except that it must be repaid with interest, usually following termination of studies.

ORDINARY COURSE. Same as "general course".

PASS COURSE. Same as "general course".

POST-SECONDARY. Describes a wide range of institutions open to high school matriculants and others who may qualify.

PRELIMINARY YEAR. When a university calls the course-year beyond senior matriculation "first year", but also offers instruction in a course-year following junior matriculation, the latter is usually referred to as the "preliminary year".

QUALIFYING YEAR. May denote same as "preliminary year" or a course-year of further preparation, beyond the first degree, before entry as a candidate for a higher degree.

REGIONAL COLLEGE. The term used in British Columbia to designate a two- or three-year post-secondary institution of higher education administered by two or more neighboring school districts. Usually offers courses which may be credited toward a university degree and also courses which lead to non-university diplomas.

SCHOLARSHIP. A monetary award to assist a student in the pursuit of his/her studies, based on outstanding academic achievement but usually not on financial need.

SCHOOL. Usually a sub-division of a faculty. Sometimes used in the same way as the word "faculty".

SCHOOL DISTRICT COLLEGE. The term used in British Columbia to designate a two- or three-year post-secondary institution of higher education administered by a single school district. Usually offers courses which may be credited toward a university degree and also courses which lead to non-university diplomas.

SEMESTER. One of the terms or periods of instruction in a two-term academic year, usually of about fifteen weeks' duration.

SEMINARY. A theological training institution.

SENIOR MATRICULATION. Eligibility for admission to university at the higher of the two common levels of entry. Involves one year of study beyond the junior matriculation level.

STUDENT AID. Financial assistance to students to enable them to pursue their studies.

TERMINAL. Sometimes used to designate technical or occupational programs.

TRANSFER. Often used in reference to a program of studies designed to provide credits toward a baccalaureate degree.

TRIMESTER. One of the terms or periods of instruction in a three-term academic year, usually of about fifteen weeks' duration.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT. One working toward a first certificate, diploma or degree in a given discipline.

UNIVERSITY. An institution of post-secondary education, professional training and research, which awards first and advanced degrees.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Same as "constituent college".

UNIT. See "Credit".

CENTRE D'ÉTUDES UNIVERSITAIRES. Institution prévue pour la province de Québec et destinée à assurer une partie de l'enseignement du premier grade universitaire (la première année ou les deux premières années) dans un nombre suffisant de disciplines de base et de spécialités.

CITÉ UNIVERSITAIRE. Les pavillons d'une université et le site où ils se trouvent.

COÉDUCATIONNELLE. A trait à une université qui admet les hommes et les femmes.

COLLÈGE AFFILIÉ. Collège indépendant du point de vue administratif, mais dont les programmes scolaires sont régis par le sénat de l'université à laquelle il est affilié. Le collège donne l'enseignement, mais l'université confère les grades.

COLLÈGE CONSTITUANT. Collège faisant partie intégrante d'une université, régi par l'administration de l'université et émergeant au budget de l'université.

COLLÈGE D'ENSEIGNEMENT GÉNÉRAL ET PROFESSIONNEL (CEGEP). Institution de la province de Québec, 13^e et 14^e années.

COLLÈGE UNIVERSITAIRE. Un collège constituant. (Voir ci-dessus.)

CRÉDIT. Lorsqu'un étudiant obtient crédit (équivalence) pour une matière universitaire, il en est exempté et le nombre de cours requis pour obtenir le grade est ainsi réduit. Ce mot sert également à indiquer une unité d'étude complétée qui entre en ligne de compte dans l'obtention d'un grade.

CULTURE POPULAIRE. Même sens qu'enseignement postsecondaire (extension).

DÉPARTEMENT. Subdivision d'une faculté ou d'une école, qui se consacre généralement à une seule discipline, par exemple: l'histoire.

DOCTORAT. Le plus élevé des grades que décernent traditionnellement les universités.

ÉCOLE. Généralement une subdivision d'une faculté. S'emploie parfois dans la même acception que le mot "faculté".

ÉCOLE AFFILIÉE OU ANNEXÉE. École alliée à la faculté d'une université à peu près de la même façon qu'un collège affilié est allié à une université.

ENSEIGNEMENT NON CONFESSIONNEL. École, enseignement, système scolaire qui ne se réfère à aucune confession religieuse. Il faut détacher la nature de la non-confessionnalité de l'ambiance et des habitudes caractéristiques d'une époque historique donnée. L'enseignement non confessionnel d'inspiration laïque militante n'était pas neutre au point de vue religieux, puisqu'il prenait parti contre la religion ou contre une religion particulière. De soi, l'enseignement non confessionnel est caractérisé fondamentalement par la neutralité en matière religieuse: ni les maîtres, ni l'établissement comme tels ne proposent aux élèves une option religieuse, quelle qu'elle soit. Cela ne veut pas dire que l'enseignant non confessionnel (...) élimine l'option religieuse en elle-même; c'est plutôt qu'il respecte toutes les options possibles en ne s'inspirant d'aucune à l'exclusion des autres. (Rapport Parent, Vol. 4, N° 120.)

LEXIQUE

L'explication des termes se fonde sur l'usage commun au Canada. Les usages exceptionnels seront notés dans le manuel mais, généralement, le contexte en précise nettement les sens.

AIDE AUX ÉTUDIANTS. Aide financière accordée aux étudiants afin de leur permettre de poursuivre leurs études.

BACCALAURÉAT. Jusqu'à ce jour, premier grade universitaire décerné par les universités francophones. Cette définition est d'ailleurs insuffisante, car on appelle "baccalauréat" des grades distincts auxquels l'étudiant peut parvenir successivement, à quelques années d'intervalle: le baccalauréat décerné par la faculté des arts au terme des études pré-universitaires (dites collégiales), qui est d'ordinaire un baccalauréat général, et les baccalauréats de diverses facultés, décernés seulement après quelques années d'études supérieures. Dans les universités anglophones, on décerne des baccalauréats spécialisés, notamment en commerce, en éducation, au même niveau ou à peu près que le baccalauréat général francophone. Le rapport Parent propose la suppression aussi bien du baccalauréat général que du baccalauréat des facultés spécialisées. Le premier grade universitaire des facultés francophones serait dès lors la licence.

BOURSE. Octroi monétaire destiné à aider l'étudiant à poursuivre ses études; l'octroi se fonde sur les succès scolaires ou le besoin financier, ou les deux à la fois.

ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR. Enseignement qui a pour objet de préparer à différentes carrières les candidats ayant fait des études équivalentes à celles du baccalauréat général, et de former dans tous les domaines de l'activité intellectuelle une élite capable de maintenir le niveau de la culture nationale et de faire progresser la recherche scientifique. Cet enseignement se donne d'ordinaire à l'université ou dans les grandes écoles.

ÉTUDES DU 1^{er} CYCLE. Études conduisant à l'obtention du premier grade universitaire, généralement le baccalauréat.

ÉTUDES DU 2^e CYCLE. Études conduisant à l'obtention de la maîtrise.

ÉTUDES DU 3^e CYCLE. Études conduisant à l'obtention du doctorat.

ÉTUDIANT DU NIVEAU POST-GRADE. Celui qui a obtenu un premier grade universitaire et prépare un grade ou diplôme supérieur.

ÉTUDIANT DU NIVEAU PRÉ-GRADE. Celui qui cherche à obtenir son premier diplôme ou grade universitaire dans une discipline donnée.

ÉTUDIANT ÉTRANGER. Étudiant qui habite temporairement au Canada afin de s'instruire.

EXTERNAT. Collège pour étudiants qui habitent à l'extérieur du collège.

FACULTÉ. Dans la plupart des universités, l'enseignement est réparti entre un groupe de facultés, par exemple: les facultés des arts, de droit, de médecine.

GRADE. Rang dans la hiérarchie universitaire: baccalauréat, licence, maîtrise, D.E.S. (diplôme d'études supérieures), doctorat, ou l'équivalent.

GRAND SÉMINAIRE. Institution donnant la formation nécessaire aux hommes qui possèdent le baccalauréat ès arts et qui se destinent à la prêtrise.

IMMATRICULATION JUNIOR. Fin du cycle de quatre ans d'études secondaires.

IMMATRICULATION SENIOR. Fin d'études préparatoires d'un an après le niveau de l'immatriculation junior.

INSTITUT. Subdivision d'une faculté ou d'une école, ou groupement de disciplines dans plus d'une faculté ou d'une école, par exemple: l'institut de géographie.

INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIÉES. Terme générique qui comprend les collèges et les séminaires affiliés, ainsi que les écoles annexées.

LICENCE. Grade universitaire, intermédiaire entre le baccalauréat de la faculté des arts et le doctorat.

MAÎTRISE. Grade universitaire, intermédiaire entre le baccalauréat et le doctorat.

PREMIÈRE ANNÉE, DEUXIÈME ANNÉE, ETC., D'ÉTUDES. A compter de l'immatriculation junior, de l'immatriculation senior ou du baccalauréat ès arts, selon le niveau minimum d'admission à la faculté intéressée.

PRÊT. Semblable à une bourse, sauf qu'il doit être remboursé, généralement après la fin des études et avec intérêt.

PROGRAMME D'ÉTUDES AVEC MENTION. Études collégiales qui mettent l'accent sur une discipline, mais à un degré moindre que le "programme d'études avec spécialisation".

PROGRAMME D'ÉTUDES ORDINAIRE. Parfois désigné: programme général. Études collégiales non spécialisées, qui donnent droit généralement au baccalauréat ès arts en quatre ans après l'immatriculation.

PROGRAMME D'ÉTUDES AVEC SPÉCIALISATION. Études collégiales spécialisées, généralement d'une durée égale à celle du programme ordinaire, mais qui comportent parfois une année de plus.

RECYCLAGE (COURS DE). Études de perfectionnement. Formation complémentaire ou entièrement nouvelle donnée à des cadres, à des fonctionnaires, pour leur permettre de s'adapter aux progrès industriels et scientifiques. Recyclage d'un ingénieur, d'un médecin.

SECONDAIRE V. Dernière année d'études secondaires (12^e année) dans la province de Québec.

SEMESTRE. Un des termes ou sessions de cours formant une année universitaire composée de deux termes, chacun étant environ de quinze semaines.

TRIMESTRE. Un des termes ou sessions de cours formant une année universitaire composée de trois termes, chacun étant environ de quinze semaines.

UNITÉ. Voir "crédit".

UNIVERSITÉ. Institution d'enseignement supérieur, en vue des carrières libérales et de recherches, qui confère les premiers grades ainsi que des grades supérieurs.

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La bibliographie qui suit tente de faire la rétrospective des principaux documents publiés depuis 1972 sur l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. Tous les livres peuvent être EMPRUNTÉS de la bibliothèque de l'AUCC, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5N1, à l'exception de ceux marqués d'un astérisque. Si vous voulez commander un livre, veuillez communiquer avec votre librairie locale ou l'éditeur. Les prix sont indiqués quand ils sont connus.

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**Location of Universities
and Colleges of Canada**
**Emplacement des universités
et collèges du Canada**



The above map indicates the location of all universities and colleges which offer university-level courses of study. Many of these institutions do not have separate entries in this directory, but are included in the entry for the institution to which they are affiliated, associated or federated or of which they are a constituent part.

Acadia Divinity College	Wolfville, Nova Scotia B0P 1X0	59
Acadia University	Wolfville, Nova Scotia B0P 1X0	59
Alberta, The University of	Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E1	10
Algoma College	Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario P6A 2G4	23
Armand-Frappier, Institut	Laval-des-Rapides (Québec)	41
Assumption University	Windsor, Ontario	25
Atkinson College, Joseph E.	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
Atlantic Institute of Education	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1A4	60
Atlantic School of Theology	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3B5	60
Banff School of Fine Arts	Banff, Alberta	6
Bathurst, Collège de	Bathurst (Nouveau-Brunswick)	53
Bethune College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
Bishop's University	Lennoxville, Québec J1M 1Z7	46
Blackburn, Julian College	Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8	36
Brandon University	Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A9	19
Brescia College	London, Ontario N6G 1H2	26
British Columbia, The University of	Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1W5	2
Brock University	St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1	34
Calgary, The University of	Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4	7
Calumet College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
Campion College	Regina, Saskatchewan	16
Camrose Lutheran College	Camrose, Alberta	11
Canadian Mennonite Bible College	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0M4	20
Canadian Nazarene College	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2P7	20
Canadian Union College	Lacombe, Alberta	8
Canterbury College	Windsor, Ontario	25
Cape Breton, College of	Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 6J1	63
Carleton University	Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6	38
Christian Brothers College	Mono Hills, Ontario	31
Christ the King, Seminary of	Mission City, British Columbia V2V 4J2	4
Concordia Lutheran College	Edmonton, Alberta	10
Concordia University	Montreal, Québec H3G 1M8	41
Conrad Grebel College	Waterloo, Ontario	27
Dalhousie University	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5	60
Direction des études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois:		
Services universitaires dans le nord-ouest	Rouyn (Québec) J9X 5C6	39
Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais	Hull (Québec) J8Y 6M4	40

La carte ci-dessus localise toutes les universités et tous les collèges qui offrent des cours de niveau universitaire. Bon nombre de ces établissements ne sont pas mentionnés séparément dans le présent répertoire, mais sont compris dans la mention de l'université à laquelle ils sont affiliés, associés, fédérés ou dont ils forment une partie constituante.

Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie, Collège	Ottawa (Ontario) K1R 7G2	38
Emmanuel and St. Chad, College of	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	14
Emmanuel College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7	33
Erindale College	Mississauga, Ontario	33
Founders College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
"G" College	Toronto, Ontario	33
Glendon College	Toronto, Ontario M4N 3M6	33
Guelph, University of	Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1	29
Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Ecole des	Montréal (Québec)	41
Hearst, Collège universitaire de/Hearst, University College of	Hearst (Ontario) P0L 1N0	24
Holy Redeemer College	Windsor, Ontario	25
Huntington University	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28
Huron College	London, Ontario N6G 1H3	26
Ignatius College	Guelph, Ontario	29
Innis College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E5	33
Iona College	Windsor, Ontario	25
Jésus-Marie, Collège	Shippegan (Nouveau-Brunswick)	54
King's College, University of	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 2A1	60
King's College	London, Ontario N6A 2M3	26
Knox College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E6	33
Kootenay School of Art	Nelson, British Columbia	5
Lakehead University	Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1	22
Laurentian University of	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28
Sudbury/Laurentienne de		
Sudbury, Université	Québec (Québec) G1K 7P4	47
Laval, Université	Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4	9
Lethbridge, The University of	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J3	33
Loretto College	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	14
Lutheran Theological Seminary	Regina, Saskatchewan	16
Luther College	Montreal, Québec H0A 1C0	41
Macdonald College	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2	20
Manitoba, The University of	Fredericton, New Brunswick	52
Maritime Forest Ranger School, The	Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E1	33
Massey College	Montreal, Québec H3C 3G1	41
McGill University	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
McLaughlin College	Hamilton, Ontario	30
McMaster Divinity College	Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L8	30
McMaster University		

Memorial University of Newfoundland	St. John's, Newfoundland	65	Queen's College	65	St. John's, Newfoundland	65
Menonite Brethren College of Arts	Winnipeg, Manitoba R2L 1L1	20	Queen's Theological College	37	Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6	37
Militaire royal de Saint Jean, Collège	Saint Jean (Québec)	42	Queen's University at Kingston	37	Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6	37
Moncton, Université de	Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick) E1A 3E9	55	Regent College	2	Vancouver, British Columbia	2
Montréal Diocesan Theological College, The	Montréal, Québec H3A 2A8	41	Regina, The University of	16	Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2	16
Montréal, Université de	Montréal (Québec) H3T 1J4	41	Regis College	33	Toronto, Ontario	33
Mount Allison University	Sackville, New Brunswick E0A 3C0	56	Renison College	27	Waterloo, Ontario	27
Mount Saint Bernard College	Antigonish, Nova Scotia	62	Royal Conservatory of Music	33	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1W2	33
Mount Saint Vincent University	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6	60	Royal Military College of Canada	37	Kingston, Ontario K7L 2W3	37
Musique Vincent-d'Indy, Ecole de	Montréal (Québec)	43	Royal Roads Military College	1	Victoria, British Columbia	1
National de la recherche scientifique. L'Institut	Ste-Foy (Québec) G1V 4C7	47	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	33	Toronto, Ontario M5B 1E8	33
Nationale d'administration publique, L'Ecole	Québec (Québec) G1R 2G5	47	St. Andrew's College	14	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	14
New Brunswick, University of	Québec (Québec)	52	St. Andrew's College	20	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M7	20
New College	Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A3	33	Sainte-Anne, Le Collège	33	Church Point (Nouvelle-Ecosse)	33
Nipissing College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1	32	St. Augustine's Seminary	21	Scarborough, Ontario	21
Notre Dame of Canada College	North Bay, Ontario P1B 8L7	17	Saint-Boniface, Collège de	64	Saint-Boniface (Manitoba) R2H 0H7	64
Notre Dame University of Nelson	Wilcox, Saskatchewan	5	St. Bride's College	62	Littledale, Newfoundland	62
Nova Scotia Agricultural College	Nelson, British Columbia V1L 3C7	61	St. Francis Xavier University	33	Antigonish, Nova Scotia B0H 1C0	33
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 5E3	60	St. Hilda's College	10	Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E2	10
Nova Scotia Technical College	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3J6	60	Saint Jean, Collège universitaire	27	Edmonton (Alberta) T6C 4G9	27
Ontario Agricultural College	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3A 2X4	29	St. Jerome's College, The University of	20	Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3	20
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1	33	St. John's College	55	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M5	55
Ontario Veterinary College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6	29	Saint Joseph, Collège	10	Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick)	10
Ottawa, Université d'Ottawa, University of	Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1	29	St. Joseph's College	18	Edmonton, Alberta	18
Pastorale, Institut de	Ottawa (Ontario) K1N 6N5	38	St. Joseph's College	50	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1C5	50
Polytechnique, Ecole	Montréal (Québec)	41	Saint Louis Maillet, Collège	62	Yorkton, Saskatchewan	62
Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies	Montréal (Québec) H3C 3A7	33	St. Martha's School of Nursing	60	Edmundston (Nouveau Brunswick)	60
Presbyterian College of Montréal, The	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J4	41	Saint Mary's University	33	Antigonish, Nova Scotia	33
Prince Edward Island, University of	Montréal, Québec H3A 2A8	57	St. Michael's College, University of	38	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3	38
Québec, Université du	Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 4P3	47	St. Patrick's College	38	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J4	38
Québec à Chicoutimi, L'Université du	Ste-Foy (Québec) G1V 2M3	48	Saint Paul, Université/Saint Paul University	16	Ottawa, Ontario	16
Québec à Montréal, L'Université du	Chicoutimi (Québec) G7H 2B1	41	St. Paul's College	27	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M6	27
Québec à Rimouski, L'Université du	Montréal (Québec) H3C 3P8	49	St. Peter's College	15	Waterloo, Ontario	15
Québec à Trois-Rivières, L'Université du	Rimouski, (Québec) G5L 3A1	44	St. Stephen's College	10	Muenster, Saskatchewan	10
	Trois-Rivières (Québec) G9A 5H7		St. Thomas College	12	Edmonton, Alberta	12
			St. Thomas More College	14	North Battleford, Saskatchewan	14
			St. Thomas University	52	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W6	52
			Saskatchewan, University of	14	Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A3	14
					Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0	14

Scarborough College	West Hill, Ontario	33	University College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1	33
Services universitaires dans le nord-ouest	Rouyn (Québec) J9X 5C6	39	Vancouver School of Theology, The	Vancouver, British Columbia	2
Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais	Hull (Québec) J8Y 6M4	40	Vanier College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
Sherbrooke, Université de	Sherbrooke (Québec) J1K 2R1	45	Victoria College	Toronto, Ontario	33
Simon Fraser University	Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6	3	Victoria Conservatory of Music	Victoria, British Columbia	1
Stong College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33	Victoria University	Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2	1
Sudbury, University of/Sudbury, Université de	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28	Waterloo, University of	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7	33
Télé-université	Ste-Foy (Québec) G1V 2M3	47	Western Ontario, The University of	Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1	27
Thorneloe University	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28	Wilfrid Laurier University	London, Ontario N6A 3K7	26
Toronto, University of	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1	33	Windsor, University of	Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5	27
Trent University	Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8	36	Winnipeg, The University of	Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4	25
Trinity College, University of	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8	33	Winters College	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9	20
United Theological College of Montreal, The	Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8	41	Woodsworth College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
University College/Universitaire, Collège	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28	Wycliffe College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A9	33
			Xavier College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H7	33
			York University	Toronto, Ontario	33
				Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33

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3. Master
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5. Graduate diploma
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7. Undergraduate diploma
8. Special certificate
9. Minor specialization only or courses offered

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1. Doctorat
2. Maîtrise en philosophie (Université de Toronto, Université Memorial de Terre-Neuve et Université de Waterloo)
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6. Baccalauréat ou premier diplôme professionnel (p. ex., BA, BSc, MD, DVM, DCD, LLB), spécialisation majeure ou concentration
7. Diplôme d'études pré-grade
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9. Spécialisation mineure seulement ou cours offert

1 ART, FINE ARTS, THEATRE/ART, BEAUX- ARTS, THÉÂTRE

Art as applied to medicine
Toronto 6.

Art dramatique, théâtre, études théâtrales
Laval 9.
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.8.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 6.

Art education
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Concordia 3.5.6.
Lethbridge 6.
McGill 6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Art, fine arts
Acadia 9.
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Guelph 6.
Huron — Western Ontario 6.
Laurentian 9.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 6.7.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Nova Scotia Art 3.6.7.
Notre Dame 6.
Prince Edward Island 9.
Regina 3.6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Art conservation
Queen's 3.

Art history, history of art, history in art
Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 3.6.7.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.

Dalhousie 9.
King's — Dalhousie 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 9.
Nova Scotia Art 9.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

Arts management and administration
York 3.

Arts plastiques
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 8.
Ottawa 6.8.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Arts visuels
Laval 6.
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.8.

Beaux-arts
Lethbridge 6.
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 6.8.

Ceramics
Calgary 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Ottawa 9.
Regina 3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Céramique
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 9.

Cinéma, photo-cinéma
Montréal 9.
Ottawa 6.8.

Communication design
Alberta 3.6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.

Communication graphique
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.

Dance
Alberta 9.
Ryerson 7.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 9.
York 6.

Design and production
Victoria (B.C.) 3.

Design, art and design
Alberta 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.7.
Windsor 9.
York 9.

Design, design de l'environnement, 2D, 3D
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.

Dessin
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 9.

Directing and production
Victoria (B.C.) 3.

Drama, dramatic art
Alberta 3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 9.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 6.
Huron — Western Ontario 6.
King's — Dalhousie 9.
Lethbridge 6.
McMaster 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
Ryerson 7.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.
Waterloo 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Drawing
Alberta 9.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 9.
Guelph 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 6.7.
Nova Scotia Art 9.
Ottawa 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

English theatre

Ottawa 6.8.

Enseignement en arts plastiques

Laval 6.

Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Québec à Montréal 6.

Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Environmental design

Nova Scotia Art 6.

Film, cinema

Brandon 9.

British Columbia 9.

Brock 6.

Calgary 9.

Concordia 9.

Guelph 9.

McGill 9.

McMaster 9.

Nova Scotia Art 9.

Ottawa 6.8.

Queen's 6.

Regina 3.9.

Toronto 9.

Waterloo 9.

Western 9.

Windsor 9.

York 6.

Film, cinéma

Laval 9.

Graphic arts management

Ryerson 6.

Graphic design

Alberta 3.6.

Concordia 6.

Manitoba 6.7.

Nova Scotia Art 6.7.

Graphics

Alberta 3.6.

Calgary 6.

Concordia 6.

Nova Scotia Art 6.7.

Regina 3.9.

Windsor 9.

Gravure

Moncton 9.

Ottawa 9.

Histoire de l'art

Laval 3.6.

Moncton 9.

Montréal 3.6.

Ottawa 6.8.

Québec à Montréal 6.

Painting

Alberta 3.6.

Brock 9.

Calgary 6.

Concordia 3.6.

Guelph 9.

Lethbridge 9.

Manitoba 6.7.

Nova Scotia Art 6.

Ottawa 9.

Regina 3.

St. Francis Xavier 9.

Saskatchewan 3.6.

Victoria (B.C.) 9.

Western 9.

Windsor 9.

York 9.

Peinture

Moncton 9.

Ottawa 9.

Photographie

Moncton 9.

Ottawa 9.

Photography, photographic arts

Calgary 6.

Lethbridge 9.

Nova Scotia Art 6.

Ottawa 9.

Ryerson 6.

Saskatchewan 6.

Victoria (B.C.) 9.

Windsor 9.

York 9.

Print-making

Alberta 9.

Calgary 9.

Guelph 9.

Lethbridge 9.

Manitoba 6.7.

McMaster 9.

Nova Scotia Art 6.

Ottawa 9.

Regina 6.

St. Francis Xavier 9.

Saskatchewan 6.

Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Western 9.

Windsor 9.

York 9.

Sculpture — English language program

Alberta 9.

Calgary 6.

Concordia 3.6.

Guelph 9.

Lethbridge 9.

Manitoba 6.7.

Nova Scotia Art 6.

Ottawa 9.

Regina 3.9.

Saskatchewan 6.

Victoria (B.C.) 9.

Western 9.

Windsor 9.

York 9.

Sculpture — Programme en langue française

Moncton 9.

Ottawa 9.

Studio art

Concordia 6.

McMaster 6.

Nova Scotia Art 6.

Saint Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.

Saskatchewan 3.6.

Toronto 6.

Windsor 6.

York 6.

Théâtre anglais

Montréal 9.

Ottawa 6.

Théâtre français

Montréal 9.

Ottawa 6.8.

Theatre, theatre arts

Alberta 3.6.

British Columbia 3.6.

Brock 6.

Calgary 6.

Concordia 6.

Dalhousie 6.

Guelph 9.

King's — Dalhousie 6.

Manitoba 9.

Notre Dame 6.

Ottawa 6.8.

Ryerson 7.

Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.

Waterloo 6.

Western 9.

Windsor 6.

Winnipeg 9.

York 3.6.

Theatre history

Alberta 3.

Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.

Visual arts

Alberta 3.6.

Concordia 6.

Nova Scotia Art 6.

Ottawa 6.8.

Regina 6.

Saskatchewan 6.

Victoria (B.C.) 6.

York 3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Design industriel

Montréal 6.

Housing and design

Guelph 6.

Saskatchewan 6.

Interior design

Alberta 9.

Manitoba 6.

McGill 9.

Ryerson 6.

Industrial design
Alberta 3.6.

Museology
Toronto 3.
Western 9.

2 CANADIAN STUDIES, INDIAN-ESKIMO STUDIES, INTERNATIONAL STUDIES/ ÉTUDES CANADIENNES, ÉTUDES INDIENNES- ESQUIMAUTES, ÉTUDES INTERNATIONALES

Canadian studies, Indian-Eskimo studies/
Études canadiennes, Études indiennes-
esquimautes

Canadian Northern studies
Alberta 9.
Manitoba 9.
McMaster 9.

Canadian Plains area studies
Regina 3.6.

Canadian studies
Alberta 6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 9.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 3.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount St. Vincent 6.
Queen's 9.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 9.
Simon Fraser 9.
Trent 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Études amérindiennes
Laurentienne 6.

Études canadiennes
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Sainte-Anne 6.

French Canada studies
Alberta 9.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Indian-Eskimo studies, native studies
Alberta 9.
Brandon 9.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
McMaster 9.
Trent 6.7.
Waterloo 9.

Taiga studies
Lakehead 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Canadian politics
Alberta 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 3.9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 9.
McMaster 9.
Simon Fraser 6.9.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 6.

Eskimo language, Indian language
Brandon 9.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 9.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 9.
Memorial 9.
Ottawa 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 9.
Trent 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 7.

French Canadian language and literature
Alberta 1.3.6.
Calgary 3.6.
Concordia 9.
McGill 6.
Queen's 9.
Saint John's — Manitoba 9.
Saskatchewan 6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Littérature canadienne québécoise
Laurentienne 9.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

North American literature in English
Alberta 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 3.9.
Windsor 9.

North American studies, American studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 3.
Windsor 9.

Pacific studies
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

International studies/Études internationales

African studies, Middle East studies
Calgary 9.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

Asian studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 6.
Manitoba 9.
McMaster 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.

Buddhist studies
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.
Windsor 9.

Celtic studies
St. Francis Xavier 3.

Commonwealth studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
Queen's 6.

East Asian studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Windsor 9.
York 6.

Études africaines
Laval 9.
Montréal 5.

Études hispano-américaines

Laurentienne 6.
Ottawa 6.

Far Eastern studies

McMaster 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Windsor 9.

German area studies

Brock 6.
Western 6.

Hispanic studies

Calgary 6.
Toronto 3.
Windsor 3.6.

Indian studies

Toronto 1.2.3.6.

Islamic studies

Alberta 9.
McGill 1.3.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Latin-American studies, Caribbean studies

Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 6.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 3.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 6.
McMaster 3.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 3.6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Near Eastern studies

Manitoba 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria — Toronto 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 9.

North American studies, American studies

Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Calgary 9.
McGill 6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 3.
Windsor 9.

Pacific studies

McMaster 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Scottish studies

Guelph 1.3.

Soviet studies, Russian studies, East European studies

Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 6.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 9.
Queen's 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.5.6.
Windsor 9.

Spanish-American studies

Alberta 9.
Windsor 9.

West European studies

Alberta 1.3.6.
Saint Mary's 6.

West Indian studies

Acadia 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Administration internationale
Montréal 3.

Chinese, Chinese studies

Alberta 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 9.
McGill 9.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Waterloo 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
Windsor 9.
York 9.

Co-opération internationale

Ottawa 5.

Études slaves

Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.

International affairs, studies, relations

British Columbia 6.
Carleton 3.
Concordia 6.
Lakehead 6.
Manitoba 6.
Royal Military 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

International business

McGill 6.
Windsor 9.

International co-operation

Ottawa 5.

Japanese, Japanese studies

Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
McMaster 9.
Memorial 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Waterloo 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
York 9.

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies

Alberta 9.
British Columbia 6.
Concordia 9.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
Queen's 6.
St. Michael's 1.4.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.
Waterloo 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
Windsor 9.

Relations internationales

Laval 1.3.6.

Russe, études russes

Laurentienne 6.
Laval 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 9.

Sciences médiévales

Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Slavonics, Slavic studies

Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 9.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Windsor 6.

Victorian studies

Alberta 9.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 3.
York 3.

3 LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES/LANGUES ET LITTÉRATURES

Akkadian King's — Dalhousie 9. Toronto 9.	Chinois Ottawa 9.	Creative writing Alberta 9. British Columbia 3.6. Brock 9. Concordia 9. Lethbridge 9. Victoria (B.C.) 6. Windsor 3.
Allemand, études allemandes Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9. Laurentienne 6. Laval 3.6.7. Moncton 9. Montréal 3.6. Ottawa 6. Québec à Montréal 9. Québec à Trois-Rivières 9. Sherbrooke 9.	Classics, classical studies Acadia 3. Alberta 1.3.6. Bishop's 6. British Columbia 1.3.6. Brock 6. Calgary 6. Carleton 3.6. Concordia 6. Dalhousie 1.3.6. Guelph 6. King's — Dalhousie 6. King's — Western 6. Laurentian 6. Manitoba 3.6. McGill 1.3.6. McMaster 3.6. Memorial 6. Mount Allison 6. New Brunswick 3.6. Ottawa 1.3.6. Prince Edward Island 6. Queen's 3.6. Regina 6. St. Francis Xavier 6. Saint Mary's 6. St. Michael's — Toronto 6. St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6. Saskatchewan 3.6. Toronto 1.2.3.6. Trent 6. Trinity — Toronto 6. Victoria (B.C.) 6. Victoria (Ont.) 6. Waterloo 6. Western 3.6. Wilfrid Laurier 6. Windsor 6. Winnipeg 6. York 6.	Czech Toronto 6.
Anglais, études anglaises, langue et littérature anglaises Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6. Laurentienne 3.6. Laval 1.3.6.7. Moncton 6. Montréal 1.3.6. Ottawa 6. Québec à Chicoutimi 8. Québec à Rimouski 6. Trois-Rivières 6.8. Québec — Services universitaires de Hull 6. Sainte-Anne 6. Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6. Sherbrooke 6.	Comparative Canadian literature Sherbrooke 3.	Egyptian McGill 9. Toronto 9.
Arabic Carleton 9. Concordia 9. King's — Dalhousie 9. Manitoba 9. McGill 9. Memorial 9. Toronto 6.	Comparative linguistics Simon Fraser 1.3.	English language and literature Acadia 3.6. Alberta 1.3.6. Bishop's 3.6. Brandon 6. Brescia — Western 6. British Columbia 1.3.6. Brock 6. Calgary 3.6.1. Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6. Carleton 3.6. Concordia 3.6. Dalhousie 1.3.6. Guelph 3.6. Huron — Western 6. King's — Dalhousie 6. King's — Western 6. Lakehead 3.6. Laurentian 3.6. Lethbridge 6. Manitoba 1.3.6. McGill 1.3.6. McMaster 1.3.6. Memorial 1.3.6. Mount Allison 6. Mount Saint Vincent 6. New Brunswick 1.3.6. Notre Dame 6. Ottawa 1.3.6. Prince Edward Island 6. Queen's 1.3.6. Regina 3.6. Royal Military 6. Sainte-Anne 6. St. Francis Xavier 6. St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6. St. John's — Manitoba 6. Saint Mary's 6. St. Michael's — Toronto 6. St. Paul's — Manitoba 6. St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6. Saskatchewan 1.3.6. Simon Fraser 1.3.6. Toronto 1.2.3.6. Trent 6. Trinity — Toronto 6. Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6. Victoria — Toronto 6. Waterloo 2.3.6. Western 1.3.6. Wilfrid Laurier 6. Windsor 3.6.
Asian studies Saint Mary's 6.	Comparative literature Alberta 1.3.6. British Columbia 1.3. Carleton 3. Dalhousie 6. King's — Dalhousie 6. Toronto 1.3. Trent 9. Windsor 6. Wilfrid Laurier 6.	
Bilingual competence Glendon — York 8.	Compétence bilingue Glendon — York 8.	
Catalan Alberta 9.	Coptic King's — Dalhousie 9. Toronto 9.	
Chinese, Chinese studies Alberta 9. British Columbia 1.3.6. Calgary 9. Guelph 9. McGill 9. Ottawa 9. St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 9. Saskatchewan 9. Toronto 1.2.3.6. Victoria (B.C.) 9. Waterloo 9. Wilfrid Laurier 8. Windsor 9. York 9.		

Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

English language and the linguistics of English
New Brunswick 3.6.
Simon Fraser 3.

Eskimo language, Indian language
Brandon 9.
Calgary 9.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 9.
Memorial 9.
Ottawa 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 9.
Trent 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 7.

Espagnol, études hispaniques
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Ethiopian
Toronto 9.

Études anciennes, études classiques
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 6.

Études françaises — enseignement secondaire
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Services de Rouyn 6.

Études littéraires
Québec à Montréal 3.

Études slaves
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.

Finnish
Lakehead 9.

Français, études françaises
Concordia 6.
Laurentienne 3.6.
Laval 1.3.6.7.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.

Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

French language and literature
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 3.6.
Cape-Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
Carleton 3.6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 6.
Huron — Western 6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Notre Dame 6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.6.
Royal Military 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 9.
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Michael's — Toronto 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Trinity — Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Victoria — Toronto 6.
Waterloo 3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

French Canadian language and literature
Alberta 1.3.6.
McMaster 9.
Queen's 9.
St. John's — Manitoba 9.
Trent 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Gaelic
St. Francis Xavier 9.

German language and literature
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 9.
Brandon 9.
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 3.6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 6.
Huron — Western 6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 9.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Notre Dame 6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 9.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
Royal Military 9.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Michael's — Toronto 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Trinity — Toronto 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Victoria — Toronto 6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Grec, études grecques
Laurentienne 9.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.

Greek language and literature
Acadia 9.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.

Carleton 3.6.
 Christ the King 9.
 Concordia 9.
 Dalhousie 9.
 Guelph 6.
 Huron 9.
 King's — Dalhousie 9.
 King's — Western 9.
 Lakehead 9.
 Laurentian 9.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 3.6.
 McMaster 3.6.
 Memorial 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 New Brunswick 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Prince Edward Island 9.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 9.
 St. John's — Manitoba 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saint Mary's 9.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
 Waterloo 6.
 Western 3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 9.
 York 6.

Hébreu
 Montréal 9.
 Ottawa 9.

Hebrew
 Atlantic Theology 9.
 Bishop's 9.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 9.
 Carleton 9.
 Concordia 9.
 Huron — Western 9.
 King's — Dalhousie 9.
 Laurentian 9.
 Manitoba 6.
 McGill 9.
 McMaster 9.
 Memorial 9.
 Ottawa 9.
 Queen's 9.
 St. Jerome's — Waterloo 9.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 6.
 Waterloo 9.
 Western 9.
 Wilfrid Laurier 9.
 Winnipeg 9.
 York 9.

Hindi, Urdu
 British Columbia 9.
 McGill 9.

Simon Fraser 9.
 Toronto 9.
 Windsor 9.

Icelandic
 Manitoba 3.6.
 New Brunswick 9.

Italian language and literature
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Bishop's 9.
 British Columbia 3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 9.
 Carleton 6.
 Concordia 6.
 Guelph 6.
 King's — Western 9.
 Lakehead 9.
 Laurentian 6.
 Manitoba 9.
 McGill 3.6.
 McMaster 6.
 Ottawa 9.
 Queen's 6.
 St. Jerome's — Waterloo 9.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 9.
 Waterloo 9.
 Western 6.
 Windsor 6.
 York 9.

Italien, études italiennes
 Laurentienne 6.
 Montréal 6.
 Ottawa 9.

Japanese, Japanese studies
 Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 McGill 9.
 Memorial 9.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 9.
 Waterloo 9.
 Wilfrid Laurier 9.
 Windsor 9.
 York 9.

Judaic studies, Jewish studies
 Carleton 9.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Manitoba 6.
 McGill 6.
 Toronto 6.

Langue esquimaude, langue indienne
 Ottawa 9.

Langue et littérature anglaises
 Québec à Trois-Rivières

Latin, études latines
 Laurentienne 6.
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.

Latin Language and literature
 Acadia 6.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 6.
 Carleton 3.6.
 Christ the King 9.
 Concordia 9.
 Dalhousie 9.
 Guelph 6.
 Huron 9.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 King's — Western 9.
 Lakehead 9.
 Laurentian 6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 3.6.
 McMaster 3.6.
 Memorial 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 New Brunswick 6.
 Notre Dame 9.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 9.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.9.
 Saint Mary's 9.
 St. Michael's 1.4.
 St. Thomas More 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Simon Fraser 9.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
 Waterloo 6.
 Western 3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 6.

Lettres
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Linguistics, applied linguistics
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 3.6.7.
 Brock 9.
 Calgary 3.6.
 Carleton 6.
 Concordia 6.
 Guelph 6.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 9.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 Memorial 2.3.6.
 New Brunswick 6.
 Ottawa 3.6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Trent 9.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.

Western 9.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Linguistique

Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 6.

Littérature canadienne, québécoise

Laurentienne 9.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 3.

Littérature canadienne comparée

Sherbrooke 3.

Littérature comparée

Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

North American literature in English

Alberta 6.
McMaster 9.
St. Mary's 9.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 3.9.
Windsor 9.

Pali

Memorial 9.
Ottawa 9.
Toronto 9.

Persian

McGill 9.
Toronto 9.

Polish language and literature

Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Manitoba 9.
Ottawa 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Polonais

Montréal 9.
Ottawa 6.

Portuguese

Alberta 9.
British Columbia 9.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 9.

McMaster 9.
Toronto 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Romanian

Alberta 9.

Russe, études russes

Laurentienne 6.
Laval 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Russian language and literature

Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Huron — Western 9.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 9.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
New Brunswick 9.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 3.6.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Sanskrit

Brandon 9.
British Columbia 9.
Brock 9.
Carleton 9.
McGill 9.
Memorial 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
Windsor 9.

Scandinavian, Finnish, Norwegian

Alberta 6.
Saskatchewan 9.

Serbo-Croatian

British Columbia 9.
Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.

Slavonics, Slavic studies

Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Carleton 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 6.

Spanish language and literature

Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Guelph 6.
Huron — Western 6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 9.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 9.
Queen's 3.6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saint Mary's 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.
York 6.

Syriac, Aramaic

King's — Dalhousie 9.
Manitoba 9.
Memorial 9.
Toronto 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.

Tibetan

Memorial 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 9.

Traduction, interprétation

Laurentienne 6.
Laval 6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.

Translation, interpretation

Laurentian 6.
McGill 8.
Ottawa 3.6.
Toronto 7.

Turkish

Toronto 9.

Ukrainian

Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 9.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 9.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 6.

Ukrainien

Ottawa 6.

Yiddish

Manitoba 9.
McGill 9.
Toronto 9.

And also/Et aussi:

Ancient history, ancient civilization

Alberta 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 9.
Ottawa 3.6.
Saint Mary's 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.

Arts et traditions populaires

Laval 1.3.6.

Civilisations grecque et romaine

Moncton 9.
Montréal 6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 9.

Didactique des langues secondes

Laval 1.3.8.
Moncton 9.

Folklore — English language program

Memorial 1.3.6.

Folklore — Programme en langue française

Laurentienne 9.
Moncton 9.

Histoire et langues musicales

Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies

British Columbia 6.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Queen's 6.
St. Michael's 1.4.
Toronto 1.2.3.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 9.

Music history, music literature

Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 7.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 6.
Lakehead 9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.

Roman studies

McMaster 1.
Ottawa 6.

Sciences médiévales

Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Teaching English as a second language

Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.
Carleton 8.

Concordia 6.8.

Lethbridge 9.

McGill 9.

Moncton 9.

New Brunswick 9.

Toronto 8.

Theoretical linguistics

Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Victorian studies

Alberta 9.

Toronto 3.

York 3.

4 MUSIC/MUSIQUE

Church music

Alberta 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 9.

Composition (musique)

Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Enseignement en musique, éducation musicale

Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.

Exécution, interprétation (musique)

Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.

Histoire et langues musicales

Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 3.6.

Music

Acadia 6.7.
Alberta 3.6.
Bishop's 9.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Guelph 6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 3.4.6.7.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.

St. Francis Xavier 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.7.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 6.
 Western 3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 6.

Music education

Acadia 6.
 Alberta 1.3.6
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6
 Brock 9.
 Dalhousie 6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 McGill 3.6.
 McMaster 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Regina 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
 Toronto 3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Western 3.6.
 Windsor 6.

Music history, music literature

Alberta 3.6.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 3.6.
 Brock 9.
 Calgary 6.
 Concordia 9.
 Lakehead 9.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 6.
 McGill 6.
 McMaster 9.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 9.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Western 3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 9.

Musicologie

Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 6.

Musicology, ethnomusicology

British Columbia 1.3.
 McGill 3.
 Ottawa 6.

Toronto 1.3.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.
 Western 3.

Musique

Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Musique rythmique

Laval 6.
 Moncton 9.

Operatic performance

Alberta 9.
 Toronto 7.

Performance, applied music

Acadia 6.7.
 Alberta 3.6.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 3.6.
 Brock 9.
 Calgary 6.
 Concordia 9.
 Lakehead 9.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 6.
 McGill 6.
 McMaster 9.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 3.6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 3.4.6.7.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
 Western 3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 6.

School music

Alberta 1.3.5.6.
 Calgary 6.
 McGill 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.9.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Windsor 6.

Théorie, composition (musique)

Laval 3.6.

Theory, composition (music)

Acadia 6.7.
 Alberta 3.6.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 3.6.
 Brock 9.
 Calgary 6.
 Concordia 9.
 Lakehead 9.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 6.

McGill 1.3.4.6.
 McMaster 9.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 3.6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Western 3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 9.

5 PHILOSOPHY, RELIGIOUS STUDIES/ PHILOSOPHIE/ÉTUDES RELIGIEUSES

Philosophy/Philosophie

Classical philosophy

Dalhousie 3.6.
 McGill 9.

Eastern philosophy

Brock 3.9.
 St. Mary's 9.

Philosophie

Dominicain de philosophie 3.6.
 Laurentienne 6.
 Laval 1.3.6.7.
 Moncton 3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Québec à Montréal 3.6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 1.3.6.8.
 Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
 Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.
 Sherbrooke 3.6.

Philosophy

Acadia 6.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Bishop's 6.
 Brandon 6.
 Brescia — Western 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 3.6.
 Calgary 1.3.6.
 Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Carleton 3.6.
 Christ the King 6.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Dalhousie 3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Huron — Western 6.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 King's — Western 6.
 Lakehead 6.
 Laurentian 6.
 Lethbridge 6.

Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 3.6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Notre Dame 6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 3.6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
 St. John's — Manitoba 6.
 Saint Mary's 3.6.
 St. Michael's 1.4.
 St. Paul's — Manitoba 6.
 St. Paul's (Ont.) 1.4.6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Simon Fraser 3.6.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 6.
 Trinity — Toronto 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
 Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 1.3.6.

Sciences médiévales (philosophie)

Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.

Social and economic thought, social and political ideas

Concordia 9.
 McMaster 6.
 Windsor 9.
 York 1.3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

History and philosophy of religion

Alberta 9.
 Brandon 9.
 Brock 9.
 Concordia 9.
 Dalhousie 9.
 Guelph 9.
 King's — Dalhousie 9.
 McMaster 9.
 McGill 9.
 St. Mary's 9.
 Windsor 9.
 Winnipeg 9.

History of education, philosophy of education

Alberta 1.3.5.6.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Brock 9.
 Concordia 9.
 Dalhousie 9.
 Lethbridge 9.

McGill 3.
 McMaster 9.
 OISE — Toronto 1.2.3.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.
 Simon Fraser 3.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 9.
 Winnipeg 9.

History, logic and philosophy of science and technology

Alberta 9.
 Brock 9.
 Concordia 9.
 McGill 9.
 McMaster 9.
 Regina 9.
 St. Mary's 9.
 Toronto 3.
 Windsor 9.
 York 6.

Medieval studies, Renaissance studies

Calgary 9.
 Concordia 9.
 Manitoba 6.
 McGill 9.
 McMaster 9.
 Queen's 6.
 St. Michael's 1.4.
 Toronto 1.2.3.
 Waterloo 9.
 Windsor 9.

Political philosophy

Alberta 9.
 Concordia 6.
 McGill 9.
 Windsor 9.

Victorian studies

Toronto 3.
 York 3.

Religious studies/Études religieuses

Canon law
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Saint Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.7.

Clinical pastoral education

Acadia 3.

Counseling matrimonial

Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Counseling pastoral

Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Divinity

Acadia 3.
 Atlantic Theology 3.
 Huron 3.
 McGill 6.
 McMaster 3.
 Queen's 3.
 St. John's 6.

Saint Mary's 3.
 St. Michael's 3.
 Trinity 6.7.
 Victoria (Ont.) 3.
 Wilfrid Laurier 3.7.
 Winnipeg 3.

Droit canonique

Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.7.

Études bibliques

Montréal 1.3.6.8.

Études cathéchétiques, catéchèse

Laval 6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 8.

Études pastorales

Dominicain de philosophie 6.
 Montréal 3.8.

Études théologiques

Montréal 3.8.

Family studies

Alberta 3.6.
 Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.

Histoire des religions

Moncton 9.
 Ottawa 6.

History and philosophy of religion

Alberta 9.
 Brandon 9.
 Brock 9.
 Carleton 9.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Dalhousie 9.
 King's (N.S.) 9.
 McGill 9.
 Mount Allison 9.
 Regina 9.
 St. Mary's 9.
 Windsor 9.
 Winnipeg 9.

Mission studies

Ottawa 3.
 Saint Paul (Ont.) 1.3.7.

Pastoral care in health care services

Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.

Pastoral counselling

King's - Dalhousie 9.
 Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.

Pastorale

Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.
 Sherbrooke 3.

Pastorale familiale

Laval 3.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Pastorale scolaire
Sherbrooke 3.

Pastoral studies
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.7.

Pastoral theology
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.
Winnipeg 3.

Préparation professionnelle au ministère,
pastorale professionnelle
Dominicain de philosophie 3.8.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Professional training for pastoral ministry
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.

Religion, religious studies, religious education
Acadia 6.
Alberta 6.
Bishop's 3.6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
King's — Dalhousie 9.
King's (Ont.) 9.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount St. Vincent 6.
Notre Dame 6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 6.
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
St. John's 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Michael's 3.
St. Paul's (Ont.) 3.
St. Paul's — Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.
Trinity — Toronto 9.
Victoria (Ont.) 3.
Waterloo 6.
Western 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.8.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Religions grecque et romaine
Ottawa 6.

Sacred theology
Bishop's 4.6.
Saint Mary's 3.
Winnipeg 3.

Sciences humaines de la religion
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Sciences missionnaires
Ottawa 3.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 7.

Sciences religieuses
Laurentienne 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.
Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.

Sciences religieuses — enseignement
secondaire
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Théologie
Dominicain de philosophie 1.3.6.8.
Montréal 1.3.4.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.7
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Théologie pastorale
Dominicain de philosophie 3.6.8.
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Theology, theological studies, ministry
Acadia 3.6.
Atlantic Theology 3.6.
Bishop's 3.4.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
Christ the King 6.
Concordia 5.6.
Huron 6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 8.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Queen's 6.7.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's 6.
St. John's 6.
Saint Mary's 3.
St. Michael's 1.3.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.7.
St. Stephen's — Alberta 6.
Trinity 1.3.

Victoria (Ont.) 1.3.4.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 3.

And also/Et aussi:

Buddhist studies
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.
McMaster 9.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 9.

Islamic studies
Alberta 9.
Concordia 9.
McGill 1.3.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 9.

Judaic studies, Jewish studies
Alberta 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
St. Thomas More - Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 9.

Juives, études
Montréal 8.

Social work and theology
Wilfrid Laurier 3.

6 ANTHROPOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY/ ANTHROPOLOGIE, PSYCHOLOGIE, SOCIOLOGIE

Anthropology/Anthropologie

Anthropologic
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.7.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 9.
Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.

Anthropology
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 3.6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 3.6.

Guelph 6.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 King's — Western 6.
 Lakehead 6.
 Laurentian 6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 2.3.6.
 Mount Allison 9.
 Mount Saint Vincent 9.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 9.
 Regina 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.9.
 St. Jerome's — Waterloo 9.
 St. John's — Manitoba 6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
 Waterloo 6.
 Western 6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 6.

Anthropology and intercultural education
 Alberta 3.

Archéologie
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Montréal 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.

Archéologie classique
 Ottawa 6.

Archeology
 Alberta 3.6.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 9.
 Brock 9.
 Calgary 1.3.6.
 McMaster 9.
 St. Mary's 9.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 9.
 Waterloo 9.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 9.

Art et traditions populaires
 Laval 1.3.6.

Classical archeology
 Guelph 6.

Folklore — English language program
 Memorial 1.3.6.

Folklore — Programme de langue française
 Laurentienne 9.

Museology
 Toronto 3.
 Western 9.
 Winnipeg 9.

Psychology/Psychologie

Child clinical psychology
 Ottawa 1.
 Windsor 9.
 Winnipeg 9.

Childhood assessment and counselling
 Toronto 5.

Child study
 British Columbia 3.6.
 Guelph 3.6.
 McGill 9.
 Toronto 5.

Clinical psychology
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Brock 9.
 Lakehead 3.
 Manitoba 1.
 McGill 1.3.
 Ottawa 1.
 Queen's 5.
 Victoria (B.C.) 9.
 Windsor 6.

Enfance inadaptée
 Moncton 9.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
 Québec — Services universitaires de Hull 6.
 Québec - Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.
 Sherbrooke 6.

Experimental psychology
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.
 Windsor 6.

Human relations and counselling studies
 British Columbia 3.
 Waterloo 1.3.6.
 Windsor 9.
 Winnipeg 9.

Neuropsychology
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.

Psychobiology
 Lethbridge 6.

Psychologie
 Laurentienne 6.
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Québec à Montréal 3.6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.
 Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
 Sherbrooke 3.6.

Psychologie clinique de l'enfant
 Ottawa 1.

Psychology
 Acadia 3.6.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Bishop's 6.
 Brandon 6.
 Brescia — Western 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 1.3.6.
 Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Carleton 1.3.6.
 Concordia 1.3.6.
 Dalhousie 1.3.6.
 Guelph 3.6.
 Huron — Western 6.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 King's — Western 6.
 Lakehead 3.6.
 Laurentian 6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 3.6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Notre Dame 6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 1.3.6.

St. Francis Xavier 6.
 St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
 St. John's — Manitoba 6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 St. Paul's — Manitoba 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Trent 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 1.3.6.

Relations humaines
 Moncton 9.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Sherbrooke 8.

Social psychology
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.

And also/Et aussi:

Animal behavior
 McGill 6.
 McMaster 9.

Child psychology

Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.
OISE — Toronto 1.3.
Saint Mary's 9.
Waterloo 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Connaissance de l'homme et de son milieu
Québec 8.

Counseling scolaire

Moncton 9.
Ottawa 1.3.

Culture change

Queen's 6.

Development studies (psychology, sociology)

McMaster 9.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.

Educational psychology, school psychology

Alberta 1.3.5.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 1.3.5.
Dalhousie 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 3.
Memorial 3.5.
Mount Allison 9.
Mount Saint Vincent 3.
New Brunswick 3.
OISE — Toronto 1.3.
Ottawa 1.
St. Mary's 9.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Génagogie

Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Guidance, counselling, counselling psychology

Acadia 3.
Alberta 1.3.5.6.
Atlantic Education 3.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 3.5.
Calgary 1.3.
Lakehead 6.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 1.3.
Memorial 3.5.
New Brunswick 3.
OISE — Toronto 1.3.
Ottawa 1.
Regina 3.5.
St. Francis Xavier 3.

St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.5.
Western 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Human learning (education)

Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 3.

Man-environment studies

St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 9.

Psychologie scolaire, psychologie
éducationnelle

Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
Ottawa 1.

Psycho-éducation, psycho-pédagogie

Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Psychopedagogy

Ottawa 1.3.

Social action, behavior, development,
structure, studies, theory

Queen's 6.
Regina 3.6.
Trent 6.
Windsor 6.

Sociology/Sociologie

Animation

Laval 8.
Québec à Rimouski 8.

Animation culturelle

Québec à Montréal 6.8.

Community development

Alberta 3.
McGill 9.

Culture change

Queen's 6.

Development studies

Winnipeg 6.

Human resources development

York 6.

Man-environment studies

Waterloo 6.

Recherche culturelle

Québec à Montréal 6.

Rural sociology

Alberta 1.3.6.

Social action, behavior, development,
structure, studies, theory

Queen's 6.
Regina 3.6.
Trent 6.
Windsor 6.

Social and urban studies

Brock 6.
Lakehead 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.

Sociologie

Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.

Sociology

Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 3.6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Notre Dame 6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 9.
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 3.6.

Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Démographie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Human relations and counselling studies
Waterloo 1.3.6.

Leisure studies
Concordia 6.
Waterloo 6.

Organization theory and behavior
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
Regina 6.
Toronto 1.3.

Population studies
Western 3.

Relations humaines
Moncton 9.
Québec à Montréal 6.

Social and economic thought, social and political ideas
Brock 9.
McMaster 6.
Windsor 9.
York 6.

Social leadership, development
St. Francis Xavier 7.

Social policy
McMaster 3.

Sociology in education
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 3.
Dalhousie 9.
OISE — Toronto 1.3.
Windsor 9.

7 BUSINESS, COMMERCE, ADMINISTRATION, ECONOMICS/ ADMINISTRATION DES AFFAIRES, COMMERCE, ADMINISTRATION, SCIENCES ÉCONOMIQUES

Business, Commerce, Administration/
Administration des affaires, Commerce,
Administration

Accounting, accountancy
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.4.6.
Brock 6.8.
Calgary 6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 6.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 9.
New Brunswick 6.
Ottawa 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 6.
Toronto 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 5.6.7.
Windsor 3.6.

Actuarial science
Manitoba 3.6.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 1.3.6.

Actuariat
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.

Administration, administrative studies
Brock 6.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 1.
Ottawa 6.
Regina 6.
Toronto 6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

Administration — Programme en langue française
Concordia 1.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.8.
Québec à Montréal 6.8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Québec à Rimouski 6.8.
Québec — Services universitaires de Hull 6.8.
Québec — Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.8.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Administration des affaires
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 8.
Sherbrooke 3.

Administration internationale
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.

Administration publique
Laval 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.8.
Québec École nationale d'administration publique 3.

Business, business administration
Acadia 6.
Alberta 3.6.
Bishop's 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.8.
Calgary 9.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 3.
Guelph 9.
King's — Western 9.
Lakehead 5.7.
Laurentian 5.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 3.
McMaster 3.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 6.8.
Ottawa 6.8.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 3.5.
Regina 6.
Ryerson 7.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saint Mary's 3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Simon Fraser 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.5.
Western 1.3.5.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 5.6.7.
Windsor 3.6.8.
York 3.6.

Business economics
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
Carleton 6.
McGill 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Windsor 9.

Commerce — English language program
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 3.6.

McMaster 6.
 Memorial 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Royal Military 6.
 Sainte-Anne 6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Simon Fraser 3.6.
 Toronto 6.
 Windsor 6.

Commerce and law, administration and law
 Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 6.
 Dalhousie 3.
 Regina 6.
 St. Mary's 9.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Windsor 9.

Commerce, sciences commerciales
 Programme en langue française
 Moncton 3.
 Ottawa 6.
 Sainte-Anne 9.

Commercial education, business teaching
 British Columbia 6.
 McGill 5.8.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 New Brunswick 6.
 Regina 6.

Comptabilité, sciences comptables
 Laval 4.
 Moncton 6.
 Montréal 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
 Québec à Montréal 8.
 Québec à Rimouski 8.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Québec — Services universitaires de Hull 8.
 Québec — Services universitaires de Rouyn 8.
 Sherbrooke 3.6.8.

Consommation
 Laval 6.
 Moncton 9.

Consumer studies, education
 Guelph 3.6.
 McGill 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.

Contrôle (administration)
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 3.6.

Engineering and management, engineering management
 McMaster 6.
 Royal Military 6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 Toronto 6.
 Waterloo 1.3.9.

Finance — English language program
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 3.6.
 Carleton 6.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 6.
 McMaster 6.
 Memorial 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Simon Fraser 9.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 3.6.

Finance — Programme en langue française
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 3.6.
 Sherbrooke 3.6.

Fiscalité
 Moncton 9.
 Sherbrooke 3.

Gestion des affaires
 Moncton 3.

Gestion des ressources humaines (commerce)
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 3.6.
 Sherbrooke 6.

Hotel, restaurant, food, institution administration
 Guelph 6.
 Ryerson 6.7.

Industrial administration
 British Columbia 6.

Industrial engineering technology
 Ryerson 6.7.

Industrial, labor relations
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Carleton 6.
 Lakehead 6.
 Manitoba 6.
 McGill 6.
 Memorial 6.
 Ottawa 8.
 Queen's 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Simon Fraser 9.
 Windsor 9.

International business
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 McGill 6.
 Windsor 9.

Labor relations in the public service
 Ottawa 8.

Management, management sciences, business management
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 6.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 McGill 5.
 Memorial 6.
 Moncton 6.
 New Brunswick 8.
 Ottawa 3.5.6.
 Ryerson 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 St. Mary's 9.
 Simon Fraser 9.
 Toronto 1.3.5.
 Waterloo 1.3.
 Windsor 3.5.6.

Marketing — English language program
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 6.
 Carleton 6.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Dalhousie 6.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 6.
 McMaster 6.
 Memorial 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Simon Fraser 9.
 Toronto 1.3.
 Windsor 3.6.

Marketing — Programme en langue française
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 3.6.
 Sherbrooke 3.6.

Operations research
 Regina 6.

Organizational theory and behavior (commerce)
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Dalhousie 6.
 Manitoba 6.
 McGill 6.
 Regina 6.
 Simon Fraser 9.
 Toronto 1.3.9.

Production (commerce) - Programme en langue française
 Moncton 9.

Production — English language program
 Simon Fraser 9.

Public administration
 Brock 6.8.
 Carleton 3.5.6.8.
 Dalhousie 3.5.8.

McGill 6.
New Brunswick 8.
Ottawa 6.8.
Queen's 3.
Regina 8.
Toronto 3.5.8.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.
Western 7.
Windsor 8.9.
Winnipeg 9.
York 3.

Public policy
Manitoba 3.6.

Public service studies
Carleton 8.

Quantitative methods, operations research
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.8.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
McGill 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
Memorial 6.
Ottawa 6.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Windsor 9.

Recherche opérationnelle, méthodes
quantitatives de gestion, analyse des systèmes
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 3.

Relations industrielles, relations de travail
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 8.

Relations de travail dans la fonction publique
Ottawa 8.

Sciences de la gestion
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 3.5.6.

Urban land economics (business)
British Columbia 1.3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Administration correctionnelle
Ottawa 3.

Administration du nursing à l'hôpital
Montréal 3.

Administration sanitaire, de la santé
Montréal 3.
Ottawa 3.

Administration scolaire
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.
Montréal 3.
Ottawa 3.
Sherbrooke 3.

Agricultural business, commerce, economics
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 3.6.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.

Arts management and administration
Ryerson 3.
York 3.

Construction management
Ryerson 6.

Correctional administration
Ottawa 3.

Development studies (economics, public
administration, history)
Toronto 5.
Trent 6.

Educational administration
Acadia 3.
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Calgary 1.3.5.
Dalhousie 3.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 3.
Memorial 3.5.
Mount Allison 9.
New Brunswick 3.5.
OISE — Toronto 1.2.3.
Ottawa 3.
Queen's 3.
Regina 3.5.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Simon Fraser 3.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.
Western 5.
Windsor 9.

Enseignement secondaire — administration
Laval 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec — Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec — Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Food management, administration
Guelph 1.3.
McGill 6.

Graphic arts management
Ryerson 6.

Health administration, health services
administration, planning
Alberta 3.
British Columbia 3.
Notre Dame 6.
Ottawa 3.
Toronto 1.3.

Home, economics management,
administration
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Hospital administration
Toronto 3.5.

Recreation, recreation administration,
recreation education
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Sports administration (commerce)
Laurentian 6.
New Brunswick 6.

Economics/Sciences économiques

Development studies (economics, public
administration, history)
Toronto 5.
Trent 6.

Economic development
Lakehead 5.
Windsor 9.

Economics
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Huron — Western 6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Notre Dame 6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.

Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 3.6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 St. Jerome's — Waterloo 9.
 St. John's — Manitoba 6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.2.3.5.6.
 Trent 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
 Waterloo 3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 3.6.

Économie, sciences économiques
 Laurentienne 6.
 Laval 1.3.6.7.
 Moncton 3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Québec à Montréal 3.6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
 Sherbrooke 3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Agricultural business, commerce,
 administration
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 3.6.
 Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Agro-économique
 Laval 6.
 Moncton 9.

Business economics
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 6.
 Calgary 9.
 Carleton 6.
 Concordia 6.
 Loyola 6.
 McGill 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Toronto 1.3.
 Windsor 9.

Économie rurale
 Laval 3.6.

Natural resource economics
 Toronto 3.

Political economy
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.

Social and economic thought, social and
 political ideas
 Brock 9.
 McMaster 6.
 Windsor 9.
 York 6.

Urban land economics
 British Columbia 1.3.6.

8 EDUCATION/ ÉDUCATION

Administration scolaire
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 3.
 Montréal 1.3.
 Ottawa 3.
 Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.
 Sherbrooke 3.

Andrologie, éducation des adultes
 Montréal 3.6.

Child psychology (education)
 Alberta 1.3.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 3.6.
 Windsor 9.

Comparative education
 Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 3.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 3.

Computer applications, computer-assisted
 instruction
 Alberta 1.3.
 Manitoba 9.
 OISE — Toronto 1.3.

Continuing education, adult education
 Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.5.
 Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Concordia 6.7.
 Dalhousie 3.
 Guelph 3.
 OISE — Toronto 1.3.8.
 St. Francis Xavier 3.7.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.

Counseling scolaire
 Moncton 9.
 Ottawa 3.

Curriculum and instruction, curriculum theory
 Alberta 1.3.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 6.7.8.
 Calgary 3.5.
 Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Dalhousie 3.
 Lethbridge 7.9.

Manitoba 3.
 McGill 3.
 Memorial 3.
 OISE — Toronto 1.3.
 Queen's 3.
 Regina 3.5.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.
 Simon Fraser 3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.
 Western 6.
 Windsor 9.

Didactique des langues secondes
 Laval 1.3.8.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 8.

Early childhood education, pre-school
 education
 Alberta 3.5.6.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.7.
 Concordia 5.6.
 Dalhousie 3.
 Lethbridge 7.
 Manitoba 8.
 McGill 5.6.8.
 Mount St. Vincent 6.7.
 New Brunswick 6.
 OISE — Toronto 8.
 Regina 6.
 Ryerson 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Simon Fraser 3.9.
 Toronto 5.8.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Waterloo 6.

Education — English language program
 Acadia 3.6.7.
 Alberta 1.3.5.6.
 Atlantic Education 3.6.
 Bishop's 3.5.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.5.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 1.3.5.6.
 Christ the King 9.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Dalhousie 3.6.
 Lakehead 6.8.
 Laurentian 6.
 Lethbridge 6.7.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.8.
 McGill 1.3.5.6.
 Memorial 3.5.6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 3.6.
 New Brunswick 3.5.6.
 Notre Dame 6.
 OISE — Toronto 1.3.8.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 3.6.
 Regina 3.5.6.
 Sainte-Anne 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 3.6.
 Saint Mary's 3.6.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.6.

Simon Fraser 3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.5.6.
Western 5.6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Educational administration

Acadia 3.
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 9.
Calgary 1.3.5.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
Dalhousie 3.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 3.
Memorial 3.5.
New Brunswick 3.5.
OISE — Toronto 1.3.
Ottawa 3.
Queen's 3.
Regina 3.5.
St. Francis Xavier 3.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Simon Fraser 3.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.
Western 5.
Windsor 9.

Educational foundations

Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Calgary 3.5.
Dalhousie 3.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.
Memorial 3.5.
New Brunswick 3.
Ottawa 3.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Simon Fraser 3.

Educational planning

OISE — Toronto 1.3.
Regina 3.5.

Educational psychology, school psychology

Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 9.
Calgary 1.3.5.
Dalhousie 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 3.
Memorial 3.5.
Mount Saint Vincent 3.
New Brunswick 3.
OISE — Toronto 1.3.
Ottawa 1.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.

Simon Fraser 3.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Educational technology, AV/TV education

Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.
Concordia 3.5.
Lethbridge 7.
Windsor 9.

Educational theory

OISE — Toronto 1.3.
Toronto 1.2.3.

Éducation comparée

Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Éducation culturelle

Québec à Montréal 6.

Éducation, pédagogie, sciences de l'éducation

Laval 1.3.6.8.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.4.5.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 3.8.
Québec à Montréal 6.8.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.8.
Québec — Services universitaires de Hull 6.8.
Québec — Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.8.
Regina 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.8.

Éducation supérieure

Montréal 9.

Elementary education

Acadia 6.7.
Alberta 1.3.5.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Lakehead 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 8.
McGill 5.
Memorial 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Notre Dame 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 3.6.
Toronto 6.
Trent 6.

Victoria (B.C.) 5.6.
Western 6.
Windsor 3.6.
York 6.

Enseignement aux inadaptés

Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec — Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec — Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.
Sherbrooke 6.

Enseignement collégial, enseignement universitaire

Montréal 1.3.5.
Sherbrooke 8.

Enseignement de la sexologie

Québec à Montréal 6.

Enseignement des métiers

Moncton 6.

Enseignement élémentaire

Laurentienne 8.
Laval 1.3.6.8.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec — Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec — Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Enseignement élémentaire et préscolaire

Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.

Enseignement préscolaire

Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.

Enseignement professionnel - électronique, technique de la mécanique

Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Montréal 6.

Enseignement secondaire

Laval 1.3.6.8.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.8.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.
Sherbrooke 6.8.

Enseignement secondaire — administration

Laval 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.

Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Québec – Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Fondements théoriques de l'éducation

Moncton 9.
 Ottawa 3.

Guidance, counselling, counselling psychology

Acadia 3.
 Alberta 1.3.5.6.
 Atlantic Education 3.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 3.5.
 Calgary 1.3.
 Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Lakehead 6.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 1.3.
 Memorial 3.5.
 New Brunswick 3.5.
 OISE – Toronto 1.3.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Regina 3.5.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.
 Simon Fraser 3.
 Western 5.
 Windsor 9.

Higher education

British Columbia 1.3.
 Toronto 1.3.

Histoire de l'éducation

Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.

History of education, philosophy of education

Alberta 1.3.5.6.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Brock 9.
 Concordia 9.
 Dalhousie 9.
 Manitoba 3.
 Lethbridge 9.
 McGill 3.
 OISE – Toronto 1.3.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.
 Simon Fraser 3.
 Windsor 9.

Human learning (education)

Alberta 1.3.
 British Columbia 3.

Information scolaire et professionnelle

Laval 8.
 Moncton 9.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Sherbrooke 3.6.

Intercultural education

Alberta 1.3.6.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 9.
 Manitoba 9.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.

Simon Fraser 9.
 Western 6.

Mesure et évaluation, expérimentation, docimologie

Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 3.

Orientation – Programme en langue française

Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 3.
 Montréal 3.6.

Orthopédagogie

Laval 6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Sherbrooke 3.6.

Perfectionnement des maîtres en mathématiques

Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Québec – Services universitaires de Hull 6.
 Québec – Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Psycho-éducation, psycho-pédagogie

Moncton 9.
 Montréal 3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Sherbrooke 3.6.

Psychologie scolaire, psychologie éducationnelle

Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.
 Ottawa 1.

Psychopédagogie

Ottawa 1.

Sciences de l'éducation

Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
 Québec à Montréal 8.
 Québec à Rimouski 8.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
 Québec – Services universitaires de Hull 6.8.
 Québec – Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.8.

Secondary education

Acadia 6.7.
 Alberta 1.3.5.6.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 6.
 Dalhousie 6.
 Lakehead 6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 6.8.
 McGill 5.6.
 Memorial 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 6.

Regina 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Simon Fraser 3.6.
 Toronto 6.
 Trent 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 5.6.
 Western 6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 6.

Sociology in education

Alberta 1.3.
 British Columbia 3.
 Brock 9.
 Dalhousie 9.
 OISE – Toronto 1.3.

Special education, exceptional children

Acadia 3.6.
 Alberta 1.3.
 Atlantic Education 3.6.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 9.
 Lethbridge 6.7.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 3.
 OISE – Toronto 1.3.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
 Simon Fraser 3.
 Windsor 9.
 York 6.

Teaching English as a second language

Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 3.
 Concordia 6.8.
 Manitoba 3.
 Moncton 9.
 Toronto 8.

Teaching French as a second language

Manitoba 3.
 McGill 6.
 Moncton 9.
 Simon Fraser 3.

Technologie de l'enseignement, pédagogie audio-visuelle

Laval 1.3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.

Testing and measurement, experimentation

Alberta 1.3.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 3.
 Mount Saint Vincent 3.
 OISE – Toronto 1.3.
 Ottawa 3.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.
 Windsor 9.

And also/Et aussi:

Art education

British Columbia 1.3.6.

Calgary 9.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 6.
 Nova Scotia Art 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 9.

Childhood assessment and counselling
 Toronto 5.

Child study
 Guelph 3.6.
 Toronto 5.

Clinical pastoral education
 Acadia 3.

Commercial education, business teaching
 British Columbia 6.
 McGill 5.8.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 New Brunswick 6.
 Regina 6.
 Western 6.

Creative drama
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Manitoba 3.

Éducation en nursing
 Montréal 3.

Éducation special
 Moncton 3.6.

Enseignement de l'éducation physique
 Laval 3.6.8.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Sherbrooke 6.

Enseignement des arts industriels
 Moncton 6.

Enseignement des sciences domestiques
 Moncton 6.

Enseignement en arts plastiques
 Laval 6.
 Moncton 9.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Enseignement en musique, éducation musicale
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.

Home economics teaching
 Alberta 3.6.
 British Columbia 3.
 Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 3.6.
 New Brunswick 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Western 9.

Industrial arts
 Alberta 3.6.
 New Brunswick 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 8.

Language arts
 Manitoba 3.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Library science — education
 British Columbia 3.
 Lakehead 9.
 Lethbridge 6.7.
 Manitoba 3.
 Regina 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Western 9.

Mathematics — teaching of
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Concordia 3.8.
 Manitoba 3.
 Regina 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
 Toronto 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Waterloo 6.
 Western 9.

Music education
 Acadia 6.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 9.
 Calgary 9.
 Dalhousie 6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 5.
 McMaster 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Regina 3.5.6.
 St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
 Toronto 3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Western 3.6.
 Windsor 6.

Nursing education
 McGill 3.
 Ottawa 6.
 Western 3.6.
 Windsor 6.

Outdoor education
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Physical education
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Remedial education
 Manitoba 3.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 York 6.

School music
 Calgary 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Windsor 6.

Special classes
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Vocational education, technical education
 Alberta 3.6.
 British Columbia 8.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 5.8.
 Queen's 3.6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 8.
 Western 8.

9 HISTORY, LAW, POLITICAL SCIENCE/ HISTOIRE, DROIT, SCIENCE POLITIQUE

History/Histoire

Ancient history
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 6.
 Carleton 6.
 Concordia 9.
 Dalhousie 3.6.
 Guelph 9.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 6.
 McMaster 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 New Brunswick 9.
 Ottawa 3.6.
 Saint Mary's 9.
 St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Saskatchewan 9.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 6.
 Waterloo 9.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 9.

Civilisations grecque et romaine
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 6.
 Ottawa 3.6.
 Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.
 Sherbrooke 9.

Histoire

Laurentienne 3.6.
 Laval 1.3.6.7.
 Moncton 3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 3.6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
 Sainte-Anne 6.
 Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
 Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.
 Sherbrooke 3.6.

Histoire des sciences

Montréal 1.3

Histoire — Enseignement secondaire

Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Québec — Service universitaires de Hull 6.
 Québec — Service universitaires de Rouyn 6.

History

Acadia 3.6
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Bishop's 3.6.
 Brandon 6.
 Brescia — Western 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 3.6.
 Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Carleton 1.3.6.
 Christ the King 9.
 Concordia 1.3.6.
 Dalhousie 1.3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Huron — Western 6.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 King's — Western 6.
 Lakehead 3.6.
 Laurentian 3.6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 2.3.6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 New Brunswick 1.3.6.
 Notre Dame 6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 3.6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 Sainte-Anne 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
 St. John's — Manitoba 6.
 Saint Mary's 3.6.
 St. Paul's — Manitoba 3.6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.

Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
 Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 1.3.6.

History, logic, and philosophy of science and technology

Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 3.
 New Brunswick 9.
 Regina 9.
 Toronto 3.
 Windsor 9.
 Winnipeg 9.
 York 6.

History of medicine and science

Western 9.

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies

Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 6.
 Brock 9.
 Concordia 9.
 Dalhousie 6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 6.
 Queen's 6.
 St. Jerome's 9.
 St. Michael's 1.4.
 Saskatchewan 9.
 Simon Fraser 9.
 Toronto 1.2.3.
 Waterloo 6.
 Windsor 9.

Roman studies

McMaster 1.
 Ottawa 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.

Victorian studies

Simon Fraser 9.
 Toronto 3.
 York 3.

War studies

Acadia 9.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Royal Military 3.

And also/Et aussi:

Art history, history of art, history in art

Alberta 6.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 3.6.7.
 Carleton 6.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Dalhousie 9.
 Guelph 9.
 King's — Dalhousie 9.
 Laurentian 9.

Lethbridge 9.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 6.
 Nova Scotia Art 9.
 Ottawa 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 9.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
 Waterloo 9.
 Western 6.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 9.
 York 6.

Development studies (economics, public administration, history)

Toronto 5.
 Trent 6.

Economic history

McGill 9.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Windsor 9.
 Winnipeg 9.

Histoire de l'art

Laval 3.6.7.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 6.8.
 Québec à Montréal 6.

Histoire de l'éducation

Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.

Histoire du cinéma

Ottawa 6.

Histoire des religions

Moncton 9.
 Ottawa 6.

Histoire et langues musicales

Laval 3.6.
 Montréal 3.6.

History and philosophy of religion

Alberta 9.
 Concordia 1.3.6.
 Dalhousie 9.
 Guelph 9.
 King's — Dalhousie 9.
 McGill 9.
 Saskatchewan 9.
 Windsor 9.
 Winnipeg 9.

History of education, philosophy of education

Alberta 1.3.5.6.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Concordia 9.
 Dalhousie 9.

Lethbridge 9.
McGill 3.
OISE — Toronto 1.2.3.
Simon Fraser 3.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Music history, music literature

Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 6.
Lakehead 9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.

Sciences médiévales

Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Law/Droit

Air and space law
McGill 3.5.

Canon law
Saint Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.7.

Commerce and law, administration and law

British Columbia 6.
Dalhousie 3.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Droit

Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.4.6.
Ottawa 1.3.4.
Sherbrooke 6.

Droit canonique

Saint-Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.7.

Droit notarial

Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Ottawa 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Law

Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Carleton 6.

Dalhousie 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.5.6.
New Brunswick 6.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 6.
Windsor 6.
York 1.3.6.

Sciences juridiques

Québec à Montréal 6.

Political science/Science politique

Analyse Politique

Laval 1.3.6.

Canadian politics

Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
Brock 9.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 9.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Simon Fraser 6.9.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 6.

Comparative political studies

Concordia 6.
McGill 9.
Simon Fraser 6.
Windsor 9.

Coopération internationale

Ottawa 5.

International affairs, relations, studies

British Columbia 6.
Brock 9.
Carleton 3.
Concordia 6.
Lakehead 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 6.9.
McGill 9.
Royal Military 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

International co-operation

Ottawa 5.

Political economy

Toronto 1.2.3.6.

Political philosophy

Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.
Concordia 6.
McGill 9.
Simon Fraser 6.
Windsor 9.

Politics, political science, political studies

Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Huron — Western 9.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 3.6.9.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.6.
Royal Military 3.6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
St. Paul's — Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

Relations internationales

Laval 1.3.6.

Science politique

Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Public policy
Manitoba 3.6.

Public service studies
Carleton 8.

Social and economic thought, social and
political ideas
Guelph 6.
McMaster 6.
Toronto 9.
Windsor 9.
York 1.3.6.

10 HOME ECONOMICS AND FOOD SCIENCE/ SCIENCES DOMESTIQUES ET SCIENCES DE LA NUTRITION

Clothing and textiles, textiles and design,
fashion
Alberta 3.6
Brescia — Western 9.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Ottawa 6.
Ryerson 7.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Consumer services, food
McGill 6.

Dietetics
British Columbia 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Ottawa 6.
Ryerson 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Diététique
Laval 3.6
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.

Économie du foyer
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 6.

Économie familiale
Laval 6.

Family studies, family science, family living
Alberta 3.6
British Columbia 6.
Guelph 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6

Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Ottawa 5.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.
Windsor 9.

Food chemistry, food biochemistry
Alberta 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
Toronto 3.

Food management, administration
Guelph 1.3.
McGill 6.

Foods and nutrition
Acadia 6.
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Ryerson 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Food science
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
Ottawa 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 3.

Food technology
McGill 6.

Home economics, household science
Acadia 6.
Alberta 3.6.
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Ryerson 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Western 6.
Windsor 6.

Home economics management,
administration
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Home economics teaching
Alberta 3.6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 3.6.
New Brunswick 6.

Ryerson 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saskatchewan 6.
Western 9.

Housing and design (home economics)
Guelph 6.
McGill 3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Windsor 9.

Interior design
Manitoba 6.
Ryerson 6.
Windsor 9.

Nutritional biochemistry
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Nutrition, alimentation - (Programme en
langue française)
Laval 6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Nutrition — English language program
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.7.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.9.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Sanitation management (home economics)
McGill 6.

Sciences domestiques
Moncton 3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Vêtement et textiles
Moncton 3.9
Ottawa 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Consommation
Moncton 9.
Laval 6.

Consumer studies, education
Guelph 3.6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.

Hotel, food, restaurant and institution
administration
Guelph 6.
Ryerson 6.

Organisation et vie familiale
Moncton 3.

11 JOURNALISM, LIBRARY SCIENCE, SECRETARIAL SCIENCE, SOCIAL WORK/ JOURNALISME, BIBLIOTHÉCONOMIE, SCIENCES SECRÉTARIELLES, SERVICE SOCIAL

Journalism/Journalisme

Communication arts, communications

Concordia 5.6
Guelph 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 9.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Communications sociales

Ottawa 6.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 7.

Information

Laval 9.

Journalism

Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 9.
Ryerson 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Western 3.

Journalisme

Laval 6.7.

Radio and television arts

Ryerson 6.
Windsor 9.

Social communications

Ottawa 6.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 7.

And also/Et aussi:

Creative writing

Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.
Concordia 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Windsor 3.

Library science/Bibliothéconomie

Bibliothéconomie
Montréal 3.

Library science — education

British Columbia 3.
Lakehead 9.
Lethbridge 6.7.
Regina 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Library science, service, technology

Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.
Concordia 5.6.
Dalhousie 3.
Lakehead 7.
McGill 3.
Ryerson 8.
Toronto 1.3.
Western 3.

Secretarial science/Sciences secrétarielles

Legal secretarial science

Mount Saint Vincent 7.

Medical secretarial science, medical records science

Mount Saint Vincent 7.

Sciences secrétarielles

Moncton 9.

Secrétaires bilingues

Sainte-Anne 8.

Secretarial science, arts, administration

Acadia 6.7.
Brescia — Western 6.
Mount Allison 8.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.7.
Notre Dame 6.
Ryerson 6.7.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Western 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Commercial education, business teaching

British Columbia 6.
McGill 8.
Mount Saint Vincent 6
New Brunswick 6.
Regina 6.
Western 9.

Social work/Service social

Administration correctionnelle

Ottawa 3.

Child care

Victoria (B.C.) 5.6.

Correctional administration

Ottawa 3.

Criminologie

Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.

Criminology

Alberta 9.
British Columbia 8.
Lethbridge 9.
Ottawa 3.
Saskatchewan 9.
Simon Fraser 6.
Toronto 3.
Windsor 9.

Service social, travail social

Laurentienne 6.
Laval 3.6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec — Services universitaires de Hull 8.
Québec — Services universitaires de Rouyn 8.
Sherbrooke 3.5.6.8.

Social work, social welfare, social services

British Columbia 3.6.
Calgary 3.6.
Carleton 3.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 3.7.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 3.5.6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
Regina 3.6.
Ryerson 6.7.
Toronto 1.3.5.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.
Windsor 3.6.

Social work and theology

Wilfrid Laurier 3.

And also/Et aussi:

Applied social sciences

Concordia 6.

Community development (home economics)

Toronto 9.

Génagogie

Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Social development studies

Renison - Waterloo 6.

12 PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION/ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE ET RÉCRÉATION

Athletic studies

Winnipeg 9.

Éducation physique

Laval 3.6.8.
 Moncton 6.
 Montréal 3.6.
 Ottawa 3.6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.

Éducation physique et hygiène

Laurentienne 6.

Enseignement de l'éducation physique

Laval 3.6.8.
 Moncton 9.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Sherbrooke 6.

Health, health studies

Queen's 9.
 Waterloo 9.
 Windsor 6.

Human kinetics

Guelph 3.6.
 Windsor 3.6.

Kinanthropologie

Moncton 9.
 Ottawa 3.6.

Kinanthropology

Ottawa 3.6.

Kinesiology

Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 3.6.
 Windsor 6.

Leisure studies

Concordia 6.
 Waterloo 6.

Outdoor recreation and education

Waterloo 6.

Outdoor recreation resource studies

Lakehead 6.

Physical education, physical education and recreation, physical and health education

Acadia 6.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 6.
 Dalhousie 3.6.
 Guelph 6.
 King's — Western 6.
 Lakehead 6.
 Laurentian 6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 6.
 McGill 3.6.
 McMaster 6.
 Memorial 6.

New Brunswick 3.5.6.
 Ottawa 3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 9.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Toronto 6.
 Waterloo 6.
 Western 3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 York 6.

Recreation, recreation administration, recreation education

Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Waterloo 6.
 Windsor 9.
 Winnipeg 9.

Récréologie

Moncton 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Recreology

Ottawa 6.

Sciences de la santé — sport

Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Sports administration (commerce)

Laurentian 6.

Therapeutic recreation service

Waterloo 6.

13 AGRICULTURE,

**FORESTRY, VETERINARY
 MEDICINE AND ANIMAL
 SCIENCE/AGRICULTURE,
 SCIENCES FORESTIÈRES,
 MÉDECINE VÉTÉRINAIRE
 ET SCIENCE DES ANIMAUX**

Agriculture/Agriculture

Agricultural biology, microbiology
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 McGill 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Agricultural chemistry

McGill 1.3.
 Saskatchewan 6.

Agricultural business, commerce, economics

Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.

McGill 3.6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Agricultural engineering

Alberta 3.6.
 British Columbia 3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 1.3.
 Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
 Nova Scotia Technical 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Agricultural extension

British Columbia 3.
 Guelph 3.

Agricultural mechanics, mechanization

Alberta 3.6.
 British Columbia 3.6.
 Saskatchewan 6.

Agriculture — English language program

Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.7.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.7.
 McGill 1.3.6.7.
 Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.7.

Agriculture — Programme en langue française

Laval 1.3.6.

Agrobiologie, biogronomie

Laval 1.3.

Agro-économie

Laval 6.

Agrometeorology

Guelph 1.3.

Agronomy

British Columbia 6.
 McGill 1.3.

Apiculture

Guelph 1.3.6.

Architecture paysagiste

Montréal 6.

Bio-agronomie

Laval 6.

Biologie végétale

Laval 1.3.

Botanical science

McGill 6.

Crop science, crop ecology and weed science

Alberta 1.3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Dairying, dairy science
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 6.
Manitoba 7.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Économie rurale
Laval 3.6.

Entomology (Agriculture)
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.

Environmental horticulture
Guelph 6.

Field crops and plant breeding
Alberta 1.3.6.

Food science (agriculture)
Alberta 1.3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Génie rural
Laval 3.6.

Grazing management
Alberta 1.3.6.

Horticulture
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Landscape architecture
British Columbia 6.
Guelph 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
Ryerson 7.
Toronto 6.

Nutrition (agriculture)
Guelph 1.3.

Pestology, pest management
Simon Fraser 3.

Phytotechnic
Laval 1.3.

Plant ecology
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Plant genetics
British Columbia 1.3.6.

Plant pathology
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.

McGill 1.3.
Windsor 9.

Plant physiology
British Columbia 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.
Windsor 9.

Plant physiology and biochemistry
Alberta 1.3.6.

Plant science
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.

Poultry genetics
British Columbia 1.3.6.

Poultry science
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Renewable resources
McGill 6.

Sciences agronomiques
Laval 1.3.6.

Soil science
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Sols
Laval 1.3.

Zootechne
Laval 1.3.

And also/Et aussi:

Rural sociology
Alberta 1.3.6.

Vivres, science des vivres
Laval 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Forestry/Sciences forestières

Aménagement forestier
Laval 1.3.

Écologie forestière
Laval 1.3.8.
Moncton 9.

Environmental forest technology
Lakehead 8.

Exploitation forestière
Laval 1.3.

Forest biology
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest business administration
British Columbia 1.3.6.

Forest ecology
Alberta 3.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest engineering
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.

Forest entomology
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest fire science
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest genetics
Toronto 1.3.

Forest harvesting, production, products
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 6.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest hydrology
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.

Forest management, forest resources
management
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest pathology
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest recreation management
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.

Forest resource policy
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest soils
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 3.
 Toronto 1.3.

Forestry, forest technology
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Lakehead 6.7.
 Memorial 9.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.

Génie forestier
 Laval 6.

Pédologie forestière
 Laval 1.3.

Sciences du bois
 Laval 1.3.

Sciences forestières
 Laval 1.3.6.

Silvics, silviculture
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.

Sylviculture — Programme en langue française
 Laval 1.3.

Timber harvesting technology
 Lakehead 7.

Urban forestry
 Toronto 1.3.

Woodlot management
 McGill 3.

Wood science and industry, forest products
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 3.
 Toronto 1.3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Wildlife biology
 Brandon 8.
 British Columbia 1.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 McGill 3.

Wildlife management
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.
 Toronto 1.3.

Wildlife resources
 McGill 6.

Veterinary medicine and animal science/
 Médecine vétérinaire et sciences des animaux

Animal behavior
 McGill 6.

Animal and poultry science
 Alberta 1.3.6.

Animal science
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Bactériologie vétérinaire
 Montréal 3.

Clinical studies (veterinary medicine)
 Guelph 3.5.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.

Histology (veterinary medicine)
 Guelph 3.

Médecine vétérinaire
 Montréal 3.6.8.

Microbiology, immunology (veterinary medicine)
 Guelph 1.3.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.5.

Parasitology (veterinary medicine)
 Guelph 1.3.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.5.

Pathologie (médecine vétérinaire)
 Montréal 3.

Pathology (veterinary medicine)
 Guelph 1.3.5.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.5.

Veterinary medicine
 Guelph 1.3.5.6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.5.6.

Veterinary public health, preventive medicine
 Guelph 5.
 Toronto 5.

Wildlife biology
 Brandon 8.
 British Columbia 1.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 McGill 3.

14 BIOLOGY/BIOLOGIE

Anatomic
 Laval 1.3.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.

Anatomy
 Alberta 1.3.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Dalhousie 3.
 Manitoba 1.3.

McGill 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.9.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Windsor 9.

Biochemistry
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Bishop's 3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 6.
 Carleton 6.
 Concordia 6.
 Dalhousie 1.3.6.
 Guelph 6.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 Manitoba 1.3.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 3.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 1.3.6.
 St. Thomas More 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 9.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 Winnipeg 9.

Biochimie
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 6.9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.

Biologie
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 3.6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
 Sainte-Anne 6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Biologie cellulaire
 Sherbrooke 1.3.

Biologie — enseignement secondaire
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Biologie humaine
 Moncton 9.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.

Biology, biological sciences

Acadia 3.6.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Bishop's 3.6.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 3.6.
 Calgary 1.3.6.
 Carleton 1.3.6.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Christ the King 9.
 Dalhousie 1.3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 Lakehead 3.6.
 Laurentian 3.6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 1.3.6.8.
 Mount Allison 3.6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 New Brunswick 1.3.6.
 Notre Dame 6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Regina 1.3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Sainte-Anne 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 3.6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Trent 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 1.3.6.
 Western 6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 1.3.6.

Biometrics

Toronto 1.3.

Botanique

Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.

Botany, botanical sciences

Alberta 1.3.6.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 6.
 Concordia 6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 6.
 McMaster 9.
 New Brunswick 3.
 Notre Dame 6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Western 6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.
 Winnipeg 9.

Cell biology

Concordia 6.

Cellular and developmental biology

Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Cellular and microbial biology, cell biology

Calgary 6.
 Concordia 6.

Ecology

Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.

Environmental biology

Brandon 9.
 Calgary 6.
 Concordia 6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 McGill 6.
 Memorial 8.

Functional biology

Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Genetics

Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 9.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 1.3.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 9.
 Windsor 9.

Génétique

Laval 1.3.
 Moncton 9.

Histologie

Laval 1.3.
 Moncton 9.

Histology

Ottawa 1.3.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Windsor 9.

Life sciences

Queen's 6.

Natural science, liberal science

Bishop's 9.
 Lakehead 6.
 York 6.

Neurobiology and comparative physiology

McGill 6.

Parasitologie

Montréal 3.

Parasitology

McGill 1.3.
 Toronto 1.3.
 Windsor 9.

Physiologic

Laval 1.3.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.

Physiology

Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Dalhousie 1.3.
 Manitoba 1.3.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 9.
 New Brunswick 3.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Windsor 9.

Systematic biology

Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Wildlife biology

Guelph 1.3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.

Zoologic

Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.

Zoology, zoological sciences

Alberta 1.3.6.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 6.
 Concordia 6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 6.
 New Brunswick 3.
 Notre Dame 6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.

And also/Et aussi:**Agricultural biology, microbiology**

British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Agrobiologie, bioagronomie

Laval 1.3.6.

Animal behavior

McGill 6.

Biochemical engineering

McMaster 9.
 Western 1.3.6.

Biologie dentaire
Montréal 3.

Biologie végétale
Laval 1.3.

Biomedical engineering, electronics
Alberta 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Biophysics
Dalhousie 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McMaster 3.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 6.

Biophysique
Moncton 9.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Forest biology
British Columbia 6.
Toronto 1.3.

Laboratory science, technology,
medical laboratory science
Alberta 6.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Regina 6.8.
Ryerson 7.
Saskatchewan 6.

Marine biology, marine sciences
Alberta 9.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 1.3.
Simon Fraser 1.3.9.
Toronto 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Medical biophysics
Toronto 1.3.

Medical cell biology
Toronto 1.3.

Microbiologie, immunologie
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.5.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Microbiology, immunology
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Dalhousie 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.

McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.
New Brunswick 1.3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Queen's 1.3.6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Nutritional biochemistry
Guelph 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Oral biology, pathology
Alberta 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Pharmacodynamic biochimique
Montréal 1.3.

Plant and animal morphology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Plant and animal physiology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Psychobiology
Lethbridge 6.

Terrestrial and freshwater ecology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

15 DENTISTRY, PHARMACY, NURSING, REHABILITATION MEDICINE, HYGIENE, OPTOMETRY/ART DENTAIRE, PHARMACIE, SCIENCES INFIRMIÈRES, RÉHABILITATION, HYGIÈNE, OPTOMÉTRIE

Dentistry/Art dentaire

Biologie dentaire
Montréal 3.

Chirurgie dentaire
Laval 6.

Clinical sciences (dentistry)
Alberta 3.

Dental auxiliary
Alberta 7.

Dental hygiene
Alberta 7.
British Columbia 7.

Dalhousie 7.
Manitoba 7.

Dental public health
Toronto 5.

Dental surgery
Alberta 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Toronto 6.
Western 6.

Dentistry
Alberta 3.5.6.
British Columbia 6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.5.6.
McGill 5.6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.3.5.6.
Western 6.

Hygiène dentaire
Montréal 6.

Médecine dentaire
Laval 6.
Montréal 3.6.8.

Oral biology, pathology
Alberta 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Oral surgery, anaesthesia
Dalhousie 3.
McGill 3.
Toronto 5.

Orthodontics, paedodontics, periodontics
Manitoba 3.5.
Toronto 5.

Orthodontie, pédodontie
Montréal 3.8.

Preventive dentistry
Toronto 1.3.

Restorative dentistry and prosthodontics
McGill 3.5.

Pharmacy/Pharmacie

Chimie médicinale (pharmacie)
Laval 1.3.
Montréal 1.3.

Clinical pharmacy
British Columbia 3.

Community pharmacy
Alberta 6.

Drug distribution (pharmacy)
British Columbia 6.

Hospital pharmacy

Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
Manitoba 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Pharmaceutical chemistry

Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 1.3.
Manitoba 3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.3.

Pharmaceutical microbiology

Manitoba 3.

Pharmaceutics, biopharmaceutics

Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Dalhousie 3.
Manitoba 3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.

Pharmacie

Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Pharmacie d'hôpital

Montréal 5.

Pharmacodynamie biochimique

Montréal 1.3.

Pharmacognosie

Montréal 1.3.

Pharmacognosy

Alberta 1.3.
Dalhousie 3.
Manitoba 3.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Pharmacokinetics

Manitoba 3.

Pharmacy

Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.

Produit manufacturing, development (pharmacy)

Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 3.
Saskatchewan 3.

Radiopharmacy

Alberta 3.
British Columbia 1.3.

Retail pharmacy

Alberta 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Nursing/Sciences infirmières

Administration du nursing à l'hôpital

Montréal 3.

Community health nursing

Concordia 6.8.
Toronto 3.
Windsor 9.

Éducation en nursing

Montréal 3.

Health sciences

McMaster 3.

Medical-surgical nursing

Toronto 3.

Nursing — English language program

Alberta 3.6.8.
British Columbia 3.6.
Calgary 6.
Dalhousie 3.6.7.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 6.8.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Ryerson 7.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 6.7.

Nursing communautaire

Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Montréal 8.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.
Québec — Services universitaires de Hull 8.
Québec — Services universitaires de Rouyn 8.

Nursing education

McGill 3.
Ottawa 6.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 9.

Nursing en médecine et chirurgie

Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.

Nursing service administration

Alberta 3.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 9.

Obstetrical nursing

Alberta 8.

Outpost nursing

Dalhousie 7.

Psychiatric nursing

Ryerson 8.
Toronto 3.
Windsor 9.

Public health nursing

Dalhousie 7.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 6.
Toronto 8.
Western 6.
Windsor 7.

Sciences infirmières, nursing

Laval 6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Rehabilitation medicine/Réhabilitation

Communication

Montréal 3.8.

Communication disorders

Western 6. .

Ergothérapie

Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 6.

Occupational therapy

Alberta 6.7.
British Columbia 6.
Manitoba 6.7.
McGill 6.
Queen's 6.
Toronto 6.
Western 6.

Occupational therapy (teaching of)

Alberta 5.
Toronto 8.

Physiothérapie

Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 6.

Physiotherapy, physical therapy

Alberta 6.7.
British Columbia 6.
Dalhousie 7.
Manitoba 6.7.
McGill 3.6.
Queen's 6.
Saskatchewan 6.7.
Toronto 6.8.
Western 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Médecine physique et réhabilitation

Laval 6.
Montréal 5.

Orthophonie et audiologie

Montréal 3.6.

Physical medicine and rehabilitation

Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Dalhousie 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Saskatchewan 3.5.
Toronto 5.
Western 6.

Speech pathology and audiology

Alberta 6.
British Columbia 3.
Toronto 5.
Western 6.

Hygiene/Hygiène

Éducation sanitaire

Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.

Hygiene

Toronto 1.3.5.8.

Hygiène

Montréal 1.3.5.

Hygiène — environnement

Montréal 1.3.

Hygiène publique

Moncton 9.
Montréal 5.

Public health inspection

Ryerson 8.

And also/Et aussi:

Community health nursing

Toronto 3.
Windsor 9.

Dental hygiene

Alberta 7.
British Columbia 7.
Dalhousie 7.
Manitoba 7.
Toronto 7.

Environmental health

Toronto 1.3.

Environmental health administration

Ryerson 8.

Epidemiology, community health

McGill 1.3.5.
Queen's 3.

Toronto 1.3.5.

Western 1.3.

Hygiène dentaire

Montréal 6.

Public health nursing

Dalhousie 7.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 6.
Saskatchewan 7.
Toronto 8.
Western 6.
Windsor 7.

Sanitation management (home economics)

McGill 6.

Optometry/Optométrie

Optique physiologique

Montréal 3.

Optométrie

Montréal 4.

Optometry

Waterloo 3.6.

Physiological optics

Waterloo 3.

16 EARTH SCIENCES, MARINE SCIENCES/ SCIENCES DE LA TERRE, SCIENCES DE L'EAU

Earth sciences /Sciences de la terre

Agrometeorology

Guelph 1.3.

Applied geography

Ryerson 6.

Arid land development

McGill 5.

Arpentage

Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.

Biogeography

McGill 9.

Cartographie

Laval 3.
Moncton 9.

Cartography

Alberta 9.
McMaster 9.

Climatology

McGill 6.
McMaster 9.

Crystallography

McGill 3.6.
McMaster 9.
Windsor 9.

Démographie

Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Earth sciences

Guelph 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Environmental geology

Waterloo 1.

Génie géologique

Laval 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Génie métallurgique

Laval 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Génie minier

Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Geochemistry

McMaster 1.
Windsor 9.

Géodesie

Laval 1.3.6.

Geodesy, geodetic sciences

New Brunswick 1.3.
Ryerson 6.7.

Géographie

Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.7.9.
Moncton 3.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Géographie — enseignement secondaire

Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Geography

Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.

Calgary 1.3.6.
 Carleton 3.6.
 Concordia 6.
 Guelph 3.6.
 King's — Western 6.
 Lakehead 6.
 Laurentian 6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 3.6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Queen's 3.6.
 Regina 3.6.
 St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
 St. John's — Manitoba 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 3.6.

Geography and earth sciences
 Waterloo 6.

Geography and mathematics
 Queen's 3.6.
 Waterloo 6.

Geological engineering
 Acadia 7.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Manitoba 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 6.
 Windsor 6.

Géologie
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.

Geology, geological sciences
 Acadia 3.6.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 3.6.
 Calgary 1.3.6.
 Carleton 1.3.6.
 Concordia 6.
 Dalhousie 1.3.6.
 Guelph 9.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 Lakehead 6.
 Laurentian 3.6.
 Lethbridge 9.

Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 1.3.5.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 1.3.6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 New Brunswick 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 3.6.
 St. Francis Xavier 3.6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Windsor 3.6.

Geomorphology
 Guelph 3.
 Windsor 9.

Geophysical engineering
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 6.

Geophysics
 Manitoba 1.3.6.

Geotechnical engineering
 Calgary 3.

Glaciology
 McGill 3.

Hydrology
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Guelph 1.3.
 Windsor 9.

Metallurgical engineering
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Laurentian 9.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 3.6.
 Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Ryerson 7.

Métallurgie
 Laval 1.3.
 Moncton 9.

Metallurgy
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 McGill 1.3.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.

Meteorology
 Alberta 1.3.
 McGill 1.3.6.

Mineral and mining engineering
 Acadia 7.
 Alberta 1.3.6.

British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Laurentian 9.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 Memorial 3.6.
 New Brunswick 7.
 Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Saskatchewan 3.

Photogrammètrie
 Laval 1.3.

Photogrammetry
 New Brunswick 1.3.

Sciences de la terre
 Québec à Chicoutimi 3.
 Québec à Montréal 3.6.

Surveying, surveying engineering
 British Columbia 5.
 New Brunswick 1.3.6.7.
 Ryerson 6.7.
 Windsor 9.

Survey science
 Toronto 6.

Marine sciences/Sciences de l'eau

Fisheries
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Calgary 9.
 Guelph 1.3.6.

Marine biology, marine sciences
 Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 6.
 Calgary 9.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 Memorial 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 1.3.6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.9.
 Toronto 9.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
 Windsor 9.

Ocean engineering
 Memorial 1.3.6.
 Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.

Océanographie
 Québec à Rimouski 3.

Oceanography
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Dalhousie 1.3.
 King's — Dalhousie 9.
 McGill 9.

Sciences de l'eau
 Québec — Institut national de la recherche
 scientifique 3.

Water resources engineering
 Guelph 1.3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Fluid mechanics

McGill 3.

McMaster 9.

Forest hydrology

Alberta 6.

Hydrology

British Columbia 1.3.

Guelph 1.3.

17 CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS/CHIMIE, MATHÉMATIQUES

Chemistry/Chimie

Chemistry

Acadia 3.6.

Alberta 1.3.6.

Bishop's 3.6.

Brandon 6.

British Columbia 1.3.6.

Brock 3.6.

Calgary 1.3.6.

Carleton 1.3.6.

Concordia 1.3.6.

Dalhousie 1.3.6.

Guelph 1.3.6.

King's — Dalhousie 6.

Lakehead 3.6.

Laurentian 3.6.

Lethbridge 6.

Manitoba 1.3.6.

McGill 1.3.6.

McMaster 1.3.6.

Memorial 1.3.6.

Mount Allison 3.6.

Mount Saint Vincent 6.

New Brunswick 1.3.6.

Notre Dame 6.

Ottawa 1.3.6.

Prince Edward Island 6.

Queen's 1.3.6.

Regina 1.3.6.

Royal Military 3.

Sainte-Anne 6.

St. Francis Xavier 3.6.

Saint Mary's 6.

St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.

Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Simon Fraser 1.3.6.

Toronto 1.3.6.

Trent 3.6.

Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.

Waterloo 1.3.6.

Western 1.3.6.

Wilfrid Laurier 6.

Windsor 1.3.6.

Winnipeg 6.

York 1.3.6.

Chimie

Laurentienne 9.

Laval 1.3.6.

Moncton 3.6.

Montréal 1.3.6.

Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Québec à Montréal 3.6.

Québec à Rimouski 6.

Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.

Sainte-Anne 6.

Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Chimie instrumentale

Sherbrooke 3.

Physiochimie, physico-chimie

Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Agricultural chemistry

McGill 1.3.6.

Saskatchewan 6.

Biochemical engineering

Western 1.3.6.

Biochemistry

Alberta 1.3.6.

Bishop's 3.6.

British Columbia 1.3.6.

Brock 6.

Calgary 6.

Carleton 6.

Concordia 6.

Dalhousie 1.3.6.

Guelph 6.

King's — Dalhousie 6.

Manitoba 1.3.

McGill 1.3.6.

McMaster 1.3.6.

Memorial 1.3.6.

New Brunswick 3.

Ottawa 1.3.6.

Queen's 1.3.6.

Regina 1.3.6.

St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.

Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Simon Fraser 1.3.6.

Toronto 1.3.6.

Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.

Waterloo 9.

Western 1.3.6.

Windsor 3.6.

Winnipeg 9.

Biochimie

Laval 1.3.6.

Moncton 6.9.

Montréal 1.3.6.

Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Sherbrooke 1.3.

Chemical engineering

Acadia 7.

Alberta 1.3.6.

British Columbia 1.3.6.

Calgary 1.3.6.

Lakehead 7.

Laurentian 9.

McGill 1.3.6.

McMaster 1.3.6.

New Brunswick 1.3.6.

Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.

Ottawa 1.3.6.

Queen's 1.3.6.

Regina 6.

Royal Military 3.6.

Ryerson 6.7.

Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Toronto 1.3.6.

Waterloo 1.3.6.

Western 1.3.6.

Windsor 1.3.6.

Chemical physics

Calgary 6.

Guelph 6.

McMaster 1.3.

Queen's 1.3.6.

Simon Fraser 1.3.6.

Toronto 6.

Western 9.

Chimie — enseignement secondaire

Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Québec à Montréal 6.

Québec à Rimouski 6.

Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Chimie médicinale

Laval 1.3.

Montréal 1.3.

Clinical chemistry, biochemistry (medicine)

Toronto 1.3.5.

Engineering chemistry

Queen's 6.

Toronto 1.3.6.

Food chemistry, food biochemistry

Alberta 1.3.

McGill 6.

Toronto 3.

Génie chimique

Laval 1.3.6.

Montréal 1.3.6.

Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Nutritional biochemistry

Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Pathological chemistry

Toronto 1.3.

Western 1.3.

Pharmaceutical chemistry

Alberta 1.3.

British Columbia 1.3.

Manitoba 1.3.

Saskatchewan 6.

Toronto 1.3.

Pharmacodynamie biochimique

Montréal 1.3.

Mathematics/Mathématiques

Applicable mathematics

Victoria (B.C.) 3.

Applied mathematics

Concordia 6.
McMaster 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Windsor 6.

Applied mathematics and physics, combined program

Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Combinatorics, optimization

Concordia 6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.

Computer science, computing science, computer systems

Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 9.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.9.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Carleton 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
Guelph 6.
Lakehead 7.
Laurentian 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 9.
Mount Allison 9.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 9.
Queen's 3.6.
Regina 6.8.
Ryerson 7.
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

Computing and data processing

Alberta 6.
Concordia 9.
Toronto 1.3.

Engineering and mathematics

Queen's 6.

Geography and mathematics

Queen's 3.6.
Waterloo 6.

Informatique

Laval 6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Sherbrooke 6.

Mathematics

Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Huron — Western 9.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Notre Dame 6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 1.3.6.
Royal Military 3.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 1.3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

Mathematics and physics - combined program

Royal Military 6.

Mathematics (teaching of)

British Columbia 1.3.
Calgary 9.

Concordia 3.5.8.
Lethbridge 6.
OISE — Toronto 1.2.3.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 3.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Mathématiques

Laval 1.3.6.
Laurentienne 9.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Quantitative analysis

Saskatchewan 6.

Sciences de l'ordinateur

Moncton 9.

Statistics

Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Carleton 3.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 3.6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 9.
McMaster 3.
Memorial 3.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.

Statistique

Moncton 9.

And also/Et aussi:

Biometrics

Toronto 1.3.

Computer applications, computer-assisted instruction (education)

Alberta 1.3.
OISE — Toronto 1.2.3.

Computer engineering

Toronto 1.3.6.

Enseignement secondaire — mathématiques

Moncton 9.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Mathematical physics

Alberta 1.3.
 Lakehead 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 6.

Perfectionnement des maîtres en mathématiques

Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Québec — Services universitaires de Hull 6.
 Québec — Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Quantitative methods, operations research

Carleton 6.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 6.
 Memorial 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Regina 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Windsor 6.

Recherche opérationnelle, méthodes quantitatives de gestion, analyses des systèmes

Moncton 9.
 Montréal 3.6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Sherbrooke 3.
 Québec à Montréal 3.6.

18 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, REGIONAL STUDIES, ARCHITECTURE/ÉTUDES DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, ÉTUDES RÉGIONALES, ARCHITECTURE

Environmental studies/Études de l'environnement

Design de l'environnement (3D)
 Québec à Montréal 6.

Écologie

Moncton 9.
 Québec à Montréal 3.

Ecology

British Columbia 1.3.
 Brock 3.
 Guelph 1.3.

McGill 6.
 McMaster 9.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
 Windsor 9.

Environmental design

Calgary 3.

Environmental engineering

Western 3.

Environmental health

Toronto 1.3.

Environmental health administration

Ryerson 8.

Environmental physiology

Guelph 1.3.

Environmental studies, sciences, planning, conservation

Brandon 6.
 Brock 6.8.
 Calgary 3.
 Guelph 6.
 Lakehead 6.
 Manitoba 6.
 McGill 6.
 Memorial 8.
 Nova Scotia Art 6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 9.
 Trent 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 9.
 Waterloo 6.
 Windsor 3.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 3.

Environnement

Sherbrooke 3.

Renewable resources development

Guelph 3.
 McGill 6.

Resources, resources, development, natural resources

British Columbia 1.3.
 Calgary 3.
 Carleton 9.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 6.
 Toronto 1.3.
 Waterloo 1.3.

Wildlife management

British Columbia 3.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.

Wildlife resources

McGill 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Aménagement forestier
 Laval 1.3.

Arid land development
 McGill 5.

Ecologie forestière
 Laval 1.3.8.

Environmental biology

Concordia 6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 McGill 6.
 Memorial 8.

Environmental design

Nova Scotia Art 6.

Environmental design control

Guelph 3.6.

Environmental forest technology

Lakehead 8.

Environmental geology

Waterloo 1.

Environmental horticulture

Guelph 6.

Exploitation forestière

Laval 1.3.

Forest ecology

Toronto 1.3.

Forest management, forest resources management

Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 6.
 New Brunswick 6.
 Toronto 1.3.

Forest recreation management

Toronto 3.

Forest resource policy

Toronto 1.3.

Human resources development

York 6.

Hygiène — environnement

Montréal 1.3.

Man-environment studies

St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
 Waterloo 6.
 Windsor 9.

Natural resources economics

Toronto 3.

Plant ecology

Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Public health inspection

Ryerson 8.

Sciences de l'environnement

Québec à Chicoutimi 8.

Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Water resources engineering

Guelph 1.3.6.

Regional studies/Études régionales

Aménagement

Montréal 1.3.

Aménagement du territoire et développement régional

Laval 3.

Moncton 9.

Community or urban and regional planning, development studies

Alberta 3.

Brandon 6.

British Columbia 1.3.

Lethbridge 6.

Nova Scotia Art 6.

Queen's 3.

St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.

Saskatchewan 6.

Simon Fraser 9.

Toronto 1.3.

Waterloo 1.3.6

Western 9.

Community planning

McGill 3.

Etudes urbaines

Québec à Montréal 6.

Planification régionale

Moncton 9.

Ottawa 3.

Regional planning

Guelph 3.

Ottawa 3.

Simon Fraser 9.

Waterloo 1.3.

Regional resource planning

McGill 6.

Urbanisme

Moncton 9.

Montréal 3.

Urban planning, city planning

Manitoba 3.

McGill 3.

Ryerson 6.

Saint Mary's 9.

Simon Fraser 9.

Urban studies, urbanism

British Columbia 9.

Brock 6.8.

Calgary 3.9.

Concordia 6.

Toronto 9.

Wilfrid Laurier 6.

Windsor 6.

Winnipeg 6.

York 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Démographie

Moncton 9.

Montréal 1.3.8.

Social and urban studies

Lakehead 6.

Urban land economics

British Columbia 6.

Architecture/Architecture

Architecture — English language program

British Columbia 3.6.

Calgary 3.

Carleton 6.

Manitoba 3.

McGill 3.6.

Nova Scotia Technical 3.6.

Ryerson 6.

St. Francis Xavier 9.

Toronto 3.6.

Waterloo 6.

Architecture - Programme en langue française

Laval 3.6.

Montréal 1.3.6.

Architecture paysagiste

Montréal 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Housing and design

Guelph 6.

McGill 3.

Saskatchewan 6.

Windsor 9.

Interior design

Manitoba 6.

Ryerson 6.

Windsor 9.

Design industriel

Montréal 6.

Industrial design

Carleton 6.

Landscape architecture

Guelph 3.6.

Manitoba 3.

Landscape architectural technology

Ryerson 7.

19 ENGINEERING, PHYSICS/GÉNIE, PHYSIQUE

Engineering/Génie

Aeronautical engineering

Carleton 1.3.

Aerospace studies

Toronto

Aerospace technology

Ryerson 7.

Air transport engineering

Ryerson 6.

Biochemical engineering

McMaster 9.

Western 1.3.6.

Biomedical engineering, electronics

Alberta 1.3.

Manitoba 1.3.

McGill 1.3.

Saskatchewan 1.3.

Toronto 1.3.

Ceramic engineering

McMaster 6.

Chemical engineering

Acadia 7.

Alberta 1.3.6.

British Columbia 1.3.6.

Calgary 1.3.6.

Lakehead 7.

Laurentian 9.

McGill 1.3.6.

McMaster 1.3.6.

New Brunswick 1.3.6.

Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.

Ottawa 1.3.6.

Queen's 1.3.6.

Regina 6.

Ryerson 6.7.

Royal Military 3.6.

Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Toronto 1.3.6.

Waterloo 1.3.6.

Western 1.3.6.

Windsor 1.3.6.

Civil engineering

Acadia 7.

Alberta 1.3.6.

British Columbia 1.3.6.

Calgary 1.3.6.

Carleton 1.3.6.

Concordia 1.3.6.

Guelph 1.3.

Lakehead 7.

Laurentian 9.

Manitoba 1.3.5.6.

McGill 1.3.6.

McMaster 1.3.6.

Memorial 3.6.

New Brunswick 1.3.6.
 Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 Ryerson 6.7.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.

Computer engineering
 Toronto 1.3.6.

Construction management
 Ryerson 6.

Control engineering
 Saskatchewan 1.3.

Design industriel
 Montréal 6.

Electrical communications
 McGill 1.3.

Electrical engineering
 Acadia 7.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 1.3.6.
 Carleton 1.3.6.
 Concordia 1.3.6.
 Lakehead 7.
 Manitoba 1.3.5.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 3.6.
 New Brunswick 1.3.6.
 Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 Ryerson 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.

Enseignement professionnel-électrotechnique
 Québec à Montréal 6.

Electrothermiques
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Engineering, applied science
 Acadia 8.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 1.3.5.6.
 Carleton 1.3.6.
 Concordia 1.3.6.8.
 Dalhousie 6.7.
 Guelph 1.3.6.

Lakehead 6.7.
 Laurentian 9.
 McGill 1.3.5.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 1.3.6.
 Mount Allison 8.
 New Brunswick 1.3.6.7.
 Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 7.
 Queen's 1.3.5.6.
 Regina 6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 St. Francis Xavier 8.
 Saint Mary's 7.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.5.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.

Engineering and management, engineering
 management
 McMaster 6.
 Royal Military 6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 Toronto 6.
 Waterloo 1.3.9.

Engineering and mathematics
 Queen's 6.

Engineering chemistry
 Queen's 6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.

Engineering materials
 Memorial 3.6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.

Engineering physics
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Dalhousie 6.
 McMaster 3.6.
 Queen's 6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Engineering science
 Toronto 6.
 Western 1.3.6.

Engineering technology
 Lakehead 7.
 Ryerson 7.

Environmental design control
 Guelph 3.6.

Fluid mechanics
 McGill 3.
 McMaster 9.

Génie
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 7.
 Montréal 1.3.5.6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie biomédical
 Montréal 3.

Génie chimique
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie civil
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie électrique
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie géologique
 Laval 6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Génie industriel
 Moncton 6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Génie mécanique
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie métallurgique
 Laval 6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.

Génie minier
 Montréal 1.3.

Génie nucléaire
 Montréal 1.3.

Génie physique
 Laval 6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.

Génie unifié
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Industrial engineering
 Acadia 7.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Nova Scotia Technical 3.6.
 Ryerson 6.7.
 Toronto 6.7.
 Windsor 1.3.6.

Industrial engineering technology
Ryerson Polytechnical 6.7.

Machinery
Guelph 3.

Materials engineering, handling
Guelph 3.

Materials engineering
Carleton 3.

Materials science
McMaster 1.3.6.
Queen's 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.

Mechanical engineering
Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Lakehead 7.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 1.3.5.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
Royal Military 3.6.
Ryerson 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Nuclear and thermal power
Toronto 6.

Nuclear engineering
Royal Military 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Petroleum engineering
Alberta 1.3.

Processing, process control
Alberta 3.
Guelph 3.

Science du matériaux
Moncton 9.

Systems design engineering
Waterloo 1.3.6.

Technologie mécanique-électricité
Québec école de technologie supérieure 6.

Theoretical and applied mechanics
New Brunswick 1.3.

Transportation and utilities, transportation
planning
British Columbia 6.
Calgary 3.
Toronto 1.3.
York 1.3.

And also/Et aussi:

Agricultural engineering
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Nova Scotia Technical 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Agricultural mechanics, mechanization
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Enseignement professionnel -
électrotechnique, techniques de la mécanique
Québec à Montréal 6.

Enseignement technique
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Environmental engineering
Western 3.

Forest engineering
British Columbia 3.
New Brunswick 3.6.

Génie forestier
Laval 6.

Génie géologique
Laval 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Génie métallurgique
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Génie minier
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Génie rural
Laval 3.6.
Moncton 9.

Génie unifié
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Geological engineering
Acadia 7.
British Columbia 1.3.6.

Manitoba 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 6.
Windsor 3.6.

Geophysical engineering
British Columbia 1.3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.

Geotechnical engineering
Calgary 3.

Industrial design
Carleton 9.

Industrial engineering technology
Ryerson 6.

Metallurgical engineering
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Laurentian 7.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Ryerson 7.

Mineral and mining engineering
Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Laurentian 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
New Brunswick 7.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.

Ocean engineering
Memorial 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.

Space science (experimental)
York 1.3.

Survey engineering, surveying
British Columbia 5.7.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.7.

Survey science
Toronto 6.

Water resources engineering
Guelph 1.3.6.

Physics/Physique

Applied physics
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 6.

Astronomie
Laurentienne 9.

Astronomy

Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 9.
 Laurentian 9.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 9.
 Regina 9.
 Saint Mary's 3.6.9.
 St. Thomas More 9.
 Saskatchewan 9.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Winnipeg 9.

Biophysics

Calgary 9.
 Dalhousie 1.3.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 McMaster 3.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Windsor 6.

Biophysique

Moncton 9.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.

Chemical physics

Calgary 6.
 McMaster 1.3.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 6.
 Western 9.

Énergie

Moncton 9.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 1.3.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 1.3.
 Québec — Institut National de Recherche Scientifique 1.3.

Fluid physics

Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Géographie physique

Québec à Montréal 6.

Geophysics, space physics, astrophysics

Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 6.
 Manitoba 1.3.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 Regina 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 1.3.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.
 Western 1.3.6.

Mathematical physics

Alberta 1.3.
 Lakehead 6.
 Queen's 6.

Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 6.

Mathematics and physics - combined program

Royal Military 6.

Nuclear magnetic resonance

Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Nuclear physics

Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Physics

Acadia 6.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Bishop's 3.6.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 3.6.
 Calgary 1.3.6.
 Carleton 1.3.6.
 Concordia 1.3.6.
 Dalhousie 1.3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 Lakehead 3.6.
 Laurentian 3.6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 1.3.6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 New Brunswick 1.3.6.
 Notre Dame 6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 1.3.6.
 Royal Military 3.
 Ryerson 7.
 Sainte-Anne 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 3.6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Trent 3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 1.3.6.

Physics and applied mathematics — combined program

Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Physique

Laurentienne 9.
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.8.
 Sainte-Anne 6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Physique — chimie

Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Physique — enseignement secondaire

Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Space science (experimental)

York 1.3.

Theoretical physics

Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

And also/Et aussi:

Aeronautical engineering

Carleton 1.3.

Aerospace studies

Toronto 1.3.6.

Aerospace technology

Ryerson Polytechnical 7.

Engineering physics

British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Dalhousie 3.
 McMaster 3.6.
 Queen's 6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.

Génie physique

Laval 6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.

Geological engineering

Manitoba 6.

Geophysical engineering

British Columbia 1.3.
 Toronto 6.

Medical biophysics

Toronto 1.3.

20 MEDICINE AND ALLIED HEALTH/ MÉDECINE ET SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ

NOTE: For C20 Medicine and Allied health only, 5 also denotes specialty training programs approved by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

NOTE: Seulement pour C20 Médecine et Sciences de la santé, le chiffre 5 représente aussi les programmes de formation dans les spécialités agréées par Le Collège royal des médecins et chirurgiens du Canada.

Administration sanitaire, des sciences de la santé

Montréal 3.
Ottawa 3.

Anaesthesia

Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Calgary 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Memorial 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 3.
Toronto 5.
Western 3.

Anesthésie

Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Bacteriology

Alberta 3.
St. Thomas More —Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.5.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Western 1.3.6.

Biochimie médicale

Laval 1.3.5.
Sherbrooke 1.3.5.

Biomedical engineering, electronics

Alberta 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Cardiologie

Sherbrooke 5.

Cardiovascular and thoracic surgery

Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
Queen's 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Chirurgie

Laval 1.3.5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Chirurgie cardiovasculaire et thoracique

Montréal 5.

Chirurgie orthopédique

Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Chirurgie plastique

Montréal 5.

Clinical behavioral sciences

McMaster 5.

Clinical chemistry, biochemistry

Toronto 1.3.5.

Clinical sciences

Toronto 5.
Western 3.

Dermatologie

Laval 5.
Montréal 5.

Dermatology

British Columbia 5.
McGill 5.
Toronto 5.

Embryologie

Laval 1.3.
Moncton 9.

Endocrinologie

Sherbrooke 5.

Histology and embryology

Ottawa 1.3.

Epidémiologie

Sherbrooke 5.

Epidemiology, community health

McGill 1.3.5.
Queen's 3.
Toronto 1.3.5.
Western 1.3.

Experimental medicine

Alberta 3.
McGill 1.3.

Family medicine

Dalhousie 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Western 5.

Gastro-entérologie

Sherbrooke 5.

Génie biomédical

Montréal 3.

Génie médical

Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Health administration, health services administration, planning

Alberta 3.
British Columbia 3.
Notre Dame 6.
Ottawa 3.
Toronto 1.3.

Health sciences

McMaster 3.

Hématologie

Sherbrooke 5.

Hospital administration

Toronto 3.5.

Human communication disorders

McGill 1.3.
Western 6.

Hygiène, hygiène publique

Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.7.

Industrial health

Toronto 5.

Internal medicine

Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Calgary 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Memorial 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Investigative medicine

McGill 3.

Laboratory science, technology, medical laboratory technology

Alberta 6.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Regina 6.9.
Ryerson 7.
Saskatchewan 6.7.

Médecine

Laval 1.3.5.6.
Montréal 1.3.5.6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.5.6.

Médecine communautaire

Sherbrooke 5.

Médecine et chirurgie expérimentales

Laval 1.3.
Montréal 1.3.

Médecine interne

Laval 5.

Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Médecine nucléaire
Sherbrooke 5.

Médecine physique et réhabilitation
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Medical biophysics
Toronto 1.3.

Medical cell biology
Toronto 1.3.

Medical science, biomedical science
Alberta 6.
Calgary 3.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.
Memorial 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Western 1.3.6.

Medicine
Alberta 1.3.5.6.
British Columbia 1.3.5.6.
Calgary 1.3.5.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.5.6.
Manitoba 1.3.5.6.
McGill 1.3.5.6.
McMaster 1.3.5.6.
Memorial 1.3.5.6.
Ottawa 1.3.5.6.
Queen's 3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.5.6.
Toronto 1.3.5.6.
Western 1.3.5.6.

Microbiologic, immunologic
Laval 1.3.5.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.5.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Microbiology, immunology
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Dalhousie 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.
New Brunswick 1.3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Queen's 1.3.6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Néphrologie
Sherbrooke 5.

Neurobiologie
Laval 1.3.

Neurologie, neurochirurgie
Laval 5.
Montréal 1.3.
Sherbrooke 5.

Neurology, neurology sciences
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 3.
Dalhousie 1.3.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 1.3.5.
McMaster 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Neurosurgery
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Calgary 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 1.3.5.
Ottawa 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Obstetrics and gynaecology
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Calgary 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Memorial 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 3.
Western 3.

Obstétrique et gynécologie
Laval 5.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Ophthalmologie
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Ophthalmology, ophthalmic science
Alberta 3.5.
British Columbia 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.

Ottawa 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Orthopaedic surgery
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Calgary 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Memorial 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Orthopédie
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Orthophonie et audiologie
Montréal 3.6.
Sherbrooke 5.

Otolaryngologic
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Otolaryngology
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 3.
Queen's 5.
Toronto 3.
Western 5.

Paediatrics
Alberta 3.5.
British Columbia 3.
Calgary 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Memorial 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 3.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 1.3.
Western 3.

Pathological chemistry
Toronto 1.3.
Western 1.3.

Pathologie
Laval 1.3.
Montréal 1.3.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

- Pathology
 Alberta 3.5.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Dalhousie 3.5.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 1.3.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Queen's 1.3.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.
 Toronto 1.3.
 Western 1.3.
- Pédiatrie
 Laval 5.
 Montréal 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.
- Pharmacologie
 Laval 1.3.
 Montréal 1.3.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.
- Pharmacology
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Dalhousie 1.3.
 Manitoba 1.3.
 McGill 1.3.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Queen's 1.3.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.5.
 Toronto 1.3.
 Western 1.3.
- Physiatrie
 Laval 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.
- Physical medicine and rehabilitation
 Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 McGill 5.
 McMaster 5.
 Queen's 5.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.5.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 6.
- Plastic surgery
 Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 5.
 McGill 5.
 Saskatchewan 5.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 5.
- Pneumologie
 Sherbrooke 5.
- Preventive medicine
 Toronto 1.3.5.
 Western 1.3.
- Psychiatrie
 Laval 5.
- Montréal 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.
- Psychiatry
 Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 3.
 Calgary 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 3.5.
 McGill 3.5.
 McMaster 5.
 Memorial 5.
 Ottawa 5.
 Queen's 3.5.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 5.
- Public health
 Toronto 5.8.
- Radiologie — Diagnostique
 Laval 5.
 Montréal 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.
- Radiologie — Thérapeutique
 Laval 5.
 Montréal 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.
- Radiology — diagnostic
 Alberta 3.5.
 British Columbia 5.
 Calgary 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 5.
 McGill 5.
 McMaster 5.
 Memorial 5.
 Queen's 5.
 Saskatchewan 5.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 3.
- Radiology — therapeutic
 Alberta 3.5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 McGill 5.
 Queen's 5.
 Saskatchewan 5.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 5.
- Rhumatologie
 Sherbrooke 5.
- Sciences cliniques
 Montréal 1.3.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.
- Speech pathology and audiology
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 3.
 Toronto 5.
- Surgery, experimental surgery
 Alberta 1.3.5.
- British Columbia 3.
 Calgary 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 1.3.
 McMaster 1.3.5.
 Memorial 5.
 Ottawa 5.
 Queen's 3.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.
 Toronto 3.
 Western 3.
- Technologie médicale
 Montréal 7.
- Therapeutics
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 1.3.
- Urologie
 Laval 5.
 Montréal 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.
- Urology
 Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 5.
 McGill 5.
 Ottawa 5.
 Queen's 5.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 5.
- And also/Et aussi:
- Art as applied to medicine
 Toronto 6.
- Enseignement de la sexologie
 Québec à Montréal 6.
- Medical records science, medical secretarial science
 Mount Saint Vincent 7.
- Sciences de la santé
 Moncton 7.
- Sciences de la santé — sport
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.
- 21 COMMUNICATIONS,
 EDUCATIONAL
 TECHNOLOGY, FILM,
 RADIO-TELEVISION/
 COMMUNICATIONS,
 TECHNOLOGIE DE
 L'ENSEIGNEMENT,
 CINÉMA, RADIO-
 TÉLÉVISION**
- Cinéma
 Laval 9.

Moncton 9.
 Montréal 9.
 Ottawa 6.8.
 Québec à Montréal 9.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 7.

Communications — English language program

Carleton 9.
 Concordia 5.6.
 Guelph 6.
 McGill 1.3.9.
 Ottawa 6.
 Saint Paul (Ont.) 7.
 Regina 3.
 Simon Fraser 3.6.
 Toronto 9.
 Waterloo 9.
 Wilfrid Laurier 9.
 Windsor 6.

Communications — Programme en langue française

Laval 9.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 9.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 7.

Educational technology

Alberta 1.3.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Calgary 3.
 Concordia 3.5.
 Lethbridge 7.
 Memorial 9.
 Ottawa 9.
 Queen's 9.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Victoria 9.
 Windsor 9.

Film

Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 9.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 9.
 Concordia 9.
 Dalhousie 9.
 Guelph 9.
 Lakehead 9.
 McGill 9.
 McMaster 9.
 Manitoba 9.
 Ottawa 6.8.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 9.
 Ryerson 6.
 Saint Paul (Ont.) 7.
 Saskatchewan 9.
 Toronto 9.
 Waterloo 9.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 9.
 Wilfrid Laurier 9.
 York 6.

Radio-television

British Columbia 9.
 Concordia 9.
 Ottawa 9.
 Regina 9.
 Ryerson 6.
 Saint Paul (Ont.) 9.
 Saskatchewan 9.
 Windsor 9.

Radio-télévision

Ottawa 9.
 Québec à Montréal 9.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 9.

Technologie de l'enseignement

Laval 1.3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.

Télécommunications

Québec -- Institut de la recherche scientifique 3.

Community colleges

Collèges communautaires

This list of community colleges was compiled by Dr. Gordon Campbell, faculty of education, The University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4. The list should be used in conjunction with Prof. Campbell's article "Community colleges of Canada" located at the beginning of this directory.

Information concerning the colleges and their programs of study may be obtained by writing directly to the institutions.

Cette liste des collèges communautaires a été dressée par M. Gordon Campbell, Faculté des sciences de l'éducation, Université de Lethbridge, Lethbridge (Alberta) T1K 3M4. Cette liste devrait être utilisée conjointement avec l'article de M. Campbell "Les collèges communautaires du Canada" qui se trouve au début du présent répertoire.

On peut obtenir des renseignements sur les collèges et leurs programmes d'études en écrivant directement aux établissements d'enseignement.

BRITISH COLUMBIA/COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

British Columbia Institute of Technology
3700 Willingdon Ave.
Burnaby B.C. V5G 3H2 (604-434-5734)
Principal: Mr. Gordon Thom

Camosun College
1950 Lansdowne Rd.
Victoria, B.C. V8P 5J2 (604-592-1281)
Principal: Dr. Grant Fisher

Capilano College
2055 Purcell Way
North Vancouver, B.C. V7J 3H5 (604-986-1911)
Acting principal: Dr. Douglas Jardine

Cariboo College
Box 860
Kamloops, B.C. V2C 5N3 (604-374-0123)
Principal: Mr. J. Harrison

College of New Caledonia
2001 Central St.
Prince George, B.C. V2N 1P8 (604-562-2131)
Principal: Dr. F.J. Speckeen

Douglas College
P.O. Box 2503
New Westminster, B.C. V3L 5B2 (604-521-4851)
Principal: Dr. G. Wootton

Fraser Valley College
Box 382
Chilliwack, B.C. V2P 6J7 (604-792-0025)
Principal: Dr. Larry Blake

Malaspina College
375 Kennedy St.
Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 2J3 (604-753-3245)
Principal: Dr. C.M. Opgaard

Northern Lights College
Box 120
Dawson Creek, B.C. V1G 4G2 (604-782-5251)
Principal: Dr. B. Moore

North Island College
1413 Island Highway
Campbell River, B.C. V9W 2E4 (604-287-2181)
Principal: Dr. D. Wing

Northwest College
Box 726
Terrace, B.C. V9G 4C2 (604-635-6511)
Principal: Dr. Val George

Okanagan College
1000 K.L.O. Rd.
Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 4X8 (604-762-5445)
Principal: Mr. Ronald Jeffels

Selkirk College
P.O. Box 1200
Castlegar, B.C. V1N 3J1 (604-365-7292)
Principal: Dr. A.M. Anderson

Vancouver Community College
675 West Hastings St.
Vancouver B.C. V6B 1N2 (604-688-1111)
Principal: Dr. T.J. Gilligan

ALBERTA

Fairview College
Fairview, Alta. T0H 1L0 (403-835-2213)
President: Mr. Andrew Nicol

Grande Prairie Regional College
10726 — 106 Ave.
Grande Prairie, Alta. T8V 2W4 (403-532-8855)
President: Dr. H.N. Anderson

Grant MacEwan Community College
400-10150 — 100th St.
Edmonton, Alta. T5J 2P2 (403-425-8810)
President: Mr. John Haar
Campuses include Assumption, Cromdale and Old Scona

Keyano College
P.O. Box 4011
Fort McMurray, Alta. T9H 2H7 (403-743-2291)
President: Mr. Douglas Schmidt

Lakeland College
Vermilion Campus
Vermilion, Alta. T0B 4M0 (403-853-5366)
President: Mr. R. Campbell

Lethbridge Community College
Lethbridge, Alta. T1K 1L6 (403-327-2141)
President: to be appointed

Medicine Hat College
299 College Dr.
Medicine Hat, Alta. T1A 3Y6 (403-527-2277)
President: Mr. Robert Sackley

Mount Royal College
4825 Richard Rd. S.W.
Calgary, Alta. T3E 6K6 (403-246-6111)
President: Mr. Douglas Lauchlin

Olds College
Olds, Alta. T0M 1P0 (403-226-3311)
President: Mr. W.J. Collin

Red Deer College
56th Ave. and 32nd St.
Red Deer, Alta. T4N 5H5 (403-346-3376)
President: Dr. W. Forbes

SASKATCHEWAN

Carleton Trail Community College
6th Ave. and 9th St., Box 720
Humboldt, Sask. S0K 2A0 (306-682-2623)
Principal: Mr. Lorne Johnson
Branch office at Semans

Coteau Range Community College
53 Stadacona St. W., Box 1329
Moose Jaw, Sask. S6H 4R3 (306-692-6431)
Principal: Mr. Art Bell
Sub-offices at Assiniboia and Davidson

Cumberland Community College
210 Centre St., Box 2225
Nipawin, Sask. S0E 1E0 (306-862-4653)
Principal: Mr. Elias Nesdoly

Cypress Hills Community College
Unit 15 – The Plaza Mall
Swift Current, Sask. S9H 0L4 (306-773-9347)
Principal: Mr. Stewart McPartlin
Branch office at Maple Creek

La Ronge Region Community College
Box 509
La Ronge, Sask. S0J 1L0 (306-425-2480)
Principal: Mr. Eric Hamm

Lakeland College
5209 – 42nd St.
Lloydminster, Alta. (403-875-8828)
President: Dr. R.E. Olsen

Mistikwa Community College
10010 – 12th Ave.
North Battleford, Sask. S9A 3A4 (306-445-6288)
Principal: Mr. D.D. Gorius
Branch office at Meadow Lake

Natonum Community College
1 – 1420 Central Ave.
Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 4W5 (306-764-6671)
Principal: Mr. Lorne Sparling

Prairie West Community College
Credit Union Bldg.
3rd Ave. and Main St., Box 700
Biggar, Sask. S0K 0M0 (306-948-3363)
Principal: Mr. Don Whittmire
Branch Office at Rosetown

Parkland Community College
317 Main St., Box 790
Melville, Sask. S0A 2P0 (306-728-4344)
Principal: Mr. John Oussoren
Branch office at Yorkton

Regina Plains Community College
1536 – 11th Ave.
Regina, Sask. S4P 0H2 (306-569-3811)
Principal: Mr. Fred Harland

Saskatchewan Region Community College
226 – 23rd St. E.
Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 0J4 (306-224-1114)
Principal: Mrs. Betty Pepper

South East Region Community College
20 Government Rd. N.
Weyburn, Sask. S4H 0N9 (306-842-7417)
Principal: Mr. Albert Yeaman

MANITOBA

Assiniboine Community College
1430 Victoria Ave. E.
Brandon, Man. (204-727-8421)
Principal: Mr. A.A. Loveridge

Keewatin Community College
The Pas, Man. (204-623-3416)
Principal: to be appointed

Red River Community College
2055 Notre Dame Ave.
Winnipeg, Man. R3H 0J9 (204-786-6311)
Principal: Mr. G.L. Talbot

ONTARIO

[Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology (CAAT's)]

Algonquin College of Applied Arts and Technology
1385 Woodroffe Ave.
Ottawa, Ont. K2G 1V8 (613-725-7010)
President: Dr. Laurent Isabelle
Campus in Pembroke

Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology
1400 Barrydowne Rd., Station A
Sudbury, Ont. P3A 3V8 (705-566-8101)
President: Mr. J.T. Koski

Canadore College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 5001
North Bay, Ont. P1B 8K9 (705-474-7600)
President: Dr. M.A. Hewgill

Centennial College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) 651 Warden Ave.
Scarborough, Ont. M1L 3Z6 (416-694-3241)
President: Mr. Douglas Light
T.I.P.T. at Scarborough campus

Conestoga College of Applied Arts and Technology
299 Doon Valley Dr.
Kitchener, Ont. N2G 3W5 (519-653-2511)
President: Mr. K. Hunter

Confederation College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 398, Postal Station F
Thunder Bay, Ont. P7C 4W1 (807-577-5751)
President: Mr. B.E. Curtis

Durham College of Applied Arts and Technology
Simcoe St. N.
Oshawa, Ont. L1H 7L7 (416-576-0210)
President: Dr. G.E. Willey

Fanshawe College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 4005, Terminal "C"
London, Ont. N5W 5H1 (519-451-7270)
President: Dr. J.A. Colvin

George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 1015, Station "B"
Toronto, Ont. M5T 2T9 (416-967-1212)
President: Mr. C.C. Lloyd

Georgian College of Applied Arts and Technology
401 Duckworth St. W.
Barrie, Ont. L4M 3X9 (705-728-1951)
President: Mr. R.P. Crawford

Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 1900,
Rexdale, Ont. M9W 5L7 (416-676-1200)
President: Mr. Gordon Wragg

Lambton College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 969
Sarnia, Ont. N7T 7K4 (519-542-7751)
President: Mr. G.M. Delgrosso

Loyalist College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 4200
Belleville, Ont. K8N 5B9 (613-962-9501)
President: Mr. Herbert Young

Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology
135 Femell Ave. W.
Hamilton, Ont. L9C 1G1 (416-389-4461)
President: Mr. Sam Mitminger

Niagara College of Applied Arts and Technology
Woodlawn Rd.
Welland, Ont. L3B 5S2 (416-735-2211)
President: Mr. A.S. Manera

Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 2002
South Porcupine, Ont. P0N 1H0 (705-235-3211)
President: Mr. J.H. Drysdale
Campuses at Haileybury, Kirkland Lake and South Porcupine

St. Clair College of Applied Arts and Technology
2000 Talbot Rd. W.
Windsor, Ont. N9A 6S4 (519-966-1656)
President: Dr. R.C. Quittenton

St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts and Technology
Portsmouth Ave.
Kingston, Ont. K7L 5A6 (613-544-5400)
President: Mr. W.W. Cruden
Campuses at Brockville and Cornwall

Sault College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 60
Sault Ste-Marie, Ont. P6A 5L3 (705-949-2050)
President: Mr. G.R. Lawson

Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology
1750 Finch Ave. at Woodbine
Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5T7 (416-491-5050)
President: Mr. W.T. Newnham

Sheridan College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) 1430 Trafalgar Rd.
Oakville, Ont. L6H 2L1 (416-845-9431)
President: Mr. J.M. Porter
Campus at Port Credit

Sir Sandford Fleming College of Applied Arts and Technology
(Main campus) P.O. Box 653
Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7B1 (705-743-5610)
President: Mr. D.B. Sutherland
Campus at Lindsay

(Other community colleges/Autres collèges communautaires)

Centralia College of Agricultural Technology
Huron Park, Ont. (519-228-6691)
Principal: Mr. J.A. MacDonald

Kemptville College of Agricultural Technology
Kemptville, Ont. (613-258-3411)
Principal: Mr. J.D. Curtis

New Liskeard College of Agricultural Technology
New Liskeard, Ont. (705-647-6701)
Principal: Mr. John Butler

Niagara Parks Commission
School of Horticulture
Niagara Falls, Ont. (416-356-2241)
Superintendent: Mr. C.H. Henning

Ridgetown College of Agricultural Technology
Ridgetown, Ont. (519-674-5456)
Principal: Mr. W.W. Snow

QUÉBEC/QUEBEC

[Collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP)/
Colleges of general and vocational education]

Collège Ahuntsic
9155, rue Saint-Hubert
Montréal 353 (Qué.) (514-389-5921)
Directeur général: M. Roger Lafleur

Collège André-Laurendeau
405, Terrasse Newman
LaSalle 650 (Qué.) (514-363-1171)
Directeur général: M. Jean Frigon

Collège Bois-de-Boulogne
10555, av. du Bois-de-Boulogne
Montréal 355 (Qué.) (514-332-3000)
Directeur général: M. André Bourcheau

Collège régional Bourchemin
(Siège social) 2775, rue Bourdages, C.P. 9000
Saint-Hyacinthe (Qué.) (514-773-6691)
Directeur général: M. Paul Lemire
Campus à Drummondville, Saint-Hyacinthe et Tracy

Champlain Regional College
 (Main campus) 1257 Queen Blvd. N., P.O. Box 5000
 Sherbrooke, Qué. (819-563-6881)
 Director general: Dr. Brian Ash
 Campuses include Lennoxville, St-Lambert and St-Lawrence

Collège de Chicoutimi
 534 est, rue Jacques Cartier, C.P. 1148
 Chicoutimi (Qué.) (418-549-9520)
 Directeur de campus: M. Marcel Girard

Collège régional de la Côte-Nord
 (Siège social) 275, boul. LaSalle
 Baie-Comeau (Qué.) (418-296-2204)
 Directeur général: M. Armand Bélanger
 Campus à Manicouagan et Mingan

Dawson College
 350 Selby St.
 Westmount 215, Qué. (514-931-8731)
 Director general: Mr. Paul Gallagher

Collège Édouard-Montpetit
 945, ch. de Chambly
 Longueuil Chambly (Qué.) (514-679-2630)
 Directeur général: M. François Caron

Collège François-Xavier-Garneau
 1660, boul. de l'Entente
 Québec 6e (Qué.) (418-688-8310)
 Directeur général: M. Maurice Ruest

Collège de la Gaspésie
 Rue Jacques-Cartier, C.P. 590
 Gaspé Gaspé-Sud (Qué.) (418-368-2201)
 Directeur général: M. Jude Hughes

Collège de Hull
 289, boul. Taché, C.P. 220
 Hull Gatineau (Qué.) (819-771-6231)
 Directeur général: M. Bernard Bélanger

John Abbott College
 P.O. Box 2000
 Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Qué. (514-457-6610)
 Director general: Mr. Bruce McAusland

Collège de Joliette
 20 sud, rue Saint-Charles, C.P. 130
 Joliette (Qué.) (514-759-1661)
 Directeur général: M. Georges Labrecque

Collège de La Pocatière
 100, 4e av. Painchaud
 La Pocatière Kamouraska (Qué.) (418-856-1525)
 Directeur général: M. Camille Castonguay

Collège de Lévis-Lauzon
 70, rue Philippe-Boucher
 Lauzon Lévis (Qué.) (418-837-0253)
 Directeur général: M. J.-Maurice Proulx

Collège de Limoilou
 801, 12e rue, C.P. 1400
 Québec 3e (Qué.) (418-694-7400)
 Directeur général: M. Roland Rochon

Collège Lionel-Groulx
 Rue St-Louis
 Ste-Thérèse-de-Blainville Terrebonne (Qué.) (514-430-3120)
 Directeur général: M. Pierre des Groseillers

Collège de Maisonneuve
 3800 est, rue Sherbrooke
 Montréal 406 (Qué.) (514-254-7131)
 Directeur général: M. Roland Arpin

Collège de Matane
 616, av. St-Rédempteur
 Matane (Qué.) (418-562-1240)
 Directeur général: M. Lucien Lelièvre

Collège Montmorency
 1650, boul. du Souvenir
 Laval-des-Rapides Ville de Laval (Qué.) (514-667-5100)
 Directeur général: M. Denis Latour

Collège de Rimouski
 60 ouest, rue de l'Évêché
 Rimouski (Qué.) (514-723-1880)
 Directeur général: M. Fernand Dionne

Collège de Rivière-du-Loup
 85, rue Ste-Anne
 Rivière-du-Loup (Qué.) (418-862-6903)
 Directeur général: poste vacant

Collège de Rosemont
 6400, 16e avenue
 Montréal 408 (Qué.) (514-376-1620)
 Directeur général: M. Guy Gaudreau

Collège de Rouyn-Noranda
 425, rue Gagné, C.P. 1500
 Rouyn (Qué.) (819-762-0931)
 Directeur général (par intérim): M. Jacques Guénette

Collège régional du Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean
 (Siège social) 400, rue Mellon
 Arvida (Qué.) (418-548-7191)
 Directeur général: M. Roland Gauthier
 Campus à Alma, Chicoutimi, Jonquière et St-Félicien

Collège de Sainte-Foy
 2410, ch. Sainte-Foy
 Sainte-Foy (Qué.) (418-657-3511)
 Directeur général: M. Ghyslain Jobin

Collège Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu
 30, boul. du Séminaire, C.P. 310
 Saint-Jean (Qué.) (514-347-5301)
 Directeur général: M. Jacques Laflamme

Collège de Saint-Jérôme
 295, av. du Palais
 Saint-Jérôme Terrebonne (Qué.) (514-436-1580)
 Directeur général: M. Claude Lalonde

Collège de Saint-Laurent
 625, boul. Ste-Croix
 Montréal 379 (Qué.) (514-747-6521)
 Directeur général: M. François Gibeault

Collège de Shawinigan
655, av. de la Station, C.P. 610
Shawinigan Saint-Maurice (Qué.) (819-539-6401)
Directeur général: M. Jean-Guy Farrier

Collège de Sherbrooke
(Siège social) 475, rue du Parc
Sherbrooke (Qué.) (819-563-3150)
Directeur général: M. Robert Sabourin
Campus à Granby

Collège de Thetford Mines
671 sud, boul. Smith
Thetford Mines Mégantic (Qué.) (418-338-8591)
Directeur général: M. Gérard Lemay

Collège de Trois-Rivières
3500, rue de Courval, C.P. 97
Trois-Rivières (Qué.) (819-378-9171)
Directeur général: M. Jean-Claude Proulx

Collège de Valleyfield
169, rue Champlain, C.P. 308
Valleyfield (Qué.) (514-373-9441)
Directeur général: M. André Leblanc

Vanier College
821 Ste-Croix Blvd.
Montreal 379, Que. (514-333-3811)
Director general (acting): Mr. Michael Harper

Collège de Victoriaville
475 est, rue Notre-Dame, C.P. 68
Victoriaville Arthabaska (Qué.) (819-758-1571)
Directeur général: M. Roland Henry

Collège du Vieux-Montréal
200 ouest, rue Sherbrooke
C.P. 444, Station "N"
Montréal 129 (Qué.) (514-842-7161)
Directeur général: M. André Trudel

Collèges privés/Private colleges

Collège André-Grasset
1001 est, boul. Crémazie
Montréal 352 (Qué.) (514-381-4293)
Directeur général: M. Marcel Lagacé, p.s.s.

Collège Durocher
857, Riverside Drive
Saint-Lambert Chambly (Qué.) (514-671-8162)
Directrice générale: S. Yolande Laberge, s.n.j.m.

Collège Français Inc.
185 ouest, rue Fairmount
Montréal 151 (Qué.) (514-272-0754)
Directeur général: M. Louis Portal

Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf
3200, ch. de la Côte Sainte-Catherine
Montréal 250 (Qué.) (514-342-1320)
Directeur général: R.P. Georges Legault, s.j.

Collège Jésus-Marie de Sillery
2047, ch. Saint-Louis
Sillery 6e (Qué.) (418-527-4113)
Directrice générale: S. Éliane Pelletier, r.j.m.

Collège Laflèche
1687, boul. du Carmel
Trois-Rivières (Qué.) (819-375-7346)
Recteur: Mgr Albani Mélançon, p.d.

Collège de l'Assomption
270, boul. l'Ange-Gardien
L'Assomption (Qué.) (514-589-5621)
Recteur: M. Gilles Lapointe, ptrc

Collège de Lévis
9, rue Mgr Gosselin
Lévis (Qué.) (418-837-7772)
Recteur: M. Loïc Bernard, ptrc

Institut Marguerite-Bourgeoys
4873, av. Westmount
Westmount 217 (Qué.) (514-486-4644)
Directeur général: M. Gérard Gareau

Collège Marguerite-d'Youville
2700, av. des Quatre-Bourgeois
Sainte-Foy 10e (Qué.) (418-656-9313)
Directrice générale: S. Maria Lamontagne, s.c.q.

Marianopolis College
3647 Peel St.
Montreal, Que. (514-288-6166)
Principal: Sr. Anna Breen

Collège Marie-de-France
4835, ch. de la Reine-Marie
Montréal (Qué.) (514-737-1177)
Directrice: Mme Marie-Françoise Gabrielle

Collège Marie-Victorin
7000, rue Marie-Victorin
Montréal-Nord 462 (Qué.) (514-325-0150)
Directeur général: M. Hubert Boulanger, é.c.

Collège Mérici
755, ch. Saint-Louis
Québec 6e (Qué.) (418-683-1591)
Directeur général: M. Jean-Marc Vaillancourt

Académie Michèle-Provost Inc.
(Lycée français international mixte)
1517 ouest, av. des Pins
Montréal 109 (Qué.) (514-934-0596)
Directrice générale: Mme Michèle Provost

École supérieure de musique de Nicolet
251, rue Saint-Jean-Baptiste
Nicolet (Qué.) (819-293-4461)
Directrice générale: S. Jacqueline Fortin, a.s.v.

Campus Notre-Dame-de-Foy
5000, rue St-Félix
Cap-Rouge (Qué.) (418-656-6713)
Directeur général: M. Jean-Paul Desbiens, f.m.s.

Notre Dame Secretarial School
2330 Sherbrooke St. W.
Montréal 109, Que. (514-935-2531)
Principal: Patricia Landry

Petit Séminaire de Québec, Le
1, rue de la Fabrique, C.P. 460
Québec 4e (Qué.) (418-529-9931)
Directeur général: M. Marcel Drouin, ptrc

Collège du Sacré-Coeur
155 nord, rue Belvédère
Sherbrooke (Qué.) (819-569-9457)
Directrice: S. Priscila Larcau

Séminaire des Saints-Apôtres
14800 est, boul. Gouin
Montréal 479 (Qué.) (514-648-3821)
Directeur: R.P. Georges Jolicœur

Séminaire Saint-Augustin
Cap-Rouge (Qué.) (418-656-1644)
Directeur général: R.P. Claude Laverigne, c.s.s.r.

Collège de Saint-Damien
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1595 W. 10th Ave.
St. John's, Nfld. (709-726-5272)
President: Dr. C.R. Barrett

Corner Brook Branch College
Corner Brook, Nfld.
Principal: Dr. A.M. Sullivan

Newfoundland College of Trades and Technology
P.O. Box 1566, Prince Philip Dr.
St. John's, Nfld. (709-720-3870)
Principal: Mr. K.F. Duggan

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND/ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

Holland College
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President: Dr. D. Glendenning

NEW BRUNSWICK/NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

Atlantic Baptist College
Moncton, N.B. (506-382-7550)
Principal: Mr. Stuart Murray

Campbellton Trade School
P.O. Box 309
Campbellton, N.B.
Principal: Mr. H.B. Sonier

Carleton Community College
Woodstock, N.B.
Principal: Mr. J.A. Budden

Edmundston Trade School
P.O. Box 70
Edmundston, N.B.
Principal: Mr. L.F. LeBlanc

Grand Falls Trade School
P.O. Box 1270
Grand Falls, N.B.
Principal: Mr. L.F. LeBlanc

Lady Dunn Community College
P.O. Box 427
St. Andrew's, N.B.
Principal: Mr. G.M. Tatton

Maritime Forest Ranger School
Box 518
Fredericton, N.B. (506-454-4363)
Director: Dr. H.W. Blenis

New Brunswick Institute of Technology
Postal Station "A", P.O. Box 2100
Moncton, N.B. (506-389-9121)
Principal: Mr. C.L. Dow

Northeastern Institute of Technology
P.O. Box 236
Bathurst, N.B.
Principal: Mr. H.B. Sonier

Saint John Institute of Technology
Postal Station "C", P.O. Box 2270
Saint John, N.B. (506-696-1860)
Principal: Mr. L.R. Fulton

NOVA SCOTIA/NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

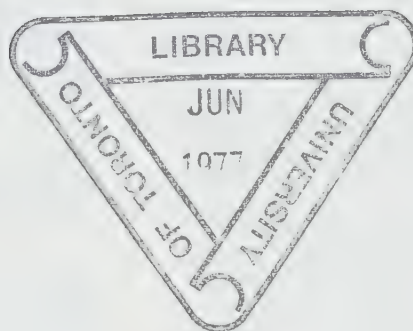
College of Cape Breton
P.O. Box 578
Sydney, N.S. (902-539-5300)
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Truro, N.S. (902-895-1571)
Principal: Dr. H.F. MacRae

Nova Scotia Institute of Technology
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Halifax, N.S. (902-454-7451)
Principal: Mr. C.R. MacLean

Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute
Lawrencetown, N.S. (902-584-3351)
Principal: Mr. J.F. Doig

Nova Scotia Nautical Institute
P.O. Box 578, Pier 21
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Principal: Mr. John Samson



Directory of Canadian universities

1977

Répertoire des universités canadiennes

1977



STATISTICS CANADA — STATISTIQUE CANADA
Education, Science and Culture Division — Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture
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ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES — L'ASSOCIATION DES UNIVERSITÉS
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DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

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Auparavant "Universités et Collèges du Canada"

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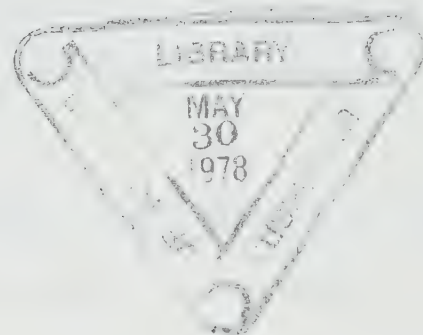
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PREFACE

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and the Education, Science and Culture Division of Statistics Canada share a common goal, the collection and dissemination of information about higher education in Canada. They have combined their resources to prepare this Handbook which is intended to serve the needs of universities, community colleges, secondary schools, students, governments and the public.

This is the twentieth edition of the Handbook which is being published for the first time under the new title *Directory of Canadian Universities*. The previous nineteen editions have been known variously as *Canadian Universities and Colleges* and, more recently, *Universities and Colleges of Canada*. The current edition is the fifth to be published jointly by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and Statistics Canada. Prior to the 1973 edition the Association had been the sole publisher. In the twenty-nine years since it first appeared, the Handbook has established itself as a reliable source of information concerning Canadian universities and university colleges.

Again this year, we are pleased to publish an article which traces the history and development of this country's universities and the Canadian system to which they belong. The article was originally written by the late David Munroe, a distinguished academic who devoted much of his life to Canadian higher education. Dr. Munroe's article has been updated by the AUCC secretariat for the present edition of the Handbook.

The largest part of the *Directory of Canadian Universities* is given over to individual chapters for 71 universities. Each of these chapters describes the institution, its location, size and the facilities it offers for study and research. Full mailing addresses, telephone numbers, and telex numbers where available are included. Information is provided concerning the undergraduate and graduate admission requirements, programs of study, student financial assistance, extension programs, fees and costs, academic year, grading systems, research institutes, and student life, services and activities. Statistical data concerning enrolments, staff and budgets are available in each chapter.

A particularly useful section of the *Directory of Canadian Universities* offers a detailed listing of degree and diploma programs, including many areas of specialization and concentration. This list indicates the institutions and levels at which the programs are offered. A map shows the location of each university.

PRÉFACE

L'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada et la Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture, de Statistique Canada, partagent un même but: recueillir et diffuser des renseignements sur l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. Elles ont mis leurs ressources en commun pour établir le présent Répertoire qui a pour objet de répondre aux besoins des universités, des collèges communautaires, des écoles secondaires, des étudiants, des gouvernements et du public.

Il s'agit de la vingtième édition du Répertoire, qui paraît pour la première fois sous son nouveau titre de *Répertoire des universités canadiennes*. Les dix-neuf éditions précédentes ont porté des titres divers: *Universités et collèges canadiens* et, plus récemment, *Universités et collèges du Canada*. La présente édition est la cinquième à être publiée conjointement par l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada et Statistique Canada. Avant 1973, l'Association était le seul éditeur de la publication. Depuis ses débuts, il y a vingt-neuf ans, le Répertoire est reconnu comme source de renseignements sûrs concernant les universités et collèges universitaires du Canada.

Cette année encore, il nous fait plaisir de publier un article qui trace l'historique et l'évolution des universités du pays et du système canadien dans lequel elles s'insèrent. Au début, l'article avait été rédigé par feu M. David Munroe, universitaire distingué, qui a consacré une bonne partie de sa vie à l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. L'article de M. Munroe a été mis à jour au Secrétariat de l'AUCC aux fins de la présente édition du Répertoire.

La plus grande partie du *Répertoire des universités canadiennes* est consacrée aux chapitres réservés à chacune des 71 universités. Chacun de ces chapitres contient des renseignements sur l'institution, sa situation géographique, sa taille et les installations dont elle dispose pour l'étude et la recherche. Les adresses postales complètes, numéros de téléphone et numéros de telex, lorsqu'ils sont disponibles, sont inclus dans les notices. On y trouve également des renseignements concernant les conditions d'admission au niveau du baccalauréat et au niveau des études supérieures, les programmes d'études, l'aide financière aux étudiants, les programmes d'éducation permanente, les droits et coûts, l'année universitaire, les systèmes de mentions, les instituts de recherche et la vie et les activités des étudiants de même que les services offerts à ces derniers. Des données statistiques concernant les inscriptions, le corps professoral et les budgets se trouvent dans chaque chapitre.

Une section particulièrement utile du *Répertoire des universités canadiennes* renferme une liste détaillée des programmes conduisant à des grades et à des diplômes, entre autres dans un grand nombre de domaines de spécialisation et de concentration. La liste indique les institutions et les niveaux auxquels les programmes sont offerts. Une carte indique l'endroit où se trouve chacune des universités.

Those familiar with the Handbook will find many changes in this edition. The text has been closely edited to ensure that only the most pertinent information is published in a concise format. The comprehensive listing of senior academic and administrative staff has been removed and is now being made available in a separate booklet prepared by the AUCC. Other sections which do not appear in this edition include an article about community colleges in Canada and a listing of these institutions, a list of Canadian associations related to higher education and a list of degree abbreviations. These changes, the reasons behind them and alternative sources of the information are offered in the "Introduction" which follows. You will note that the editor asks for comments on the new format and that a readership survey form has been enclosed for this purpose. We echo her request as users' comments will be a major factor determining the future shape of the *Directory of Canadian Universities*.

M.O. Morgan

President, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada

Peter G. Kirkham

Chief Statistician of Canada

Ceux qui ont l'habitude du Répertoire constateront une foule de changements dans la présente édition. Le texte a été revu de près pour faire en sorte que seuls les renseignements les plus pertinents soient publiés et ce, de façon concise. La liste détaillée des dirigeants et des membres supérieurs du personnel d'administration a été supprimée et elle est maintenant présentée dans une brochure distincte mise au point par l'AUCC. Ont également été éliminés de la présente édition, un article concernant les collèges communautaires au Canada et une liste de ces institutions, une liste des associations canadiennes intéressées à l'enseignement supérieur et une liste des abréviations des grades. On trouvera ces changements, les raisons qui les ont motivés et l'indication d'autres sources de renseignements dans la section suivante, intitulée "Introduction". Vous remarquerez que la rédactrice souhaite recevoir des commentaires au sujet du nouveau format et qu'un questionnaire à cette fin a été inséré à l'intention des lecteurs. Nous voulons faire écho à sa demande étant donné que les observations de ceux qui font usage du Répertoire nous aideront grandement à déterminer la forme que prendra le *Répertoire des universités canadiennes* dans l'avenir.

Le président de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada,

M.O. Morgan

Le statisticien en chef du Canada,

Peter G. Kirkham

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INTRODUCTION

Regular users of this Handbook will know it under a different title, *Universities and Colleges of Canada*. More than the title has changed. Before you approach the content of the directory, I would like to set out the major alterations, to explain the thinking that lies behind them, to point out the ways in which we believe the directory is improved as a result of the changes, and to suggest alternate sources of information not included in this edition.

The title has been changed to describe more accurately the subject covered in the Handbook. The two previous titles of the directory were *Canadian Universities and Colleges* (1948 to 1966) and *Universities and Colleges of Canada* (1968 to 1976). The Handbook describes university-level institutions in Canada and basically reflects the membership of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. While some of these institutions use the word "college" in their titles, they offer university-level programs. Recent editions of the Handbook included an article outlining the development and rapid growth of post-secondary, non-university institutions across Canada and offered a listing of these institutions by province with addresses and names of senior executive officers. No details were provided, however, concerning their programs or facilities for study. For the current edition of the Handbook we have decided not to attempt to cover in such cursory fashion this important element of Canadian tertiary education. We look to the Association of Canadian Community Colleges to undertake a companion directory to those institutions.

The article "The Universities of Canada" was originally contributed to the Handbook in 1974 by the late David Munroe. Dr. Munroe revised and updated his work for the 1975 and 1976 editions of the directory. With the permission of Mrs. Munroe, the Information Division of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada undertook to review his article for the current edition of the Handbook. We are indebted to Dr. Munroe for his article and we thank all those, and particularly Dr. Edward F. Sheffield, who have assisted in the latest revision.

A number of changes have been made to the university entries. The material provided by the universities has been carefully reviewed and edited to make it as concise and useful as possible. Over the years repetition had crept into much of the material and, to the best of our ability, this has been eliminated. Further work will be carried out in this area next year.

The Handbook is intended to serve as a guide only. It cannot replace the calendars and other publications

INTRODUCTION

Ceux qui ont l'habitude de consulter le Répertoire le connaissent sous un autre titre, celui de *Universités et collèges du Canada*. Il n'y a pas que le titre qui ait été changé. Avant que vous n'abordiez l'examen de la présente édition, j'aimerais vous indiquer les principales modifications qui ont été apportées et les motifs qui les ont inspirées, pour vous expliquer ensuite en quoi nous estimons que le Répertoire se trouve amélioré par suite de ces changements et vous proposer d'autres sources auxquelles vous pourrez puiser les renseignements qui ne se trouvent pas dans la présente édition.

Nous avons adopté un nouveau titre qui, à notre avis, décrit plus exactement la matière du Répertoire connu, de 1948 à 1976, sous le nom de *Universités et collèges du Canada*. On trouve dans la publication une description des institutions du Canada qui dispensent un enseignement au niveau universitaire; il s'agit essentiellement des institutions membres de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada. Bien que le mot "collège" figure dans le nom de certaines d'entre elles, elles n'en offrent pas moins des programmes de niveau universitaire. Les éditions les plus récentes du Répertoire comportaient un article faisant état du développement et de la croissance rapide des institutions postsecondaires non universitaires, par tout le Canada, et renfermaient une liste de ces institutions réparties selon les provinces, avec leur adresse et le nom du préposé à leur direction. Il ne s'y trouvait cependant aucun détail concernant les programmes ou les installations de ces institutions. Aux fins de la présente édition, nous avons renoncé à une présentation aussi superficielle de cet élément important de l'éducation tertiaire au Canada. Nous nous en remettons à l'Association des collèges communautaires du Canada pour la publication d'un répertoire parallèle de ces institutions.

L'article intitulé "Les universités du Canada" a été originairement rédigé à l'intention du Répertoire, en 1974, par feu M. David Munroe qui l'a révisé et mis à jour aux fins des éditions de 1975 et 1976. Avec la permission de Mme Munroe, la Division de l'information de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada s'est chargée de remanier l'article pour l'inclure dans la présente édition. Nous sommes redevables à M. Munroe de cet article et nous voulons en même temps remercier tous ceux qui ont participé à sa dernière révision, notamment M. Edward F. Sheffield.

Un certain nombre de changements ont été apportés aux articles concernant les universités. La matière fournie par ces dernières a été soigneusement revue et mise au point pour être présentée de façon aussi concise et aussi pratique que possible. Au cours des années, il s'était glissé une certaine redondance dans la matière, ce à quoi nous nous sommes efforcés de remédier de notre mieux. Nous poursuivrons ce travail l'an prochain.

Le Répertoire est censé servir de guide uniquement. Il ne saurait remplacer les annuaires et autres publications ou

and documents of the universities. For this reason, only a general outline is provided for each institution; students and other interested readers are strongly advised to consult the universities and their publications for details, particularly concerning admission requirements and fees and costs.

In each university entry, in the section devoted to courses and degrees, the lengthy lists of majors and minors, specializations and concentrations have been removed. The reader should consult the detailed listings that appear in the section "Undergraduate and graduate diploma and degree programs at Canadian universities 1977" which is found toward the end of the directory. The information is arranged under 21 general discipline titles which have in turn been subdivided to indicate where particular fields of study are available in Canada. An index to these 21 sections is provided along with instructions concerning the use of the digits which denote the level of the program concerned.

Perhaps the most notable change in the university entries is the elimination of the lists of executive and administrative officers, faculty deans and department chairmen. These have been removed because of the considerable time required to prepare the lists for publication. In place of the lists, a booklet with this information listed by institution is available on request from the AUCC. The information is also available in each university's publications. These listings are complemented by a comprehensive listing of university teaching staff which appears in the Canadian section of the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

In past editions of the Handbook, statistical information has been offered in national tables in a separate section of the directory. In the current edition, these statistics are offered in the individual university entries. The information includes enrolment, teaching staff and finances. Aggregate statistics are available in the many publications of the Education, Science and Culture Division of Statistics Canada (Ottawa, Canada K1A 0T6).

As in past editions, research institutes are listed in the appropriate university entry. In place of the usual Canada-wide listing of these institutes, their names have been included for reference purposes in the general index.

The lengthy listing of associations and agencies related to Canadian higher education does not appear in the *Directory of Canadian Universities*. While the pub-

documents des universités. Voilà pourquoi nous nous sommes contentés d'un aperçu général de chacune des institutions; les étudiants et autres lecteurs intéressés sont fortement encouragés à consulter l'université même et ses publications pour obtenir des détails concernant particulièrement les conditions d'admission, les frais de scolarité et les coûts.

Pour chacune des universités, à l'article consacré aux cours et grades, nous avons supprimé les longues énumérations de sujets majeurs et mineurs, de spécialisations et de concentrations. Le lecteur devra se reporter aux listes détaillées qui paraissent au chapitre intitulé "Programmes préparatoires à un premier diplôme et à des diplômes supérieurs dans les universités du Canada, 1977" qui se trouve vers la fin du Répertoire. Les renseignements sont présentés sous 21 rubriques générales qui ont été subdivisées à leur tour pour indiquer où l'enseignement, dans des domaines d'études particuliers, est dispensé au Canada. Il se trouve un index de ces 21 rubriques, de même que des instructions sur la façon d'utiliser les chiffres qui indiquent le niveau du programme dont il s'agit.

Dans les articles concernant les universités, le changement qu'il convient surtout de retenir est peut-être celui qui consiste dans l'élimination des listes des membres de la direction et des cadres, des doyens de faculté et des directeurs de département. Il a été décidé de supprimer ces renseignements parce que l'établissement des listes aux fins de la publication exige beaucoup de temps. À la place de ces listes, l'AUCC envoie sur demande une brochure renfermant les renseignements en question pour chaque université. On trouve aussi ces renseignements dans les publications de chacune des institutions. À titre de complément à ces listes, on trouve un état détaillé du corps professoral des universités dans le chapitre de *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook* qui se rapporte au Canada.

Dans les anciennes éditions du Répertoire, la statistique était présentée dans un chapitre distinct, sous forme de tableaux établis pour tout le pays. Dans la présente édition, cette statistique est incluse dans les articles concernant chacune des universités et porte sur les inscriptions, le corps professoral et les finances. On trouve une statistique globale dans les nombreuses publications de la Division de l'éducation, des sciences et de la culture de Statistique Canada (Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0T6).

Comme pour les éditions précédentes, les instituts de recherche sont énumérés aux articles pertinents concernant les universités. Au lieu de présenter une liste de ces instituts pour l'ensemble du Canada, comme ce fut le cas par le passé, nous avons inscrit leurs noms, à des fins de référence, dans l'index général.

La longue liste des associations et organismes intéressés à l'enseignement supérieur au Canada ne paraît pas dans le *Répertoire des universités canadiennes*. Les éditeurs

lishers recognize the usefulness of such a listing, like the listing of faculty and administrators' names, compilation of the list proved a lengthy procedure which tended to delay production of the Handbook. More importantly, we have found that most of these associations are already listed in a most useful reference book, the *Directory of Associations in Canada* (University of Toronto Press) which is prepared and edited by Brian Land. We would refer our readers to this text which is currently in its second edition.

The listing of degree abbreviations has also been eliminated. In its place we refer our readers to the lengthy international listing provided in the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

We hope that our readers will be forthright in their comments on the new look of the Handbook. If you do not agree with all of the changes which have shaped this year's edition, we would like to hear from you. If you have suggestions to make which you feel would improve the usefulness of the directory, we would like to hear from you. To assist you and to encourage comments, we have enclosed a readership survey card. We hope that you will take the time to complete and return it to the editor (AUCC, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Canada K1P 5N1). If all of your comments cannot be accommodated by the card, please do not hesitate to write a letter. The future direction of the Handbook will be determined in part by your input.

The publishers are indebted to the efforts of those persons in each university who are charged with providing the information contained in the Handbook. Without them this directory would never be produced.

Theresa Johnson
Editor

reconnaissent l'utilité d'une telle liste, comme aussi de la liste des professeurs et administrateurs, mais sa compilation prend beaucoup de temps et a tendance à retarder la production du Répertoire. Qui plus est, nous avons constaté que la plupart des ces associations figurent déjà dans un ouvrage de référence des plus utile, le *Répertoire des associations du Canada* (University of Toronto Press) établi et mis sur point pour publication par Brian Land. Nous invitons donc nos lecteurs à consulter cet ouvrage qui en est à sa deuxième édition.

La liste des abréviations des grades est également supprimée. Nos lecteurs voudront bien plutôt se reporter à la longue liste internationale paraissant dans le *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

Nous osons croire que nos lecteurs n'hésiteront pas à nous adresser leurs commentaires au sujet de la nouvelle présentation du Répertoire. Si vous n'approuvez pas tous les changements apportés à l'édition de cette année, vous ferez bien de nous le dire. Si vous avez des suggestions à faire dans l'intention d'accroître l'utilité du Répertoire, nous serons heureux d'en prendre connaissance. Pour vous aider et vous encourager à nous faire part de vos observations, nous avons joint un questionnaire au Répertoire. Nous comptons que vous prendrez le temps de remplir ce questionnaire que vous voudrez bien retourner à la rédactrice (AUCC, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa, Canada, K1P 5N1). S'il n'y a pas suffisamment d'espace sur la carte pour vous permettre d'y inscrire toutes vos observations, n'hésitez pas à nous écrire une lettre. L'orientation future du Répertoire sera déterminée en partie par votre réponse au questionnaire.

Les éditeurs désirent exprimer leur reconnaissance aux personnes qui sont chargées, dans chacune des universités, de fournir les renseignements aux fins du Répertoire; sans leur collaboration, la publication du présent ouvrage deviendrait impossible.

La rédactrice,
Theresa Johnson

THE UNIVERSITIES OF CANADA

David Munroe

The late David Munroe was Director of the Institute of Education of McGill University. He served as Vice-Chairman of the Quebec Royal Commission of Enquiry on Education, as Vice-Chairman of the Quebec Superior Council of Education and as Special Advisor to the Department of the Secretary of State of the Government of Canada.

Dr. Munroe first prepared this article for the 1974 edition of Universities and Colleges of Canada. He subsequently revised and up-dated the text for the 1975 and 1976 editions. The Information Division of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada has up-dated the article for the current edition of the Handbook.

The term "university" is used in Canada to describe those post-secondary educational institutions which have the power to grant degrees. In this sense, in 1977 there were 68 universities, 16 of which held their power to grant degrees in abeyance while in federation or affiliation with other universities. About 25 of the 68 universities are multi-faculty institutions.

In the past the term "college" was applied to other non-degree-granting post-secondary institutions or to constituent parts of a university. However, the term is now generally applied to the community colleges which, with heavy support from provincial and federal governments, have developed since 1960 to offer a serious alternative to a university education. In one province, Quebec, completion of a program at the college level is a requirement for admission to a university program.

ORIGINS

The first universities in Canada followed European models. The Séminaire de Québec, which was founded in 1663, was the base upon which Université Laval was established in 1852. Its charter as a university was granted by Queen Victoria in 1852 and by the Pope in 1876. The oldest English-language institutions, King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia began to offer instruction in 1789.

By 1867 there were 18 degree-granting institutions for a combined population of approximately 3.5 million in the four provinces that constituted the Dominion of Canada; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.¹ Together they reflected most of the major institutional influences; Oxford, Edinburgh, London, the European university, the American liberal arts college and the American state university, and the Jesuit *collège classique*.

Almost all of these institutions were supported and controlled by religious authorities and their purpose was to provide training for the clergy and a small, select group of laymen who wished to enter the professions of law and medicine. Teaching was concentrated on theology, philosophy, the classics, medicine, law and, perhaps, mathematics. The teachers, most of whom came from Europe, were steeped in the classical traditions of the time.

A reaction against these practices and attitudes began to appear about the middle of the 19th century. William Dawson, a native of Nova Scotia who became principal of McGill University in 1855, wrote soon after his appointment "I have no feeling for a college set up on the Old Oxfordian plan".² A geologist of distinction himself, he immediately introduced courses in natural sciences, opened a normal school for elementary school teachers, strengthened the faculties of law and medicine, and later pioneered instruction in applied science and engineering. About the same time, similar changes were introduced at other universities — Dalhousie University in Halifax, Queen's University at Kingston and in the new federated institution known as the University of Toronto.

In the French-language community, the reaction took a different form. The Napoleonic reforms in French education were rejected completely by colonial religious leaders who created a system of classical colleges and seminaries that became affiliated with Laval. These were operated by the various religious communities and organized on a modified form of the Jesuit pattern. They offered a secondary school and undergraduate program to be covered in eight years, the BA degree being awarded by the parent university. Most of the students were candidates for the priesthood but some also entered the university faculties of law and medicine. Thus, while the trend in English-speaking institutions was toward practical and scientific studies and secular control, in the French-language sector the emphasis continued on classical studies and clerical control was maintained.

Other innovations appeared by the end of the century, perhaps the most significant of which was the admission of women. Mount Allison University in New Brunswick granted the first BA degree to a woman candidate in 1882 and, after some bitter controversies, this example was followed elsewhere. Royal Victoria College was opened at McGill University in 1889 as a college for women although there, as almost everywhere, restrictions were imposed on entry to professional faculties.

With the settlement of the four western provinces, other university structures began to emerge. The University of Manitoba was granted a charter in 1877 and operated as an examining body on the model of the University

of London until 1904. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, provincial universities were established in 1909 and 1908 respectively, soon after those provinces entered into Confederation in 1905. The University of British Columbia, although chartered in 1908, did not open until 1915. In the four western provinces, the example of the land-grant colleges in the United States led to a strong commitment to extension programs and community service. As an expression of this purpose, the first president of the University of Saskatchewan stated in 1914:

"The Keynote of such a University must be utility. The State is interested in the University because it can serve the State. A State University must also serve the interests of the multitude and not of the select few: it must be liberal in its attitude and have an open door."³

By the outbreak of World War I in 1914 there were a score of universities in Canada that had begun to develop distinctive characteristics. To the traditional faculties of theology, law and medicine had been added schools of engineering, agriculture, forestry, education, dentistry and home economics. To one Scottish observer at least, the "practical side" was the distinguishing feature of Canadian universities as compared with those of the old land.⁴

DEVELOPMENT

A novel experiment grew out of World War I when the Khaki University was organized through the voluntary efforts of academic leaders to offer instruction for servicemen during the period of demobilization. As many of these veterans were young men whose high school or undergraduate studies has been interrupted and as there were long delays in securing ocean transport to return them to Canada, this institution served a useful purpose in rehabilitation by offering classes in England. The initiative in this venture was taken by Henry Marshall Tory, who had already played a leading part in founding universities in British Columbia and Alberta and who would play a similar role at Carleton University. In several of the universities these efforts were supplemented by accelerated programs in the professional faculties of law, medicine and engineering. This gave an impetus to extramural and summer courses in the 1920's by which candidates could qualify for degrees through part-time study. Two centres where summer sessions were particularly successful were Queen's University in Kingston and Université Laval in Québec.

There was some institutional expansion during the years following World War I. In Newfoundland, Memorial College was founded in 1925; it would become Memorial University in 1949, the same year that the province entered Confederation. In Nova Scotia, Mount Saint Vincent University, which had offered the first two years of the Dalhousie University arts program since 1914, was granted its own charter in 1925. St. Thomas

University in New Brunswick received degree-granting powers in 1934. In Quebec, the Université de Montréal was granted a charter in 1919 establishing its independence from Laval and permitting it to develop its own system of affiliated classical colleges. In the same province, Sir George Williams University (now Concordia University) granted its first degrees in 1936. The University of Ottawa, which had been established and granted a papal charter in the 19th century, was given a civil charter in 1933 by the Ontario legislature, enabling it also to grant degrees through affiliated classical colleges. In 1930, McMaster University moved from Toronto to Hamilton and in this period both Queen's University and The University of Western Ontario severed their ties with their respective churches and began to receive provincial grants. There continued to be one university in each of the four western provinces. However, in Alberta and Saskatchewan there was the growth of a number of junior colleges which operated in affiliation with the single university in each province.

The most significant development during the post-war years, however, was the rapid expansion of graduate studies and research. Following the establishment of the National Research Council in 1916, research facilities particularly in the physical sciences were rapidly developed in some of the larger centres, especially at the University of Toronto, McGill University in Montreal and, to a lesser degree, at Dalhousie University in Halifax. This led to the organization of faculties of graduate studies and the granting of master's and doctor's degrees. The research programs in the medical sciences were especially successful, resulting in the discovery of insulin at the University of Toronto and the establishment of The Montreal Neurological Institute at McGill.

At the outset of World War II in 1939, there were 28 universities. They varied in size, the largest, the University of Toronto having an enrolment of about 7,000 full-time students, while several of the smaller institutions had fewer than 1,000 students. The larger ones had begun to develop research and graduate programs, while most of the smaller ones adopted the pattern of the liberal arts colleges in the United States. University expenditures, which were estimated at \$11,872,000 in 1926, had risen a decade later to \$14,147,000 and there were about 40,000 students representing 5% of the population group between the ages of 18 and 24.

EXPANSION

Radical changes began immediately after World War II. As a result of the Veteran's Rehabilitation Program, initiated by the federal government, enrolments rose to 83,000 in 1947-48 and between 1944 and 1951, 53,000 veterans entered the universities. The immediate problem of accommodation was solved by the use of temporary buildings and the creation of satellite colleges, such as Ajax at Toronto and Dawson at McGill. While the heaviest enrolments were concentrated in the large

urban universities like Toronto, McGill, Alberta (Edmonton) and The University of British Columbia in Vancouver, almost all the universities participated in the effort and their co-operation with the government made the program a remarkable success.

Expansion was only a first step, however. It was also necessary to adapt administrative structures to serve the new clientele. Admissions policies were reviewed and in some instances revised to make it possible for mature candidates to enter university. Guidance services were organized to give tests and advice in the choice of careers. In many institutions the academic calendar was altered so that classes continued throughout the year. For the first time, residences were provided for married students and auxiliary services were sometimes organized for spouses and children.

There were important changes also in courses and programs. These were most noticeable in the professional and graduate schools. As Senator Maurice Lamontagne has noted in his report *A Science Policy for Canada*, Canadian scientists had worked closely throughout the war with their opposite numbers in Great Britain and the United States on the front lines of science and technology and they entered the post-war period with fresh approaches in fields such as microwave techniques, aircraft jet engines, nuclear power and digital computers.⁵ The physical sciences and engineering attracted many students, while others chose the traditional professions of law, medicine or teaching, as well as new careers in social work and library science.

CRISIS

By the mid-1950's the places vacated by the veterans had been filled by an increasing number of graduates from the high schools and it had become apparent that the demand for university expansion would continue and even increase. The full force of this pressure came in the 1960's. During this decade, university enrolment, which in 1951-52 had stood at less than 65,000, rose from 128,894 in 1961-62 to 341,030 in 1971-72. In meeting this demand, several of the large city universities grew into what are described in North America as "multiversities", while provincial governments also granted charters to 19 new institutions. The new institutions included provincially supported universities in Ontario and three of the Western provinces, a new provincial university in Prince Edward Island, a new type of multi-campus institution in Quebec and a French-language university in New Brunswick.

Up to this time, in the central and Atlantic provinces at least, provincial authorities had left the responsibility for higher education very largely to private initiative. Thereafter, however, the governments in all provinces became increasingly involved in the financing of university education as well as in the planning of its development. The federal government also showed deep

concern. Acting favorably on appeals from university leaders, the Parliament of Canada inaugurated a system of grants in the fiscal year 1951-52, whereby it allocated approximately \$7,000,000 (based on 50 cents per head of population) to be distributed to the provinces according to their population. They in turn distributed their portion amongst the universities in the province according to their full-time enrolment. The per-capita grant increased in 1957 to \$1 per capita, 1958 to \$1.50, 1962 to \$2, and 1966 to \$5 for a total in 1971-72 of three-quarters of a billion dollars.

The results of these developments have been far-reaching. The universities, most of which were operated as private institutions before 1960, have now become heavily dependent on public funds. Religious sponsorship and control of universities has been modified to permit those institutions to receive public support. New collegial institutions have developed in every province except Nova Scotia as a serious alternative to university education. In Quebec successful completion of a college program is a requirement for admission to a university program. In other provinces, the college is an alternative route to the upper years of a degree program. Taken together, these have had marked effects. Changing conditions have forced the universities to study themselves closely and to defend their role to the general public and to government.

Perhaps the best evidence of the involvement of provincial governments in higher education is the appointment of various commissions to make recommendations on future development and the insistence that the universities be fully integrated in the provincial educational systems. Since 1960, studies have been made in each of the provinces, either of the whole range of educational services as in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta, or of special aspects such as higher or post-secondary education. These enquiries form an impressive survey of the resources and needs in the various provinces although there are wide variations in approach and in the solutions recommended. See Table I.

Sometimes as a result of these studies, statutory bodies have been established in most provinces to advise the government on university development and several of these have issued reports relating to planning and development.

In addition to these provincial initiatives, several important national reports have been prepared under the auspices of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, sometimes in co-operation with other national organizations. The first of these, *Financing Higher Education in Canada*, was published in 1965 and was followed by several others: *University Government in Canada*; *The University, Society and Government*; and *Quest for the Optimum - Research Policy in the Universities of Canada*. Studies have also been prepared on the analysis of university costs and on the effects of admission policies.

Table I

Province	Date	Title of Report	Chairman of Commission
British Columbia	1962	<i>Higher Education in British Columbia</i> and a plan for the future	Macdonald, John B.
Quebec	1963 - 65	Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education in the Province of Quebec	Parent, Alphonse-Marie, Msgr.
New Brunswick	1962	Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education in New Brunswick	Deutsch, John J.
Ontario	1962 - 63	<i>Post-Secondary Education in Ontario, 1962 - 70</i> ; report of the presidents of the universities of Ontario to the Advisory Committee on University Affairs	Deutsch, John J.
Prince Edward Island	1965	Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education	Bonnell, J.S.
Ontario	1966	Report of the Commission to Study the Development of Graduate Programmes in Ontario Universities; submitted to the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of Provincially Assisted Universities.	Spinks, J.W.T.
Newfoundland	1967 - 68	Report of the Royal Commission on Education and Youth	Warren, Philip J.
Maritime Provinces	1970	Report on Maritime Union commissioned by the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	Deutsch, John J. (special advisor)
Alberta	1972	<i>A Choice of Futures</i> ; report of the Commission on Educational Planning	Worth, Walter H.
Ontario	1972	<i>The Learning Society</i> ; report of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario	Wright, Douglas T. Davis, D.O.
Manitoba	1973	<i>Post-Secondary Education in Manitoba</i> ; report of the Task Force	Oliver, Michael
Saskatchewan	1973	<i>University Governance</i>	Hall, Justice Emmett
Nova Scotia	1974	Report of the Royal Commission on Education, Public Services and Provincial-Municipal Relations	Graham, John
British Columbia	1974	Report of the University Government Committee	Young, Walter D.

In the early 1970's growth rates began to decline. Enrolments in most universities were below the forecasts; a larger number of students withdrew before completing their degrees; and the number of part-time students began to increase more rapidly than those registered for full-time study. It appeared for a time that a plateau had been reached and policies for retrenchment were imposed. Budgets were cut, building programs restricted,

staff positions reduced and governments declared a moratorium in granting charters to universities of the traditional pattern. Gradually, however, confidence was restored as it was recognized that both birth rates and school enrolments had declined during the 1960's and the impact of alternative forms of higher education offered in colleges and through extension departments was forcing changes in university structures. During the

last years of the 1970's, full-time enrolments are expected to grow only slightly and to decline after 1980. At the same time, interest in part-time and extension study continues to grow.

As a result, with encouragement from provincial governments, several experiments were initiated. Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Ontario was granted a charter permitting it to grant certain undergraduate degrees in technical fields. Athabasca University in Alberta introduced interdisciplinary extra-mural programs. Sir George Williams University and Loyola College in Montreal amalgamated to form Concordia University, with faculties on two campuses offering undergraduate and graduate programs, as well as extension courses. A new undergraduate college, Cape Breton, was established in Sydney, Nova Scotia.

STRUCTURE

The traditional form of university governance in Canada is the "two-tier" system: a board of governors and an academic senate with a president, principal or rector acting as the chief executive officer. By statute, the corporate power usually resides in the board of governors which makes the final decisions on all matters of policy. The board is usually made up of a majority of laymen and the size and composition vary with the kind of control under which the university operates. The board may include a majority of clerics in church-related institutions and in these the church will have the power to nominate all or most of the members. In provincial universities, the power of nomination usually rests with the lieutenant-governor and some members may be direct representatives of the government. In the private universities, independent of both church and state, the board of governors usually is a self-perpetuating body. Participation on boards of governors by academic administrators has increased in recent years and faculty and student members have been added to many of these bodies.

The duties of the board include the appointment of the president, rector or principal, the exercise of financial control and the approval of recommendations from the senate on academic matters. In practice, boards tend to turn their attention to matters which are not directly academic, although through their responsibility for raising funds and for the financial operations of the institution, they do exercise a good deal of influence on many academic decisions.

The senate is generally responsible for academic policy. Its membership is drawn from the administrative and academic staff and usually the president or principal acts as the presiding officer. Most universities have admitted students to membership on the academic senate. In some instances, particularly in provincial universities, the senate may include representatives from groups in the community with a special interest in the university. In

such instances it may have as many as 200 members. The university charter usually specifies powers which are the responsibility of the senate and these usually include admission requirements, the approval of academic courses and programs, the appointment of professorial staff, student discipline and the granting of degrees both in-course and honorary.

As a rule, both the board and the senate deal with recommendations from subsidiary bodies, such as statutory or ad hoc committees, departments or faculties. In this way it is possible to draw on the advice of a much broader representation from the university than would be included in the membership of either body.

Alberta universities have a senate, but they also have a general faculties council; it is the general faculties council, and not the senate of these universities, which most closely resembles the senates of other institutions as the highest academic body. In the Alberta institutions, the senate acts as a bridge between the university and the community and is empowered to inquire into any matters which might enhance the usefulness of the university. It serves as the public conscience of the university, elects the chancellor and authorizes the conferring of honorary degrees.

Two universities, Toronto and Laval, have adopted unicameral systems of government. At the former, the overall governance of the university rests with the governing council which has delegated many of its review functions to standing committees. In addition, it has delegated to its standing committees certain decision-making authority on policy matters within their general areas of responsibility, reserving major decisions to itself. At Laval the university council is the supreme authority. The rector, who is elected for five years by the electoral college, presides over the council.

A third element in the internal government of the university is represented by the chancellor and vice-chancellor. The duties of the chancellor are usually performed by a person of distinction who acts as the honorary and ceremonial head of the institution. In the Roman Catholic universities it is usually the bishop in whose diocese the institution is located. In some instances the chancellor may preside at meetings of the board of governors but it is more usual for the board to elect a chairman from amongst its own members. In some universities, the chairman of the board is named by the provincial government.

The president, who is sometimes also the vice-chancellor, principal or rector is the chief executive officer of the institution. The title depends on the traditions of the institution, president being borrowed from practice in the United States, vice-chancellor being copied from English universities, principal following the practice of Scotland and rector the nomenclature of France. As the

senior administrative official of the university, the chief executive officer acts as a link between the lay board of governors and the academic senate. Although the appointment of the president is made by the board, the senate and other representatives of the faculty and students are frequently consulted in making the nomination. As a rule the candidate has been a university professor and is a person with a scholarly background.

Following a comprehensive survey of current practices in Canadian universities, Sir James Duff and Dr. R.O. Berdahl issued a report in 1966 entitled *University Government in Canada*.⁶ Noting that the Parent Commission had already expressed the opinion that "the charters and statutes of North American universities have in general erected an unfortunate opposition between administrators and teachers,"⁷ the commissioners recommended a number of fundamental reforms. They suggested that the two-tier system of university government be retained but that the powers of the board of governors and senate should be more clearly defined and separated. At the same time, it was pointed out, the two bodies must be brought into closer contact at many stages during the legislative process. It was recommended also that administrative officers, including the president, vice-presidents and deans should be chosen by special committees on which the academic staff and students were represented. While reaction to these proposals has varied from institution to institution and from province to province, a number of changes have since been initiated.

ORGANIZATION

Most Canadian universities are organized through faculties which are responsible for determining admission requirements, approving courses, recommending candidates for degrees and other aspects of internal administration such as the calendar, timetables and examination procedures. The traditional structure of European universities included four faculties -- theology, law, medicine and letters -- and this has been most closely followed in the French-language institutions where faculties of philosophy and social sciences have also been added. In the English-language universities, the central faculty is that of arts and science which offers instruction in the humanities and the social, physical and biological sciences. In a few, the arts and science sections have now been separated into two faculties, while in some of the smaller institutions there is a single faculty, as in the liberal arts colleges of the United States. New professional faculties have been added in most of the larger universities where agriculture, commerce, dentistry, education, engineering and music now enjoy separate status.

Within each faculty there is a departmental structure based on the individual disciplines or subjects. Specialization in recent years has led to the demand for the subdivision of many of the older departments and the

distinction is now frequently made between romance and Slavic languages, political science and political economy, philosophy and psychology, geology and crystallography, biology and genetics. Where research has led to the introduction of graduate degrees, a faculty of graduate studies and research has usually been established with undergraduate and graduate instruction provided by the same departments.

The senior officer of each faculty is the dean, who is now appointed usually for a limited period of three to five years by the board of governors on the recommendation of the president or principal after consultation with representatives of the academic staff and students. The dean is a member of the senate and the official spokesman of the faculty. The dean's duties include the preparation of the faculty's annual budget in consultation with the department chairmen.

Practices vary a good deal both in the method of appointing departmental chairmen and in the responsibilities confided to them. In the larger institutions they, or a certain number of their representatives, form a faculty council under the chairmanship of the dean.

Variations are found in internal structures at some universities where departments are organized as colleges or schools. These may focus on particular areas of study, such as commerce or business administration, education, engineering, journalism, library science, pharmacy or social work. Usually these units report through one of the faculties. With the recent demand for interdisciplinary studies, even these innovations have not proved sufficiently flexible and an experiment has been introduced in the Université du Québec, where the faculty structure has been abandoned and a "modular pattern" adopted in its place. Under this plan, the basic unit is the department to which each professor is attached. The student is related to a module, which is a course or program of study that may cut across departmental lines. The modules vary in size and are composed of both professors and students who have parity in the membership on the module council.

The demand for interdepartmental co-operation has been particularly strong in the areas of graduate studies and research. This has resulted in the establishment of various institutes and centres through which the resources of a number of departments may be directed toward problems considered of special character or urgency. Examples of these are the Islamic Institute at McGill, the Centre for Culture and Technology at Toronto, the Institute of Canadian Studies at Carleton, the Division of Environmental Studies at Waterloo, the Centre for Northern Studies at Laval, the Institute of Criminology at Montreal, the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies at Alberta and the Institute of Oceanography at British Columbia.

During the past decade, with the growing complexity of university operations, most of the institutions have

provided for the appointment of vice-presidents or vice-principals with responsibilities in such areas as academic policy, administration, research, finance and planning. The number and duties of these senior officials vary from institution to institution, as does the manner in which they discharge their duties. Frequently they act through statutory bodies such as an academic or planning committee, reporting through the senate to the president and board of governors.

CURRICULUM

Admission to Canadian universities is usually after 11 to 13 years of prior schooling. Each university, in some instances each faculty, exercises control over its admission standards and policies.

In the past, applicants were judged on their record in examinations prepared by provincial departments of education at the end of the high school course and on their general school record as certified by the principal. In recent years, however, departmental examinations have been discontinued and the school record has become the main basis for judgment.

Provision is now made in most universities for mature matriculation, whereby students, having attained the required age (usually 21-24), may be accepted even though they do not meet the ordinary entrance requirements. Otherwise it is customary for students to enter directly from high school, except in Quebec where they qualify for admission to university through the colleges of general and vocational education.

Most universities offer the first or bachelor's degree after three or four years of full-time study, usually in the faculty of arts and science. In some institutions, however, a first degree is also granted in engineering and education. Admission to faculties of law, medicine, dentistry, business administration and theology usually is conditional upon the completion of part or all of the requirements for the first degree. A distinction is frequently made between general and honors degrees at the bachelor's level, the difference being that the honors degree is more specialized and usually requires an additional year of study.

The academic year begins in September and continues until April or May. It is usually divided into two terms, with most of the courses continuing throughout the full session. Half-courses, which are completed in one term, are given in some institutions by certain departments. The undergraduate student is usually required to complete five courses, or the equivalent, each session which means a minimum of 15 class or laboratory hours each week. Written examinations are generally required at the conclusion of each course.

Provision is now made for part-time students and a number of universities also conduct off-campus courses

in various centres. This has led to the adoption of a credit system whereby one or more credits are granted upon completion of each course and the candidate is expected to accumulate a specific number of credits within a certain period of time. The usual requirement is 20 credits for the first degree. For several years, the number of part-time students has been increasing more rapidly than full-time enrolment.

Experiments have been initiated with both year-round operation and work-study programs. While most of the universities operate summer schools, a few have adopted a 12-month calendar. Since its establishment in 1965, Simon Fraser University has operated on a trimester system whereby the academic year is divided into three terms and students may enter in September, January or May. They may choose to continue their studies without interruption and thereby accelerate their programs if they wish. Memorial, Bishop's, Université du Québec and Lethbridge have adopted the trimester system as have other institutions for certain of their programs: Nova Scotia College of Art and Design in its undergraduate programs; Laval for sciences de l'administration; Guelph in arts and science, agriculture, and family and consumer affairs; Ryerson in its evening programs; Regina in engineering.

The work-study pattern, whereby the student alternates supervised regular employment and classroom study, has been adopted in engineering, mathematics, architecture, physical education and recreation, and science at the University of Waterloo. It is also in operation in certain undergraduate programs at Memorial (engineering), Nova Scotia Technical College (engineering), Sherbrooke (engineering), Regina (administration and engineering) and Calgary (commerce). Sherbrooke and McMaster also offer work-study programs in business administration at the master's level.

During the past decade, there has been a steady trend toward greater flexibility in curriculum requirements. The practice of adopting a fixed pattern of course sequences has been modified and students are permitted to choose from a number of options. Experiments have also been conducted in co-operative planning of courses, with students and faculty participating in the process of course design, as well as in determining the requirements and methods of examination. Perhaps the most advanced of these programs is one offered by the University of Waterloo, where students set their own goals and proceed toward them through independent research, course work, seminars, tutorials, special projects and field work. Upon completion of the curriculum the candidate qualifies for the degree of bachelor of independent studies. At the University of Lethbridge students may develop their own program of studies in consultation with an advisor and appropriate resource persons from the faculty or elsewhere.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Some universities have conducted extension programs for many years. Probably the most successful were those in the provincial universities of the western provinces, following the example of land-grant colleges of the United States, including agricultural extension education in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and at St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia which organized co-operatives among the fishermen of the nearby coastal villages. Besides these practical and vocational programs, other cultural and recreational services were developed in some of the urban universities of central Canada. These activities were widely diversified. Some courses were granted recognition for academic credit, others were not. Many were offered only on-campus, others were provided in external centres as well. Both full-time and part-time staff were recruited as instructors and some courses were concentrated in one-week or two-week periods, while others might continue throughout the academic year.

Since the end of World War II, however, the demand for continuing education has increased and new teaching media, such as television, have greatly broadened the range of facilities. Although efforts have been made to distinguish between activities which are academic and those that can be classified as community services or adult education, most universities now offer extramural courses and degrees and in several provinces there have been proposals to introduce programs similar to those of the Open University in Great Britain. This solution has been rejected, however, in Manitoba and in the Maritime provinces. Manitoba has chosen instead to establish regional resource centres to which the universities as well as other types of educational institutions will contribute. Québec has successfully developed *Téléuniversité* as a branch of *l'Université du Québec* and Memorial University has launched an experimental program on Fogo Island. In Alberta, Athabasca University is an open university sponsored by the provincial department of education and manpower to produce and deliver learning programs for adult Albertans who wish to study in their own communities or who are not able to attend a traditional post-secondary institution. The only entrance requirements are that the student be 18 years of age and interested in a university education. Thus, while the degree and type of involvement varies from one institution to another, extension programs have now become a responsibility recognized and accepted by universities in Canada.

INSTRUCTION

The typical pattern of instruction in Canadian universities is still the formal lecture, usually given twice weekly and supplemented by seminars or laboratory periods in smaller groups. In the professional faculties this is varied by clinical teaching in medicine, shopwork in engineering and field work in areas as different as

surveying and social work. The years of expanding enrolments created problems which authorities have attempted to meet by larger classes or by offering parallel instruction to several divisions. Neither solution completely satisfactory and, to meet the criticism of impersonal relations between professors and students, counselling services as well as seminars, conferences and tutorials wherever possible, were introduced for new students.

In some institutions it has been possible to develop a college system, using the models of Oxford and Cambridge. The college system has existed at the University of Toronto since the last century. More recently it has been achieved more fully at Trent, York, Laurentian and Waterloo than anywhere else. The University of Toronto and other large universities have created satellite colleges in the metropolitan area where experiments in teaching methods are being carried out.

Some Canadian universities are bilingual, the University of Ottawa, Laurentian University of Sudbury and *Université Sainte-Anne* being the notable examples. In these, instruction is offered in both English and French and students may choose whichever medium they wish. Some universities, while offering instruction in one language only, permit students to submit term papers, examination answers and theses in either French or English. Within York University, Glendon College is a small, liberal arts institution where emphasis is placed on Canadian studies and bilingualism. All students in the bilingual program are required to study the second of Canada's official languages during the first two years of the program. Most recently, *Collège universitaire Saint-Jean*, a French college affiliated with The University of Alberta, has been granted faculty status within the university.

Many universities have attempted to review their instructional methods and improve the quality of teaching. One study, at the University of Toronto⁸, recommended drastic changes both in teaching procedures and in the degree patterns in arts and science. These included the reduction in the number of lectures and classroom time, the reform of examination procedures, supervision of beginning members of staff during their first years of university teaching, and a revision of the patterns of general and honors degrees. This report, published in 1967, has had considerable effect in other Ontario universities and some of the proposals will no doubt be applied even more widely.

The function of libraries in university instruction has altered considerably in recent years. Most Canadian universities have reassessed their resources and broadened the concept of their services. Large-scale purchases have improved certain collections and facilities are now provided for loans and exchanges between institutions. One report has pointed out that, whereas in the past libraries were regarded as places where materials were

kept, they must now be considered as a collection, not only of books but also of microfilms, tapes, pictures and other learning aids, from which items may be borrowed and taken away, both intellectually and physically.⁹ The new \$41.7 million Robarts Library building at the University of Toronto was justified because its facilities were conceived in these broad and inclusive terms.

These and other fundamental changes have been investigated through various enquiries and within the institutions themselves. Television and technology in university teaching was the subject of a report of the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario in 1970.¹⁰ Statistics Canada, a federal agency, surveyed the use of various media for instruction in the Maritime and Ontario universities and the National Research Council has assisted in various projects for the use of computers. Meanwhile, a Centre for Learning and Development was established at McGill University in 1969 to help improve the learning environment, teaching practices and learning methods and most universities now have teaching aids centres from which staff and students may draw support in developing teaching materials.

The most common teaching aid is the film slide, film strip or film which the Statistics Canada survey found were used in most institutions for teaching courses in education, the health professions and occupations, agriculture and the biological sciences. Frequently the instructor personally prepares the slides of transparencies, sometimes with the assistance of a university media centre or with help from students.

Television is also used, although much less widely. Summarizing the situation in Ontario, the Trotter Report estimated in 1970 that about 40% of the students in all universities had been exposed to at least one classroom viewing experience and that approximately \$1,200,000 was designated in university budgets for television services in 1969-70. More sophisticated use of closed-circuit television has been attempted in some faculties of medicine, dentistry, engineering and science.

Computers are now found in most universities but it appears they are used for management and research rather than instruction. Courses are offered in computer programming but computer-assisted learning is not widely encouraged. The National Research Council initiated a project in 1967, enabling universities to buy research equipment offering a central facility to be linked with remote terminals. The co-operating institutions were expected to provide, develop and test course material. Some success was achieved, but participation has been limited to the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The University of Calgary, McMaster University and a Quebec CEGEP, Edouard-Montpetit College. Simon Fraser University has also developed courses in chemistry with the assistance

of IBM and further projects include courses in physics, mathematics, biology and economics.

STAFF

The character and competence of the academic and administrative staff is, of course, a vital factor in the development of higher education. During the 1960's, the demand, not only for expansion, but also for adaptation and innovation in the universities strained their resources to the limit and the resulting problems have not yet been resolved.

In sheer numbers the task of recruitment was enormous. From about 7,000 in 1960-61, the full-time teaching force was increased to over 30,000 in 1975-76. Most of the new appointees were Canadians but the number coming from other countries was sufficiently large to provoke criticism from within and without the academic community. As a matter of fact, Canadian universities have never produced sufficient graduates to supply their own needs and they have always depended on Great Britain, the United States and France for some of their staff. In the recent emergency this dependence has continued and numbers of university teachers have also been recruited from other countries in Europe and Asia. Although the institutions have been reluctant to impose any restrictions that might suggest discrimination against non-Canadians, some provincial governments have attempted to compile information that might be relevant. Estimates may not be entirely reliable but it appears that about 30% of the teaching staff in Canadian universities are nationals of other countries. Recent changes in immigration and employment requirements are aimed at ascertaining that non-Canadian faculty are only hired once all efforts to recruit a qualified Canadian have been exhausted.

For appointment to a university staff, a doctorate degree is usually expected. However, in practice, this requirement is actually applied only in the pure sciences. In the humanities and social sciences, many candidates hold only a master's degree and are expected to continue their studies toward higher qualifications. In the professional faculties, many of the staff have met only professional requirements, but the trend is toward possession of a doctorate. There is a wide gap, however, between policy and practice, since only about 58% of the full-time university teachers hold a doctorate degree.

The lowest teaching rank is that of lecturer. This is usually a one-year appointment and the Canadian candidate will be expected to have completed undergraduate studies with honors or distinction and have obtained a master's degree, preferably from an institution other than the one attended as an undergraduate. If the candidate has continued in a doctoral program it may be at a university in the United States, Britain or France. It is not always possible to equate these require-

ments with the credentials submitted by candidates from other countries and this has occasionally given rise to friction or misunderstanding.

After one or more years of satisfactory service or upon proof of suitable scholarship or experience, the candidate may be appointed to the rank of assistant professor on a two or three-year contract. From this point, faculty become eligible for promotion as associate professor and professor or, in the French-language institutions, as *professeur agrégé* and *professeur titulaire*. The rules for tenure and promotion vary from one institution to another, and committees on appointment, promotion and tenure exist in most institutions.

In each of these categories the judgment of competence is based on scholarship and ability to conduct research as demonstrated through publications. Ability as a teacher is taken for granted and it is only very recently that in-service training in instructional methods has been organized in some universities. A committee at the University of Toronto recommended that each department should be responsible for helping novice lecturers by enabling one or two of its excellent teachers to serve as consultants or mentors to junior members of its staff. This might help to meet the criticism of students and the public that undergraduate teaching is often ineffective and that it is neglected in favor of research. In 1976 the university established an advisory committee on educational development.

The teaching load is usually scaled according to academic rank and other responsibilities. A lecturer may be assigned 12 or 15 class hours a week, depending on the need in some instances to repeat course material for several sections. Full professors are generally expected to give two courses, which normally requires two lectures in each during the week. This is frequently modified by the inclusion of a weekly discussion group or seminar for which junior members of staff are made responsible. In addition to teaching, most faculty members have some administrative duties or serve as members of committees.

Salary scales differ from university to university. The highest in 1976-77 was at The University of Alberta in Edmonton, where the minimum for a full professor was \$28,360. In about a dozen universities, the minimum salary paid to teachers of that rank was at least \$27,000. The national median salary for all full-time university teachers was approximately \$22,000 in 1975-76. The basic salary may be supplemented by payments for summer school or evening classes and in most institutions the staff is also permitted to accept consultant fees for private and government contracts outside the university.

There has been a noticeable shift of faculty opinion toward support for affiliation with unions or syndicates representing teachers, administrators, specialist staff such as librarians and technicians and non-academic personnel.

This has been carried farthest in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, where such unions have either been recognized or are in the process of gaining recognition as bargaining agents by the provincial labor relations boards. The first agreements were negotiated and signed at individual universities in 1974 and 1975. In March 1977, the faculty of 24 universities were members of collective bargaining organizations.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

All Canadian universities are now co-educational. As indicated above, the admission of women to undergraduate studies began in the late 19th century and by the 1930's women were generally admitted also to the professional faculties. Following World War II there was a sudden increase in the number of women students, since women who had served in the armed services were eligible for benefits through the Veterans' Rehabilitation Program on the same terms as men. The presence of married veterans on university campuses also brought changes, such as the provision of residences for married students and, in a few instances, of child-care centres for veterans' families. These adjustments did not go so far, however, as to correct injustices existing in promotion and salary policies for women members of the faculty.

During the 1970's there have been insistent demands for equality of status for women in academic and administrative positions and for the inclusion of courses and programs of special interest to women. Prior to this decade, only a few outstanding women had reached the senior rungs of the academic ladder and, generally speaking, there was evidence of discrimination both in salary and in academic rank. These practices have recently been under investigation in many of the universities and some corrective measures have been taken. With the appointment in 1974 of the second woman president of a university and the first chairwoman of a university grants commission, we may expect that women will have greater access to administrative positions, including appointments as deans or heads of departments. (Mount Saint Vincent is primarily a women's university although it does admit men as non-resident students. The institution has always had a woman as president.) It must also be expected that there will no longer be discrimination in salary. Nevertheless, since the extent of these changes depends on the number and calibre of women continuing in graduate studies, it will be some time before the balance between men and women is radically altered.

The number of women undergraduates has been increasing steadily. In the 1920's less than one-fifth of the full-time student population was made up of women and it was not until after World War II that the proportion rose to one-quarter. By 1970, however, it had increased to over one-third and it is now estimated to be about 43%. To this must be added a growing number of part-time students for whom access to the university has

been greatly facilitated in recent years through extension programs. Women are now accepted in all faculties, including law, medicine, theology and engineering, and with the integration of nursing, education and social work within the university structures they have become predominant in the social and health sciences. Their enrolment in graduate studies has risen more slowly and consequently the increase in numbers of women members of staff has been less noticeable.

There has also been a growing demand for courses of special interest to women. Many universities have responded by offering non-credit courses, seminars and workshops on family life, women in history, women's psychology and women in society. Many credit courses are also offered, most of them in the social, health or biological sciences. Several institutions now operate counselling services for women who wish to resume their studies after an interval in the home with family responsibilities; these patterns of development have now become well established and will no doubt continue to expand.

STUDENTS

The reform of university government has also given students a larger voice in its operation. Until a decade ago the student was usually considered a minor and, while permitted to organize a wide range of extra-curricular activities including athletics, had no voice at all in matters of academic policy or student discipline. This has changed. Students are now represented on departmental and faculty committees and sit as regular members of the senate and board of governors at many universities. In some instances students have been included in committees established to consider the appointment and promotion of staff, although this practice is by no means general.

One factor in this change of attitude is the action taken by the federal and provincial governments in lowering the voting age to 18. This is the normal age for entry to university and, although legal anomalies still exist, it is widely assumed that students have reached the age of majority and that parents cannot be held responsible for their actions.

There were 375,000 full-time students in Canadian universities in 1976-77. This represents over 13% of the population between the ages of 18 and 24 and is about double the proportion in 1960. In addition, over 184,000 part-time students were registered in degree programs in that same year. The number of graduate students has been increasing rapidly during the past few years and registration has been rising in the faculties of commerce and education. Men outnumber women by about two to one, although the proportion of women is expected to rise steadily during the next decade. Student self-government is now encouraged in most universities and student councils enjoy greater independence. About

one-fifth of the students live in campus residences, some of which are co-educational. Other students live in off-campus lodgings, while many live at home within commuting distance of the institution.

Tuition fees are charged in the universities, although they usually differ from one faculty to another and, in two provinces (Alberta and Ontario) higher fees are imposed on non-residents of Canada. In Quebec, all universities now base their fee structure on the number of credits taken, irrespective of the faculty. In the early 1960's one-quarter of university income was derived from student fees but, with the increase in public funding of universities, this proportion has now been reduced to approximately one-eighth. Some of the provinces have imposed limits on the level of fees, requiring all institutions to obtain approval for any change, as a condition for receiving government grants. Objections have been raised to this practice on the grounds that students should pay a higher proportion of the cost of their education and a change in policy was recently recommended by a royal commission in Nova Scotia and by the Ontario Council on University Affairs, while an increase of 25% in tuition fees was imposed in the province of Alberta for the academic year 1976-77. For the 1977-78 academic year, British Columbia universities raised fees by 25% and Ontario university fees increased by \$100. The highest fees are found in the Maritime provinces which are followed closely by Ontario. Fee increases have been opposed by student organizations and by some political parties, in some instances on the grounds that tuition at the post-secondary level should be free, as at the other levels of the educational system. It is believed that fees are a deterrent which prevent some deserving students from entering university and it is estimated that about 40% of all students take advantage of the Canada Student Loans Plan to finance their studies. Some consideration has been given to contingent repayment plans under which students would repay their indebtedness through long-term deductions from their earnings but no such programs have yet been adopted.

The introduction of alternative programs in the community colleges has undoubtedly altered the composition of the student body in the university and this will be altered even more. It may be expected that universities will remain selective but the criteria for selection will be raised to a higher level and the period of study may be condensed. In future the colleges may become responsible for providing general education for the graduates of high school, while the universities will continue to be centres of advanced, specialized and professional studies. A 1977 study prepared by the federal Department of the Secretary of State found that there is still inequality of participation in post-secondary education in Canada despite easier access to student financial aid.

FINANCE

The 1960's marked a turning point in the development of higher education as governments began to assume a major share of financial support. Expenditures in the universities rose in that decade from about \$200,000,000 to over a billion dollars and rose to \$2,380,000,000 in 1975-76. The federal and provincial governments together contributed 72.2% of the total amount. As a result, other sources of revenue, including fees and private contributions, declined, as they have continued to do ever since. Student fees as a source of income have been decreasing since 1961-62 from 23.5% in that year to 11.6% in 1975-76. Whereas in the 1950's governments contributed only a little more than half of the total costs, they now have become the main source of university revenues.

This remarkable change in the attitude of governments must be attributed in part to the reports of two royal commissions which had a strong impact on public opinion in Canada. The Massey Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences stated:

"Universities have become essential institutions of higher education, of general culture, of specialized and professional training and of advanced scientific research . . . It is certainly neither our right nor our wish to tell universities how to do their work, but, if financial stringency prevents these great institutions from being, as they have said, 'nurseries of a truly Canadian civilization and culture, we are convinced that this is a matter of national concern.'" ¹¹

Testimony of another sort came from the Gordon Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. Declaring it was their bounden duty "to call attention as forcefully as we can to the vital part which the universities must play in our expanding and increasingly complex economy, and to the necessity of maintaining them in a healthy and vigorous condition", the commissioners pointed out:

"They are the source of the most highly skilled workers whose knowledge is essential in all branches of industry. In addition they make a substantial contribution to research and in the training of research scientists."¹² Authoritative opinions such as these could not fail to impress political leaders as well as the public at large.

Canada was not alone in making this reassessment of higher education. In most other countries and particularly in Europe and North America, the political significance of universities was given belated recognition because of their relationship to the productive system and because of public pressure to assure equal educational opportunity. These pressures, from both without and within the country, spurred federal and provincial leaders to supply the funds necessary to maintain and expand the whole structure of post-secondary education.

Advice was offered by university leaders, speaking through the voice of the Bladen Commission on Financing Higher Education in Canada. Dividing its recommendations into four categories, addressed to the federal government, provincial governments, the universities, and individual and private donors, the commission based its proposals on a forecast of 460,000 university students in 1975-76. The level of support it suggested for operating, capital and research expenditures was well beyond anything governments or the public had previously envisaged and, while the federal authorities failed to adopt the method of distributing the funds indicated in the report, they responded even more generously than had been recommended. Expenditures on post-secondary education, which were estimated at \$835,300,000 in 1965 when the Bladen Report was published, rose to \$21,140,800,000 by the end of the decade.¹³

Between 1958 and 1966 federal grants to the universities were distributed through the Canadian Universities Foundation, the executive agency of the National Conference of Canadian Universities which was the predecessor to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. Some provinces had raised objections to this practice and the federal government summoned the first ministers to a federal-provincial conference on university financing before responding to demands for additional funds. At that time it was agreed that, in future, federal aid should be broadened to include all post-secondary institutions and that the funds should be paid through the provincial governments. Two formulae were proposed, the provinces being invited to choose between: a) a per capita grant based on total provincial population; and b) 50% of approved post-secondary operating expenditures. Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick chose the former. The other provinces, chose the latter method of calculation. The original agreement, a section of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, extended over the five-year period, 1967-72. It was renewed with an important new condition for two years in 1972 and than for another three in 1974. The new condition stipulated that the total increase in the federal share for any given year would be limited to 15% of the preceding year.

This agreement expired on March 31, 1977. It has been replaced by the Established Programs Financing (EPF) which embraces education, hospital insurance and medicare. Half of the federal payment will consist of a transfer of tax points to the provinces (13.5 points of personal income tax and 1 point of corporation tax). The other half will be in the form of per capita cash grants to the provinces. The tax portion based on 1975-76 will grow as the tax base increases while the per capita grants will increase in relation to the growth in the Gross National Product. In the area of post-secondary education, this means that federal government contributions are no

longer tied to provincial spending as it was under the previous arrangement. EPF will be in effect for at least five years with a three-year notice of termination.

Since 1967, provincial governments have been in a position to insist that the universities within their borders become more closely integrated in the provincial systems of education and each has adopted its own procedure in providing university support. Ontario immediately adopted the practice of formula financing recommended by the Bladen Commission. Grants were based on the enrolment of students in specified categories in each institution and the Basic Income Unit was calculated in the estimates of costs adjusted from year to year. Variations of this method were adopted in several other provinces. The formula method was reasonably satisfactory as long as enrolments were rising. In 1970, however, when enrolments began to decline, difficulties became evident. Budget estimates were based on enrolment expectations which did not materialize, undue emphasis was placed on numbers and categories of students, and unfortunate recruiting practices were adopted by some institutions.

Therefore, as of 1973-74, formula grants in Ontario are based on the actual enrolment of the previous year at each institution rather than on current enrolments. This new system has been called slip-year financing. Formula financing is no longer used for graduate studies.

Each province has its own method of funding the universities in its jurisdiction. Without going into the details, one can say that a formula grant based on enrolment is used by New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. Newfoundland and Saskatchewan give grants based on the budget proposals of the universities. British Columbia and Quebec calculate their grants by using the preceding year as a base year; added to this base are growth and development of the institution, and inflation.

UNIVERSITY-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

As government support has become a more vital factor in the development of universities, efforts have been made to protect the institutions against the worst aspects of political interference and control. In 1964, Ontario established a separate Department of University Affairs which has since been enlarged to include the community colleges. Three other provinces, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have also adopted this practice. Elsewhere, however, the provincial authorities have chosen to keep the administration of the total educational system within the framework of a single department.

There is greater unanimity on the need for a council or commission to act as a buffer between governments and the universities for long-range planning, deter-

Table II

Provinces	Date of act	Name	Appointment of chairman	Number of members	Powers
Newfoundland	1949	Board of Regents	Government	19	Executive
New Brunswick Nova Scotia Prince Edward Island	1974	Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission	Government	16	Advisory
Quebec	1968	Conseil des universités	Government	17	Advisory
Ontario	1974	Council on University Affairs	Government	19	Advisory
Manitoba	1967	Universities Grants Commission	Government	13	Advisory, Executive
Saskatchewan	1974	Universities Commission	Government	9	Advisory
Alberta	1966 (abolished 1973)	Universities Commission			
British Columbia	1974	Universities Council	Government	11	Advisory

mining short-term priorities, scrutinizing individual budgets and distributing government grants. Except in Newfoundland, where the negotiations with the single university may be said to be conducted through the Board of Regents, consultative bodies have been appointed in all the provinces, although Alberta abolished its commission in 1973 and has placed the universities directly under the Ministry of Advanced Education and Manpower. A single commission, the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, is the buffer for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

While the need for an intermediary body is widely recognized, there is less agreement on its structure, powers and purpose. The number of members varies from seven to 19. The Conseil des universités in Quebec includes representatives from all universities, while the Universities Council in British Columbia specifically excludes university personnel. In most instances, the chairman is a full-time official appointed by government, although the time required from the other members and the level of remuneration vary greatly. Some of the councils have jurisdiction over all post-secondary institutions, while others deal only with the universities. See Table II.

Attempts to establish inter-provincial commissions, which began in the Prairie provinces several years ago, have progressed farthest in the Maritime provinces, where the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) began operating in April 1974. This represents a co-operative effort by the governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and the membership of the commission includes representatives from the universities and colleges, public officials and members of the public at large. The Commission has a full-time chairwoman appointed by the governments. As stated in the legislation, its purpose is "to assist the provinces and the institutions in attaining a more efficient and effective utilization and allocation of resources in the field of higher education in the region".

Control over admission and transfer policies has been jealously guarded by each university as a fundamental aspect of academic freedom. Recent developments, however, indicate the need for greater coordination. The establishment of non-university colleges raises problems of transfer, while the encouragement of various types of extension programs has created difficulty in measuring academic credit. Consequently some of the regulatory bodies have considered imposing a degree of uniformity that would curtail the autonomy of individual institutions. This remains a contentious issue that will be difficult to resolve.

Research support in Canadian universities for the physical and natural sciences, and more recently in the social sciences and humanities, is provided through more than

40 federal departments and agencies. The main channels are: the National Research Council, established in 1916; the Canada Council, created in 1957; and the Medical Research Council which became independent of the National Research Council in 1960. The funds made available by these three bodies have risen from \$8,000,000 in 1960-61 to the present level of over \$115 million in 1975-76 and the research grants of such departments as agriculture, energy, mines and resources, environment, health and welfare, manpower and national defence also grew substantially.

This sudden increase in research activity reflected a growing concern in most countries for the development of national science policies and a number of studies on this subject have been conducted in Canada. The Science Council and the Economic Council were established in the 1960's and both have published special and regular reports. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development conducted an enquiry and published its findings in 1969. A further study was recently completed by the Special Senate Committee on Science Policy, and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada has published the report of two commissioners who examined research policies at the institutional level.¹⁴ No major changes in policy have yet occurred but a new federal Ministry of State for Science and Technology (MOSST) was created in 1971.

The Scientific Activities Act 1976 will result in a re-organization of the federal granting councils. In future the Canada Council will be responsible only for support of the arts. Its granting function in the humanities and social sciences will be transferred to a new council to be called the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. The National Research Council will no longer have granting functions; these will be taken over by a new council, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council. NRC will maintain its laboratories. The Medical Research Council will remain unchanged except for being allowed to support research in the public health field. An Inter-Council Coordinating Committee, chaired by the secretary (deputy minister) of MOSST, will be established to coordinate granting policies.

Provincial governments have also been drawn into the discussions of research policy. Most now have provincial research councils which offer support grants and scholarships in areas of particular interest, such as the development of natural resources, and health and social services. There have been instances of duplication, the distortion of priorities and not infrequently of projects initiated by federal authorities for which the provincial authorities are expected to provide support following a trial or experimental period.

Also in 1976, MOSST and the Council of Ministers of Education established the 20-member Canadian Committee on the Financing of University Research. This

committee is also chaired by the secretary of MOSST. Nine of its members are federal officials. Other members are provincial deputy ministers responsible for universities, university presidents or vice-presidents, and representatives of university councils (provincial buffer bodies). The committee will make recommendations on policies, programs and procedures affecting the financing of research in universities.

The Science Council has established a group to consider problems in the research area. The Task Force on Research in Canada has as its objective the creation of a better climate for research in Canada.

COOPERATION

A decade ago, it was noted in the AUCC news and opinion magazine *University Affairs*, that the most striking trend in higher education was the growth of provincialism. During the interval this movement has not abated. If anything, it has intensified and the absence of agreement on national objectives becomes more apparent day by day. The dangers are more apparent also. Obstacles to mobility of students and staff, inequalities in services as between regions and provinces, differences in priorities, duplication and competition in programs are evidence of failure to achieve cooperation at a time when the demands on university leadership are particularly exacting.

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada was originally established as the National Conference of Canadian Universities in 1911 when the presidents of a number of institutions agreed to meet annually to discuss issues and problems of national concern. The functions and responsibilities of the conference were enlarged during the Second World War when it acted as the agent of all Canadian universities in discussions with the federal government. Following the war, the conference was authorized by its members to conduct a campaign to make the general public aware of the importance to Canada of its institutions of higher learning and of their pressing needs. In 1951 the Government of Canada began making annual grants to the universities. In 1956 these grants were doubled and the NCCU was asked by the federal government to rule upon the eligibility of institutions to receive the grants and to distribute the funds on its behalf. The NCCU was legally incorporated in 1957 to perform these tasks.

In 1958 the NCCU ceased to exist and was replaced by two new organizations. These were the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges (NCCUC) and the Canadian Universities Foundation (CUF). The chief function of the former was the organization of an annual conference which brought together university teaching and administrative staff and provided a forum for the discussion of academic problems. The CUF was an incorporated body which acted as the executive agency

of the larger NCCUC. Its functions included negotiations on behalf of the universities with the Government of Canada, the distribution of federal grants to the universities, provision of the secretariat for the Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee, the administration on behalf of the Government of Canada of the academic part of the new Commonwealth Scholarship Plan and the conduct of many projects on behalf of the universities that were members of the conference. In 1957 a permanent secretariat was established and in 1958 a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York enabled the conference to add a research and information service, including extensive library holdings, to the central office.

In 1965, the NCCUC and CUF were reconstituted by Act of the Canadian Parliament as the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. The purpose of merging these bodies was to simplify working procedures; the objectives of the organization remained unchanged. The association now functions through an elected board of directors and a permanent executive director and staff. All degree-granting institutions, as well as a number of affiliated institutions, some of which hold their degree-granting powers in abeyance, are members of the association. The association has also 32 associate members, such as the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges and the Canadian Association of Schools of Social Work, and its staff conducts research and supplies information services for the university community. The AUCC annual meeting brings together university leaders and representatives including faculty and students from all parts of Canada. Provision is made for bilingual services in all of the activities of the organization. The association has initiated a number of important studies of national problems.

There are a number of national organizations that represent certain groups within the universities. One of these, the Canadian Association of University Teachers, was established in 1951 and represents university teaching staff. It is governed by a council which includes representatives from each member university. In recent years, regional and provincial groupings of academic staff have been formed and these have taken the initiative in dealing with provincial authorities on matters of salary, working conditions and university development generally. The CAUT and the National Union of Students, whose origins date to 1927, have secretariats and permanent staffs in Ottawa.

A different trend has developed among subject or special interest groups whose national organizations hold annual meetings on a campus and in conjunction with the Royal Society of Canada in June. These learned societies include the Canadian Association of Graduate Schools, the Canadian Historical Association, and the Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education.

The Council of Ministers of Education, Canada was established in 1967. Its members include the ministers from each province and its meetings are also attended by the deputy ministers. An office has been established in Toronto under the direction of an executive director. University education is one area of the council's concern. During 1975, with the support and cooperation of the federal government, the council assisted the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation in conducting a survey of education in Canada. The findings were reviewed at a meeting held in Paris between the visiting consultants and Canadian officials and a full report was issued by the organization in 1976. The OECD examiners commented upon the lack of a national education policy in Canada.

Because of frequent changes in the council's membership caused by the uncertainties of politics, it has been difficult for it to evolve a general and stable policy, especially since the federal government is not represented at the council's meetings even by an observer although the Secretary of State has been invited to attend some meetings. In its Annual Review of 1970, the Economic Council of Canada stated:

"... it is urgent that strong and continuing efforts be made to define and clarify the aims and objectives of post-secondary education--both of particular institutions and the larger systems in which they operate."¹⁵

This need has been widely recognized and it is reflected in the appointment of committees and officials to develop specific plans and proposals for the future. To be fully effective, however, the strategy must be based on a deep and broad understanding of the issues at stake. These have been clearly defined and explained in the

Faure report, published by UNESCO under the title *Learning To Be*. One of its statements reads as follows:

"Many economic, social and political factors combine to make change in post-secondary education necessary. But they cannot be achieved merely by adding or superimposing elements on to the existing system. Really suitable education for increasingly numerous and differentiated learners calls for a thoroughgoing diversification in post-secondary institutions. But this presupposes a change in traditional attitudes towards universities. If the public feels that institutions of a new kind lack prestige, these institutions will fail to fulfil their function, while the traditionally organized universities will continue to be overloaded and inevitably apply discriminatory procedures."¹⁶

The experience of the 1960's gives rise to both hope and apprehension. It has proved that Canada has the resources to expand, to experiment, to innovate in the vital area of higher education. But it demonstrates also the need for a national approach to the problems of equality of opportunity, mobility, regional disparities and interprovincial cooperation. These and other issues were brought to the attention of the federal cabinet by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada early in 1976, together with the recommendation that the present level of support be continued pending further discussions between the federal and provincial governments, and the universities. There is an obvious need, not only for dialogue, but also for an agency or organization through which continuing discussions of educational policies may be conducted in order to bring some agreement on national goals and on the method by which they may be achieved.

FOOTNOTES

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LES UNIVERSITÉS DU CANADA

par M. David Munroe

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M. Munroe a établi la première version du présent article pour l'édition de 1974 de Universités et collèges du Canada. Il l'a, par la suite, révisée et mise à jour pour les éditions de 1975 et 1976. La Division de l'information de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada a vu à la mise à jour de l'article pour la présente édition du Répertoire.

Par "université" on entend, au Canada, les établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire qui ont le pouvoir de conférer des grades. Ainsi, en 1977, il y avait 68 universités dont 16 n'exerçaient pas leur pouvoir de conférer des grades étant fédérées ou affiliées à d'autres universités. Environ 25 de ces 68 universités comptent plusieurs facultés.

Dans le passé, on appliquait le terme "collège" à d'autres établissements postsecondaires qui n'accordaient pas de grades ou à des parties constituantes d'une université. Toutefois, le terme s'applique maintenant d'une façon générale aux collèges communautaires qui, avec un solide appui des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, se sont développés depuis 1960 au point d'être en mesure d'offrir une importante solution de rechange à la formation universitaire. Dans une des provinces, le Québec, on exige de l'étudiant qu'il ait terminé un programme au niveau du collège pour être admis à un programme universitaire.

ORIGINES

Les premières universités du Canada ont été calquées sur celles de l'Europe. Le Séminaire de Québec, fondé en 1663, a servi de base à l'Université Laval établie en 1852. Sa charte d'université lui a été accordée par la Reine Victoria en 1852 et par le Pape en 1876. Le plus ancien établissement de langue anglaise, le King's College, de Windsor (N.-É.), a offert ses premiers cours en 1789.

En 1867, il se trouvait 18 établissements décernant des grades, pour une population globale d'environ 3.5 millions d'âmes dans les quatre provinces qui formaient le Dominion du Canada, à savoir la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick, le Québec et l'Ontario¹. Ensemble ces établissements reflétaient la plupart des grands courants de l'enseignement, soit ceux d'Oxford, d'Edimbourg, de Londres, de l'Université d'Europe, de

l'American liberal arts college, de l'American State University et du Collège classique des Jésuites.

Presque tous ces établissements étaient appuyés et dirigés par les autorités religieuses et leur objectif était de former les membres du clergé ou de petits groupes choisis de laïcs qui désiraient devenir avocats ou médecins. L'enseignement était concentré sur la théologie, la philosophie, les classiques, la médecine, le droit et, parfois, les mathématiques. Les professeurs, dont la plupart venaient d'Europe, avaient reçu leur formation selon les traditions classiques de l'époque.

Une réaction contre ces coutumes et cette mentalité a commencé à se manifester vers le milieu du 19^e siècle. M. William Dawson, originaire de la Nouvelle-Écosse, devenu principal de McGill University en 1855, écrivait peu de temps après sa nomination: "Je ne crois pas à un collège formé sur le vieux modèle oxfordien²." Lui-même géologue éminent, il mit immédiatement sur pied des cours en sciences naturelles, ouvrit une école normale pour la formation des instituteurs des écoles primaires, renforça les facultés de droit et de médecine et, par la suite, donna l'élan à l'enseignement dans les sciences appliquées et le génie. Vers la même époque, des changements semblables se sont produits dans d'autres universités telles que Dalhousie University, d'Halifax, Queen's University, de Kingston, et le nouvel établissement fédéré connu sous le nom de University of Toronto.

Dans la collectivité d'expression française, la réaction a pris une forme différente. Les réformes napoléoniennes de l'enseignement français ont été rejetées complètement par les chefs religieux de la colonie qui ont créé un système de collèges classiques et de séminaires affiliés à l'Université Laval, administrés par diverses communautés religieuses et organisés selon le modèle jésuite modifié. Ces établissements offraient un programme d'études secondaires et un programme d'études, d'une durée de huit ans, conduisant au premier grade, le baccalauréat, qui était accordé par l'université mère. La plupart des étudiants étaient des candidats à la prêtrise, mais certains se dirigeaient aussi vers les facultés universitaires de droit et de médecine. Par conséquent, alors que les établissements anglophones étaient axés, en général, sur les études pratiques et scientifiques et dirigés par des laïcs, les établissements francophones mettaient l'accent sur les études classiques tout en demeurant sous la domination du clergé.

D'autres innovations ont vu le jour à la fin de ce siècle, la plus importante d'entre elles étant peut-être l'admission des femmes dans les universités. Mount Allison University, du Nouveau-Brunswick, a décerné le premier baccalauréat à une femme en 1882 et, après certaines vives controverses, cet exemple a été suivi ailleurs. Le Royal Victoria College a été ouvert à McGill University en 1889 à titre de collège pour les femmes bien qu'à cet endroit, comme presque partout ailleurs, des restrictions étaient imposées à l'entrée dans les facultés professionnelles.

Avec la colonisation des quatre provinces de l'Ouest, d'autres établissements universitaires ont commencé à surgir. L'University of Manitoba a obtenu sa charte en 1877 et a fonctionné en tant qu'organisme d'examen, sur le modèle de l'University of London, jusqu'en 1904. En Saskatchewan et en Alberta, des universités provinciales ont été établies en 1909 et 1908 respectivement, peu de temps après l'entrée de ces provinces dans la Confédération en 1905. L'University of British Columbia, bien qu'elle ait obtenu une charte en 1908, n'a ouvert ses portes qu'en 1915. Dans les quatre provinces de l'Ouest, l'exemple des "land-grant colleges" des États-Unis a amené les universités à mettre fortement l'accent sur les programmes d'éducation permanente et les services communautaires. Le premier président de l'University of Saskatchewan faisait état de cet objectif lorsqu'il déclarait en 1914:

"La caractéristique principale de cette université doit être son utilité. L'État s'intéresse à l'université parce que l'université peut servir l'État. Une université d'État doit aussi servir les intérêts de la multitude et non pas ceux d'un petit groupe choisi; elle doit avoir un caractère libéral et être accessible à tous³."

À la déclaration de la Première Guerre Mondiale, en 1914, il se trouvait une vingtaine d'universités au Canada et celles-ci commençaient à présenter des traits distinctifs. Aux facultés traditionnelles de théologie, de droit et de médecine, s'étaient ajoutées des facultés de génie, d'agriculture, de sylviculture, d'éducation, d'art dentaire et d'économie domestique. Selon un observateur écossais, tout au moins, l'"aspect pratique" a été la caractéristique des universités canadiennes, par rapport à celles d'Europe⁴.

ÉVOLUTION

De la guerre est né un nouveau genre d'université, l'Université Kaki, organisée grâce au travail bénévole de chefs de file du monde universitaire pour dispenser l'enseignement aux militaires durant la période de démobilisation. Vu qu'un grand nombre de ces anciens combattants étaient des jeunes gens dont les études secondaires ou de préparation au baccalauréat avaient été interrompues et que l'attente se faisait longue pour revenir au Canada par bateau, cette université a rempli une fonction utile en Angleterre, grâce à l'initiative de M. Henry Marshall Tory. Celui-ci avait déjà joué un rôle de premier plan dans la fondation d'universités en Colombie-Britannique et en Alberta et devait jouer un rôle semblable à la Carleton University. Dans plusieurs des universités, cet enseignement a eu comme complément des programmes accélérés dans les facultés professionnelles de droit, de médecine et de génie. Cela a donné une impulsion aux cours dispensés à l'extérieur des universités et aux cours d'été dans les années 1920, grâce auxquels les candidats pouvaient être admissibles à des grades en faisant des études à temps partiel. Queen's

University, de Kingston, et l'Université Laval, de Québec, ont été deux centres où les cours d'été ont connu un franc succès.

On a constaté une certaine expansion des établissements au cours des années qui ont suivi la Première Guerre Mondiale. À Terre-Neuve, le Memorial College a été fondé en 1925; celui-ci allait devenir la Memorial University en 1949, année de l'entrée de la province dans la Confédération. En Nouvelle-Écosse, la Mount Saint Vincent University, qui offrait depuis 1914 les deux premières années du cours des arts de la Dalhousie University, obtenait sa propre charte en 1925. St. Thomas University, au Nouveau-Brunswick, s'est vu accorder le pouvoir de décerner des grades en 1934. Au Québec, l'Université de Montréal obtenait une charte en 1919 et, partant, son indépendance de l'Université Laval, ce qui lui permettait d'établir son propre système de collèges classiques affiliés. Dans la même province, Sir George Williams University (maintenant Concordia University) a décerné ses premiers grades en 1936. L'Université d'Ottawa, établie au 19^e siècle en vertu d'une charte papale, a reçu une charte civile de l'assemblée législative de l'Ontario en 1933, lui permettant de conférer aussi des grades par l'intermédiaire de collèges classiques affiliés. En 1930, McMaster University a quitté Toronto pour aller s'établir à Hamilton et, à la même époque la Queen's University et l'University of Western Ontario ont toutes deux rompu leurs liens avec leurs églises respectives et ont commencé à bénéficier de subventions de la province. Il a continué d'exister une université dans chacune des quatre provinces de l'Ouest; toutefois, en Alberta et en Saskatchewan, on a vu grandir un certain nombre de collèges d'enseignement secondaire affiliés à la seule université de chacune des provinces.

Le fait nouveau le plus important durant les années d'après-guerre, cependant, a été l'expansion rapide des études supérieures et des recherches. À la suite de l'établissement du Conseil national de recherches en 1916, les installations de recherche, particulièrement dans les sciences physiques, ont connu une expansion rapide dans certains des grands centres, en particulier à l'University of Toronto, à la McGill University, de Montréal, et à un degré moindre, à la Dalhousie University d'Halifax. Il en est résulté l'organisation de facultés d'études supérieures et l'octroi de grades aux niveaux de la maîtrise et du doctorat. Les programmes de recherche en médecine ont été particulièrement couronnés de succès ayant mené à la découverte de l'insuline à l'University of Toronto et à l'établissement de l'Institut neurologique de Montréal, à la McGill University.

Au moment de la déclaration de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale, en 1939, il y avait 28 universités de tailles diverses, la plus grande étant l'University of Toronto qui comptait environ 7,000 étudiants à plein temps, alors que plusieurs des établissements plus petits comptaient moins de 1,000 étudiants chacun. Les plus grandes universités avaient commencé à établir des programmes

d'études supérieures et de recherches alors que la plupart des universités plus petites avaient adopté le modèle des "liberal arts colleges" des États-Unis. Les dépenses des universités, estimées à \$11,872,000 en 1926, s'élevaient, dix ans plus tard, à \$14,147,000 et environ 40,000 étudiants, soit 5 p. 100 de la population âgée de 18 à 24 ans, fréquentaient les universités.

EXPANSION

Des changements radicaux ont commencé à se produire immédiatement après la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale. Par suite de programmes de réadaptation des anciens combattants, mis sur pied par le gouvernement fédéral, le nombre des inscriptions est passé à 83,000 en 1947 - 1948 et, de 1944 à 1951, 53,000 anciens combattants sont entrés dans les universités. Le problème de logement qui s'est posé immédiatement a été résolu par l'utilisation de bâtiments provisoires et la création de collèges satellites comme Ajax, à Toronto, et Dawson, à McGill. Alors que les grandes universités urbaines ont connu le plus grand nombre d'inscriptions, comme celles de Toronto, d'Alberta (Edmonton), McGill et l'University of British Columbia, à Vancouver, presque toutes les universités ont participé à la montée et leur collaboration avec le gouvernement a assuré le succès remarquable du programme.

Toutefois, l'expansion n'a été qu'une première étape. Il a fallu, d'autre part, adapter les structures administratives de façon à pouvoir répondre aux besoins des nouveaux étudiants. Les politiques en matière d'admission ont été réexaminées et, dans certains cas, modifiées afin de prévoir l'admission de candidats d'âge mûr. Des services d'orientation ont été organisés pour administrer des tests et donner des conseils sur le choix des carrières. Dans de nombreux établissements, le calendrier de l'année universitaire a été modifié de façon que les cours puissent se donner tout au long de l'année. Pour la première fois, des résidences ont été mises à la disposition des étudiants mariés et des services auxiliaires ont été organisés, dans certains cas, à l'intention des conjoints et des enfants.

D'importants changements ont été apportés aux cours et aux programmes d'études. Les plus remarquables ont été constatés aux niveaux de l'étude des professions et des études supérieures. Comme le sénateur Maurice Lamontagne l'a mentionné dans son rapport intitulé *Une politique scientifique canadienne*, "au cours de la guerre, les scientifiques canadiens collaborèrent étroitement avec leurs confrères de Grande-Bretagne et des États-Unis; c'est ainsi qu'ils entrèrent dans l'ère de l'après-guerre encore tout chauds des plus récentes découvertes de la science et de la technologie et tout heureux d'envisager l'utilisation pacifique de grandes réalisations telles que la technique des micro-ondes, le moteur d'avion à réaction, l'énergie nucléaire et l'ordinateur numérique⁵". Les sciences physiques et le génie ont attiré de nombreux étudiants alors que d'autres ont choisi les professions traditionnelles comme le droit, la

médecine ou l'enseignement et aussi de nouvelles carrières en service social ou en bibliothéconomie.

CRISE

Au milieu des années 1950, les places libérées par les anciens combattants ont été occupées par un nombre croissant de diplômés d'écoles secondaires et il est devenu évident que la demande d'agrandissement des universités allait se maintenir et même s'intensifier. Cette pression a atteint son sommet au cours des années 1960. Au cours de cette décennie, les inscriptions dans les universités, qui s'étaient maintenues en 1951 - 1952 à moins de 65,000, sont passées de 128,894 en 1961 - 1962 à 341,030 en 1971 - 1972. Pour répondre à cette demande, plusieurs universités des grandes villes se sont transformées en ce qu'on appelle en Amérique du Nord des "multiversités" et les gouvernements provinciaux ont accordé des chartes à 19 nouveaux établissements dont les universités subventionnées par le gouvernement provincial en Ontario et par les gouvernements de trois des provinces de l'Ouest, une nouvelle université provinciale dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, un nouveau genre d'établissement à plusieurs campus au Québec et une université de langue française au Nouveau-Brunswick.

Jusqu'à cette époque, dans les provinces centrales et dans les provinces de l'Atlantique, du moins, les autorités provinciales avaient laissé en très grande partie à l'initiative privée la responsabilité de l'enseignement supérieur. Par la suite, cependant, les gouvernements de toutes les provinces ont participé de plus en plus au financement et à la planification de l'expansion des études universitaires. Le gouvernement fédéral s'est également montré profondément intéressé à ce domaine. En réponse aux demandes des dirigeants des universités, le gouvernement du Canada a institué, au cours de l'exercice financier 1951 - 1952, un régime de subventions en vertu duquel il attribuait une somme de près de 7 millions de dollars (50 cents par tête d'habitant) à être répartie entre les provinces selon le chiffre de leur population. Les provinces, à leur tour, distribuaient leur quote-part à leurs universités selon le chiffre des inscriptions à plein temps. La subvention, par tête, a été portée à \$1 en 1957, à \$1.50 en 1958, à \$2 en 1962 et à \$5 en 1966 pour atteindre un total de trois quarts de milliards de dollars en 1971 - 1972.

Ces faits nouveaux ont eu des conséquences d'une grande portée. Les universités, dont la plupart fonctionnaient à titre d'établissements privés avant 1960, en sont venues à dépendre dans une large mesure des deniers publics. La condition des universités qui avaient été soutenues et contrôlées par des religieux a dû être modifiée de façon à permettre à ces établissements d'être soutenus à l'aide des deniers publics. De nouveaux collèges ont été établis dans toutes les provinces, sauf en Nouvelle-Écosse, à titre de solution importante de rechange aux études universitaires. Au Québec, il faut

avoir terminé avec succès le programme d'études d'un collège pour être admis à un programme d'enseignement universitaire. Dans d'autres provinces, le collège représente une voie supplémentaire d'accès aux dernières années d'un programme d'études préparant à l'obtention d'un grade. Considérés globalement, ces faits ont eu des répercussions marquées. L'évolution des conditions a forcé les universités à procéder à un sérieux auto-examen et à défendre leur rôle devant le grand public et devant le gouvernement.

Les meilleures preuves de la participation des gouvernements provinciaux au niveau de l'enseignement supérieur sont peut-être la nomination de diverses commissions chargées de faire des recommandations concernant l'expansion dans l'avenir et l'insistance pour que les universités soient complètement intégrées dans les systèmes d'éducation des provinces. Depuis 1960, des études ont été faites dans chacune des provinces, soit sur toute la gamme des services d'éducation comme à Terre-Neuve, en Nouvelle-Écosse, au Québec et en Alberta, soit sur certains aspects particuliers comme l'enseignement supérieur ou postsecondaire. Ces études présentent un état imposant des ressources et des besoins dans les diverses provinces, en dépit des amples divergences dans l'approche et dans les solutions recommandées. (Voir le tableau I).

Parfois, à la suite de ces études, des organismes statutaires ont été établis dans la plupart des provinces pour renseigner le gouvernement sur les progrès des universités et plusieurs d'entre eux ont publié des rapports concernant la planification et l'expansion.

Outre ces initiatives au niveau des provinces, plusieurs rapports nationaux importants ont été établis sous l'égide de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada, parfois en collaboration avec d'autres organismes nationaux. Le premier de ces rapports, *Le financement de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada*, a été publié en 1965 et a été suivi de plusieurs autres: *Structure administrative des universités au Canada*, *L'université, la société et le gouvernement* et *Poursuivre l'Optimum - Politique de la recherche dans les universités au Canada*. Des études ont aussi été faites sur l'analyse des coûts des universités et sur les effets des politiques d'admission.

Au début des années 1970, les taux de croissance ont commencé à ralentir. Les inscriptions dans la plupart des universités n'ont pas correspondu aux prévisions, le nombre d'étudiants abandonnant leurs études avant l'obtention du grade a augmenté et les inscriptions des étudiants à temps partiel ont commencé à monter plus rapidement que celles des étudiants à plein temps. Pour un certain temps, on a cru avoir atteint un plateau et des politiques de compression ont alors été imposées. On a réduit les budgets, limité les programmes de construction et diminué le nombre des positions et les gouvernements ont retardé l'octroi de chartes aux universités à caractère traditionnel. Deux faits, cependant, sont venus graduelle-

ment rétablir la confiance: on a constaté que les taux de natalité et les inscriptions aux écoles avaient baissé au cours des années 1960 et que les répercussions des nouveaux modes d'enseignement supérieur dans les collèges et dans les départements d'éducation permanente imposaient des changements dans les structures des universités. Au cours des dernières années de la présente décennie, on prévoit que les inscriptions à plein temps augmenteront légèrement pour diminuer ensuite après 1980. En même temps, l'intérêt manifesté à l'égard des études à temps partiel et de l'enseignement permanent continue de s'accroître.

En conséquence, on a tenté plusieurs expériences avec l'appui des gouvernements provinciaux. Le Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, en Ontario, a reçu une charte lui permettant de conférer certains grades au niveau du baccalauréat dans des domaines techniques. L'Athabasca University, en Alberta, a mis sur pied des programmes d'études interdisciplinaires hors-campus. La Sir George Williams University et le Loyola College, à Montréal, se sont fusionnés pour créer la Concordia University dont les facultés réparties sur deux campus offrent des programmes d'études aux niveaux du baccalauréat et des grades supérieurs, de même que des cours dans le secteur de l'éducation permanente. Un nouveau collège, le Cape Breton, offrant des cours au niveau du baccalauréat, a été établi à Sydney (N.-É.).

STRUCTURE

La forme traditionnelle d'administration universitaire au Canada est celle de l'administration "à deux paliers": un conseil d'administration ou bureau des gouverneurs et une assemblée universitaire ou sénat ayant à leur tête un recteur, principal ou président qui agit en qualité d'administrateur en chef. En vertu des statuts, le pouvoir corporatif est habituellement détenu par le conseil d'administration qui prend les décisions définitives sur toutes les questions de politique. Le conseil est formé ordinairement de laïcs, en majorité, et sa taille et sa composition varient selon le genre de direction dont dépend le fonctionnement de l'université. Le conseil peut se composer d'une majorité de clercs dans les établissements confessionnels; dans ces cas, l'Église a le pouvoir de proposer tous les membres ou la plupart d'entre eux. Dans les universités provinciales, le pouvoir de proposer les membres revient habituellement au lieutenant-gouverneur et certains membres peuvent représenter directement le gouvernement. Dans les universités privées, indépendantes de l'Église et de l'État, le conseil d'administration est ordinairement un organisme qui se renouvelle automatiquement. Un plus grand nombre d'administrateurs de l'enseignement font partie des conseils d'administration, depuis quelques années, et des représentants des professeurs et des étudiants ont également été ajoutés à un bon nombre de ces conseils.

Il appartient au conseil de nommer le recteur, le président ou le principal, d'exercer un contrôle financier et

d'approuver les recommandations émanant du sénat relativement à l'enseignement. Dans la pratique, les conseils ont tendance à s'occuper de questions qui ne se rapportent pas directement à l'enseignement mais, vu

qu'ils sont chargés du prélèvement de fonds et des opérations financières de l'établissement, ils exercent naturellement une assez grande influence sur de nombreuses décisions relatives à l'enseignement.

Tableau I

Province	Date	Titre du rapport	Président de la commission
Colombie-Britannique	1962	Higher Education in British Columbia and a plan for the future	Macdonald M. John B.
Québec	1963 - 1965	Rapport de la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement dans la province de Québec	Parent, Monseigneur Alphonse-Marie
Nouveau-Brunswick	1962	Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education in New Brunswick	Deutsch, M. John J.
Ontario	1962 - 1963	Post-Secondary Education in Ontario, 1962 - 70; report of the presidents of the Universities of Ontario to the Advisory Committee on University Affairs	Deutsch, M. John J.
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1965	Report of the Royal Commission on Higher Education	Bonnell, M. J.S.
Ontario	1966	Report of the Commission to Study the Development of Graduate Programmes in Ontario Universities; submitted to the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of Provincially Assisted Universities	Spinks, M. J.W.T.
Terre-Neuve	1967 - 1968	Report of the Royal Commission on Education and Youth	Warren, M. Phillip J.
Provinces Maritimes	1970	Report on Maritime Union commissioned by the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	Deutsch, M. John J. (conseiller spécial)
Alberta	1972	A Choice of Futures; report of the Commission on Educational Planning	Worth, M. Walter H.
Ontario	1972	The Learning Society; report of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario	Wright, M. Douglas T. Davis, M. D.C.
Manitoba	1973	Post-Secondary Education in Manitoba; report of the Task Force	Oliver, M. Michael
Saskatchewan	1973	University Governance	Hall, M. le juge Emmett
Nouvelle-Écosse	1974	Report of the Royal Commission on Education, Public Services and Provincial-Municipal Relations	Graham, M. John
Colombie-Britannique	1974	Report of the University Government Committee	Young, M. Walter D.

Le sénat est généralement responsable de la politique en matière d'enseignement. Ses membres sont recrutés parmi le personnel administratif et le corps professoral et, habituellement, le recteur en assume la direction. La plupart des universités admettent des étudiants comme membres de leur sénat. Dans certains cas, en particulier dans les universités provinciales, il peut arriver que le sénat comprenne des représentants de groupes de la collectivité qui s'intéressent à l'université d'une façon toute spéciale. Dans ces cas, le sénat peut compter jusqu'à 200 membres. La charte de l'université précise habituellement les pouvoirs du sénat qui portent, en règle générale, sur les domaines ci-après: les conditions d'admission, l'approbation des cours et des programmes d'études, la nomination du personnel enseignant, la discipline des étudiants et l'octroi des grades tant honorifiques que dans le cadre d'un programme d'études.

Généralement, le conseil d'administration et le sénat s'occupent tous deux des recommandations émanant des organismes subsidiaires comme les comités statutaires ou les comités spéciaux, les facultés ou les départements. De cette façon il leur est possible de profiter de l'avis d'un plus grand nombre de représentants de l'université que s'il ne s'agissait uniquement que de l'un ou l'autre organisme.

Les universités de l'Alberta ont un sénat mais elles ont aussi un conseil général des facultés. C'est le conseil général des facultés et non le sénat de ces universités qui ressemble le plus au sénat des autres établissements en tant qu'organisme suprême de l'université. Dans les établissements de l'Alberta, le sénat sert de lien entre l'université et la collectivité et il a le pouvoir d'examiner toutes les questions qui seraient de nature à accroître l'utilité de l'université. Il représente la conscience publique de l'université, élit le chancelier et autorise l'octroi de grades honorifiques.

Deux universités, Toronto et Laval, ont adopté le principe du monocrémisme. À Toronto, l'administration générale de l'université incombe au conseil d'administration qui a délégué passablement de ses responsabilités en matière de contrôle à des comités permanents. Le conseil a en outre délégué à ces derniers certains pouvoirs au chapitre de la prise des décisions sur les questions de politique dans les domaines généraux qui sont de leur ressort, se réservant toute autorité dans le cas des décisions les plus importantes. À l'Université Laval, le conseil de l'université représente l'autorité suprême. Le recteur, qui est élu pour cinq ans par le collège électoral, préside le conseil.

Le chancelier et le vice-chancelier représentent un troisième élément de l'administration interne de l'université. Les fonctions de chancelier sont habituellement remplies par une personne distinguée qui fait fonction de dirigeant honoraire de l'établissement et qui préside aux cérémonies. Dans les universités catholiques romaines, c'est habituellement l'évêque du diocèse où l'établisse-

ment est situé qui préside. Dans certains cas, il arrive que le chancelier préside aux réunions du conseil d'administration mais, habituellement, le conseil choisit un de ses membres comme président. Dans certaines universités le président du conseil est désigné par le gouvernement provincial.

Le président qui, parfois, est en même temps vice-chancelier, principal ou recteur est l'administrateur en chef de l'établissement. Le titre dépend des traditions de l'établissement, le terme président étant emprunté aux coutumes américaines, le terme vice-chancelier aux universités anglaises, le terme principal à l'Écosse et le terme recteur à la France. En tant qu'agent supérieur d'administration de l'université, l'administrateur en chef sert de lien entre les membres du conseil d'administration, qui sont des profanes, et le sénat universitaire. Bien que le recteur soit nommé par le conseil, le sénat et d'autres représentants du corps professoral et des étudiants sont souvent consultés aux fins de cette nomination. En règle générale, le candidat a été professeur d'université et possède une vaste culture.

À la suite d'une étude exhaustive de la pratique courante dans les universités canadiennes, Sir James Duff et M. R.O. Berdhal ont publié, en 1966, un rapport intitulé *Structure administrative des universités au Canada*⁶. Ayant constaté que la Commission Parent avait déjà exprimé l'opinion que "les chartes et statuts des universités d'Amérique du Nord ont en général établi une malheureuse opposition entre administrateurs et professeurs"⁷, les commissaires ont recommandé certaines réformes fondamentales. Ils ont conseillé de conserver le système d'administration universitaire à deux paliers mais recommandé que les pouvoirs du conseil d'administration et du sénat soient précisés et délimités. En même temps, ils ont souligné le fait que les deux organismes devraient entretenir des relations plus étroites à plusieurs étapes au cours du processus législatif. Ils ont recommandé que les cadres, y compris le recteur, les vice-recteurs et les doyens, soient choisis par des comités spéciaux au sein desquels le corps professoral et les étudiants seraient représentés. Bien que les réactions à ces propositions aient varié d'un établissement à l'autre et d'une province à l'autre, un certain nombre de changements ont été effectués par la suite.

ORGANISATION

La plupart des universités canadiennes se composent de facultés qui ont la responsabilité de déterminer les conditions d'admission, d'approuver les cours, de recommander les candidats admissibles aux grades et de s'occuper d'autres aspects de l'administration interne, par exemple l'annuaire, les horaires et la façon de procéder pour les examens. La structure traditionnelle des universités européennes comprenait quatre facultés - la théologie, le droit, la médecine et les lettres, - et cette structure a été reproduite très fidèlement dans les établissements francophones où ont été ajoutées des facultés

de philosophie et de sciences sociales. Dans les universités anglophones, la faculté centrale est celle des arts et des sciences qui offre des cours dans les humanités ainsi que dans les sciences sociales, physiques et biologiques. Dans quelques-unes, la section des arts et des sciences est maintenant partagée en deux facultés, alors que dans certains des établissements plus petits il n'y a qu'une seule faculté, comme dans les "liberal arts colleges" des États-Unis. De nouvelles facultés professionnelles ont été ajoutées dans la plupart des grandes universités où l'agriculture, le commerce, l'art dentaire, l'éducation, le génie et la musique jouissent maintenant d'un statut distinct.

Chaque faculté est subdivisée en départements selon les diverses disciplines ou matières. Par suite de la spécialisation, en ces dernières années, on a exigé la subdivision d'un grand nombre d'anciens départements et, de plus en plus, on établit maintenant une distinction entre les langues romane et slave, la science politique et l'économie, la philosophie et la psychologie, la géologie et la cristallographie, la biologie et la génétique. Là où la recherche a mené à l'établissement de grades supérieurs, on a habituellement assisté à la création d'une faculté des études supérieures et de la recherche, les cours au niveau du baccalauréat et les cours au niveau des grades supérieurs étant donnés dans les mêmes départements.

À la tête de chaque faculté il y a un doyen qui est maintenant nommé, ordinairement pour une période de trois à cinq ans, par le conseil d'administration sur la recommandation du recteur, après consultation des représentants du corps professoral et des étudiants. Le doyen est membre du sénat et agit en tant que porte-parole officiel de la faculté. Il lui incombe, entre autres, d'établir le budget annuel de la faculté avec l'avis des directeurs de département.

Les coutumes varient beaucoup, tant dans la façon de nommer les directeurs de département que dans les responsabilités qui sont confiées à ces derniers. Dans les grands établissements, les directeurs, ou certains de leurs représentants, forment un conseil de faculté sous la présidence du doyen.

Il existe des différences dans les structures internes de certaines universités là où les départements sont organisés en collèges ou en écoles. Ceux-ci peuvent se concentrer sur des domaines particuliers d'études, comme le commerce ou l'administration des affaires, la bibliothéconomie, l'éducation, le génie, le journalisme, la pharmacie ou le service social. Habituellement, ces divisions sont sous la responsabilité d'une des facultés. À cause de la demande récente de cours interdisciplinaires, même ces innovations ne se sont pas avérées suffisamment souples et, à titre d'essai, l'Université du Québec a abandonné les facultés pour adopter les "modules". Dans ce système, la cellule de base est le département auquel chaque professeur est attaché. L'étudiant est rattaché à un module qui est un cours ou un programme

d'études qui peut déborder les cadres d'un département. Les modules, dont la taille varie, se composent de professeurs et d'étudiants qui sont représentés en nombre égal au sein du conseil de module.

La demande de collaboration entre les départements a été particulièrement forte dans les domaines des études supérieures et de la recherche. En conséquence, on a établi divers instituts et centres à l'aide desquels les ressources d'un certain nombre de départements peuvent être affectées à la solution de problèmes jugés d'un genre spécial ou particulièrement urgents; à titre d'exemples, il y a lieu de mentionner l'Institut d'études islamiques de McGill University, le Centre de la culture et de la technologie de l'University of Toronto, l'Institut d'études canadiennes de la Carleton University, la Division des études de l'environnement de l'University of Waterloo, le Centre d'études nordiques de l'Université Laval, l'Institut de criminologie de l'Université de Montréal, l'Institut d'études nordiques de l'University of Alberta et l'Institut d'études océanographiques de l'University of British Columbia.

Au cours de la dernière décennie, à cause de la complexité croissante de l'administration universitaire, la plupart des établissements ont pris des dispositions pour nommer des vice-recteurs qui assument la responsabilité dans des domaines comme ceux de la politique en matière d'enseignement, de l'administration, de la recherche, des finances et de la planification. Le nombre et les fonctions de ces cadres supérieurs varient d'un établissement à l'autre, tout comme la façon de remplir ces fonctions. Souvent, ces cadres ont recours à des organismes statutaires, par exemple un comité des études ou de la planification, qui relèvent du recteur et du conseil d'administration par l'intermédiaire du sénat.

PROGRAMME D'ÉTUDES

Au Canada, on entre à l'université ordinairement après une période de 11 à 13 années de scolarité. Chaque établissement et, dans certains cas, chaque faculté exerce un droit de regard sur les normes et les politiques en matière d'admission.

Dans le passé, les candidats étaient jugés d'après les résultats obtenus aux examens du ministère de l'Éducation à la fin des études secondaires et d'après leur dossier scolaire général, conformément à l'attestation du directeur de l'école. Depuis quelques années, cependant, on a abandonné les examens du ministère et l'on se fonde principalement sur le dossier scolaire pour admettre les candidats.

La plupart des universités prévoient maintenant l'admission d'étudiants sérieux qui, tout en ne satisfaisant pas aux conditions ordinaires d'admission, ont atteint un certain âge (ordinairement de 21 à 24 ans). Dans les autres cas, les étudiants entrent habituellement à l'uni-

versité directement après l'école secondaire, sauf au Québec où ils doivent passer par les collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel.

La plupart des universités offrent le premier grade ou le baccalauréat après trois ou quatre années d'études à plein temps, habituellement dans la faculté des arts et des sciences. Toutefois, dans certains établissements, un premier grade est aussi accordé en génie et en éducation. L'admission aux facultés de droit, de médecine, d'art dentaire, d'administration des affaires et de théologie exige normalement que soient remplies, en totalité ou en partie, les conditions requises pour l'octroi du premier grade. On établit souvent une distinction entre un grade général et un grade spécialisé au niveau du baccalauréat, alors que le grade spécialisé comporte une plus forte concentration dans un domaine donné et exige ordinairement une année supplémentaire d'études.

L'année universitaire commence en septembre et se poursuit jusqu'aux mois d'avril ou de mai. Elle se divise habituellement en deux termes et la plupart des cours durent toute l'année universitaire. Certains départements de quelques établissements offrent des demi-cours d'une durée d'un terme. L'étudiant au niveau du baccalauréat doit habituellement suivre cinq cours ou l'équivalent, chaque année, ce qui représente un minimum de 15 heures de classe ou de laboratoire, chaque semaine. L'étudiant doit habituellement subir des examens écrits à la fin de chaque cours.

Des dispositions sont prises maintenant pour admettre des étudiants à temps partiel et certaines universités donnent aussi des cours hors-campus dans divers centres. On a donc adopté un système de crédits alors qu'un ou plusieurs crédits sont accordés à la fin de chaque cours et le candidat doit accumuler un nombre donné de crédits dans un certain laps de temps. On exige habituellement 20 crédits pour le baccalauréat. Depuis quelques années, le nombre d'étudiants à temps partiel s'accroît plus rapidement que le nombre d'étudiants à plein temps.

On a tenté des expériences dans deux domaines: l'enseignement à l'année longue et un programme alliant le travail et les études. Alors que la plupart des universités donnent des cours d'été, quelques-unes seulement ont adopté un régime d'enseignement pendant douze mois. Depuis son établissement en 1965, la Simon Fraser University fonctionne suivant un régime de trimestres, alors que l'année universitaire est divisée en trois termes et les étudiants peuvent être admis en septembre, en janvier ou en mai. Ces derniers peuvent choisir de poursuivre leurs études sans interruption pouvant ainsi les accélérer, s'ils le désirent. Les universités Memorial, Bishop's, du Québec et Lethbridge ont adopté le système de trimestres pour certains de leurs programmes, comme l'ont fait aussi d'autres établissements: le Nova Scotia College of Art and Design pour ses programmes au niveau du baccalauréat, Laval pour les sciences de l'administration, Guelph pour les arts et les sciences, l'agriculture, les

sciences de la famille et les affaires des consommateurs, Ryerson pour ses cours du soir et Regina pour le génie.

Le régime travail-étude, en vertu duquel l'étudiant fait alterner l'étude en classe et un emploi régulier sous surveillance, a été adopté pour le génie, les mathématiques, l'architecture, l'éducation physique et la récréation et les sciences à l'University of Waterloo. On l'applique également à certains programmes au niveau du baccalauréat à la Memorial University (génie), au Nova Scotia Technical College (génie), à l'Université de Sherbrooke (génie) et aux universités de Regina (administration et génie) et de Calgary (commerce). L'Université de Sherbrooke et McMaster appliquent également les régimes travail-étude au secteur de l'administration des affaires, au niveau de la maîtrise.

Au cours de la décennie écoulée, il y a eu tendance constante à une plus grande souplesse dans les exigences aux fins des programmes d'études. Les étudiants peuvent maintenant suivre des cours facultatifs au lieu d'une série de cours obligatoires. On a également tenté des expériences en planification coopérative des cours, les étudiants et les professeurs participant au processus de la mise au point de la matière des cours et à la détermination des conditions requises et de la procédure aux fins des examens. Le plus avant-gardiste peut-être de ces programmes en est un qui est offert par l'University of Waterloo, dans le cadre duquel l'étudiant peut établir ses propres objectifs et les atteindre au moyen de recherches autonomes, de cours, de séminaires, de leçons particulières, de travaux spéciaux et de travaux sur le terrain. Une fois le programme d'études terminé le candidat est admissible au grade de bachelier en études autonomes. À l'University of Lethbridge, les étudiants peuvent établir leur propre programme d'études, de concert avec un conseiller et des spécialistes compétents dans le domaine qui les intéresse, choisis parmi le corps professoral ou ailleurs.

PROGRAMMES D'ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE

Certaines universités offrent des programmes d'éducation permanente depuis de nombreuses années. Probablement celles qui ont connu le plus de succès sont les universités provinciales des provinces de l'Ouest, qui ont suivi l'exemple des "land-grant colleges" des États-Unis; il y a lieu de mentionner également l'éducation permanente en agriculture, en Saskatchewan et en Alberta, et les cours de la St. Francis Xavier University de la Nouvelle-Écosse qui a organisé des coopératives de pêcheurs des villages côtiers avoisinants. En plus de ces programmes pratiques et de formation professionnelle, d'autres services culturels et récréatifs ont été établis dans certaines des universités urbaines du Canada central. Ces activités sont très diverses. On a reconnu officiellement certains de ces cours, auxquels on a accordé des crédits universitaires, alors que d'autres n'ont pas été reconnus. Un bon nombre de ces cours ne se donnaient que sur les campus alors que d'autres se

donnaient également dans des centres situés à l'extérieur de l'université. On a recruté du personnel à plein temps et du personnel à temps partiel pour dispenser l'enseignement et certains cours étaient concentrés dans des périodes d'une ou de deux semaines, alors que d'autres se poursuivaient tout au long de l'année universitaire.

Depuis la fin de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale, toutefois, la demande s'est accrue dans le domaine de l'éducation permanente et les nouveaux media d'enseignement, comme la télévision, ont grandement élargi la gamme des possibilités. Bien que des efforts aient été déployés pour établir une distinction entre les activités universitaires et celles qui peuvent être classées comme service à la collectivité ou service d'éducation des adultes, la plupart des universités offrent maintenant des cours et des grades hors-campus et, dans plusieurs provinces, on a proposé l'adoption de programmes semblables à ceux qu'offre l'Open University de Grande-Bretagne. Cette solution a toutefois été rejetée au Manitoba et dans les provinces Maritimes. Le Manitoba a choisi plutôt d'établir des centres régionaux de ressources auxquels les universités ainsi que d'autres types d'établissements d'enseignement apportent leur contribution. Au Québec, la Téléuniversité a été établie avec succès en tant que module de l'Université du Québec et la Memorial University a lancé un programme d'expérimentation à l'Île Fogo. En Alberta, l'Athabasca University est une université "pour tous", sous l'égide du ministère provincial de l'Éducation et de la Main-d'œuvre, ayant pour mission d'établir et d'appliquer des programmes d'enseignement à l'intention des Albertains adultes qui désirent étudier dans leur propre collectivité ou qui n'ont pas la possibilité de fréquenter un établissement postsecondaire traditionnel. La seule condition d'admission est que l'étudiant soit âgé de 18 ans et qu'il s'intéresse à la formation universitaire. Ainsi, alors que le degré et le genre de participation varient d'un établissement d'enseignement à un autre, les programmes d'éducation permanente sont maintenant devenus un aspect reconnu et accepté des fonctions des universités du Canada.

ENSEIGNEMENT

Le mode d'enseignement le plus courant dans les universités canadiennes est encore le cours magistral habituellement donné deux fois par semaine et auquel s'ajoutent, en supplément, des séminaires ou des périodes de laboratoire en petits groupes. Dans les facultés professionnelles on diversifie les méthodes, par exemple, au moyen de l'enseignement clinique en médecine, du travail d'atelier en génie et du travail sur le terrain dans des disciplines aussi diverses que la géodésie et le service social. Les années de croissance des inscriptions ont posé des problèmes que les autorités universitaires ont tenté de résoudre en organisant des classes plus nombreuses ou en donnant des cours parallèles à plusieurs divisions. Aucune de ces solutions n'a été complètement satisfaisante et, pour répondre à la critique de relations impersonnelles entre les professeurs et les étudiants, on a organisé

à l'intention des nouveaux étudiants des services d'orientation de même que des séminaires, des conférences et des leçons particulières, dans la mesure du possible.

Dans certains établissements il a été possible de créer un système de collèges selon les modèles d'Oxford et de Cambridge. Le système de collèges existe à l'University of Toronto depuis le siècle dernier. Plus récemment, il a été réalisé de façon plus intégrale que n'importe où ailleurs aux universités Trent, York, Laurentienne et Waterloo. L'University of Toronto et d'autres grandes universités ont créé un système de collèges satellites dans leur région urbaine, où l'on fait présentement l'expérimentation de méthodes d'enseignement.

Certaines universités canadiennes sont bilingues; l'Université d'Ottawa, l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury et l'Université Sainte-Anne en sont des exemples remarquables. Dans ces universités, les cours se donnent en français et en anglais et les étudiants peuvent choisir la langue d'enseignement de leur choix. Certaines universités, tout en offrant les cours dans une langue seulement, permettent à l'étudiant de remettre ses travaux et d'écrire ses examens et sa thèse en français ou en anglais. Le Collège Glendon, à l'intérieur de la York University, est un petit établissement d'enseignement des arts libéraux où l'on met l'accent sur les études canadiennes et sur le bilinguisme. Tous les étudiants du programme bilingue doivent étudier la seconde langue officielle du Canada durant les deux premières années du programme d'études. Tout dernièrement, le Collège Saint-Jean, collège de langue française affilié à l'University of Alberta, s'est vu accorder le statut de faculté au sein de l'université.

De nombreuses universités se sont efforcées de revoir leurs méthodes pédagogiques et d'améliorer la qualité de leur enseignement. Une étude effectuée à l'University of Toronto⁸ a permis de recommander des changements radicaux dans les techniques d'enseignement et dans la structure des grades, dans les arts et les sciences, notamment une réduction du nombre de cours et d'heures de classe, la réforme de la procédure concernant les examens, la surveillance des membres débutants du personnel enseignant durant leurs premières années d'enseignement universitaire et la modification des structures des grades généraux et des grades spécialisés. Le rapport, publié en 1967, a eu des répercussions considérables sur d'autres universités de l'Ontario et certaines des propositions qu'il contient seront sans doute appliquées de façon plus générale encore. Le rôle des bibliothèques dans l'enseignement universitaire a été modifié considérablement au cours des dernières années. La plupart des universités canadiennes ont réexaminé leurs ressources et élargi le cadre de leurs services. Des achats importants ont permis d'améliorer certaines collections et des services d'échanges et de prêts entre établissements ont été mis sur pied. Il est mentionné dans un rapport que même si dans le passé une bibliothèque était considérée comme un endroit où l'on gardait des documents, on doit la

percevoir maintenant comme un lieu où sont réunis non seulement des livres mais aussi des microfilms, des bandes sonores, des photographies et d'autre matériel didactique pouvant être empruntés et emportés aussi bien intellectuellement que physiquement⁹. La nouvelle Bibliothèque Robarts de 41.7 millions de dollars, à l'University of Toronto, se justifiait parce qu'elle a été conçue selon l'idée nouvelle qu'on se fait des bibliothèques.

Ces changements fondamentaux et d'autres encore ont fait l'objet d'examens au moyen de diverses enquêtes et d'études à l'intérieur des établissements mêmes. Le Comité des affaires universitaires et le Comité des recteurs des universités de l'Ontario ont publié, en 1970, un rapport portant sur la télévision et la technologie dans l'enseignement universitaire¹⁰. Statistique Canada, organisme du gouvernement fédéral, a procédé à une enquête sur l'utilisation de divers media aux fins de l'enseignement dans les universités des Maritimes et de l'Ontario et le Conseil national de recherches a prêté son concours aux fins de divers travaux en vue de l'utilisation des ordinateurs. D'autre part, un Centre d'apprentissage et de développement a été établi à McGill University en 1969 pour aider à améliorer le milieu et les méthodes d'enseignement et d'apprentissage et la plupart des universités ont maintenant des centres d'assistance didactique où le personnel enseignant et les étudiants peuvent aller puiser de la matière qui les aide à mettre au point le matériel didactique.

La matière didactique la plus fréquemment utilisée consiste dans les diapositives, les films fixes et les films. Selon le relevé de Statistique Canada, cette matière est utilisée dans la plupart des établissements aux fins des cours en éducation, dans les professions et métiers de la santé, en agriculture et en sciences biologiques. Il arrive souvent que l'instructeur prépare lui-même les diapositives, parfois avec l'aide d'un centre universitaire des media ou avec l'aide d'étudiants.

On a aussi recours à la télévision, mais beaucoup moins fréquemment. Résumant la situation en Ontario, le rapport Trotter indique qu'en 1970 environ 40 p. 100 des étudiants de toutes les universités avaient assisté au moins à une séance de télévision en classe et qu'une somme d'environ \$1,200,000 avait été prévue dans les budgets des universités pour les services de télévision en 1969 - 1970. Dans certaines facultés de médecine, d'art dentaire, de génie et de sciences on a fait l'expérience plus complexe d'un réseau de télévision en circuit fermé.

On trouve maintenant des ordinateurs dans la plupart des universités, mais il appert qu'ils sont utilisés pour l'administration et la recherche plutôt que pour l'enseignement. Des cours sont offerts en programmation d'ordinateurs, mais l'enseignement à l'aide de l'ordinateur n'est pas tellement encouragé. Le Conseil national de recherches a mis sur pied un programme, en 1967, permettant aux universités d'acheter de l'équipement de

recherche comportant une installation centrale à être reliée à des terminaux éloignés. Les établissements participant à ce programme devaient fournir, mettre au point et expérimenter le matériel des cours. L'expérience a connu un certain succès mais seuls y ont participé l'Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, l'University of Calgary, McMaster University et le Collège Édouard-Montpetit, un CEGEP du Québec. La Simon Fraser University a aussi organisé des cours de chimie avec l'aide d'IBM et, entre autres projets dans ce domaine, il y a des cours de physique, de mathématiques, de biologie et d'économique.

PERSONNEL

Le caractère et la compétence des membres du personnel enseignant et du personnel administratif sont certes des facteurs essentiels à l'expansion de l'enseignement supérieur. Durant les années 1960, le besoin non seulement d'expansion mais aussi d'adaptation et d'innovation dans les universités a drainé les ressources de ces dernières jusqu'à la limite et il en est résulté des problèmes qui n'ont pas encore été résolus.

Le recrutement des professeurs a constitué une tâche énorme, ainsi que le révèle un simple coup d'oeil sur les chiffres: d'environ 7,000 en 1960 - 1961, les effectifs à plein temps sont passés à plus de 30,000 en 1975 - 1976. La plupart des nouveaux professeurs étaient des Canadiens, mais le nombre de professeurs originaires d'autres pays était suffisamment élevé pour provoquer la critique tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur du monde universitaire. De fait, les universités canadiennes n'ont jamais formé suffisamment de diplômés pour satisfaire à leurs propres besoins et elles ont toujours dû faire venir de la Grande-Bretagne, des États-Unis et de la France certains de leurs professeurs. Dans les conditions d'urgence qui se sont produites récemment, cette dépendance a persisté et de nombreux professeurs d'université ont aussi été recrutés dans d'autres pays d'Europe et d'Asie. Bien que les établissements aient été peu disposés à imposer des restrictions qui auraient pu refléter une certaine discrimination contre les non-Canadiens, certains gouvernements provinciaux ont cherché à recueillir des renseignements qui pourraient être pertinents. Les estimations ne sont peut-être pas entièrement fiables, mais il semble qu'environ 30 p. 100 des membres du corps professoral des universités canadiennes soient des ressortissants d'autres pays. Des changements apportés récemment aux conditions régissant l'immigration et l'emploi visent à faire en sorte qu'on s'efforce par tous les moyens possibles de recruter un Canadien qualifié avant d'offrir un poste de professeur à un non-Canadien.

Pour obtenir un poste de professeur d'université, on doit habituellement être titulaire d'un doctorat. Toutefois, dans la pratique, cette exigence ne s'applique actuellement qu'aux sciences pures. Dans les humanités et les sciences sociales, de nombreux candidats sont titulaires d'une maîtrise seulement et l'on s'attend à ce qu'ils

poursuivent leurs études pour l'obtention d'un diplôme plus avancé. Dans le secteur de l'enseignement des professions, un bon nombre de professeurs ne satisfont qu'aux exigences professionnelles, mais la tendance actuelle est à la possession d'un doctorat. Il existe cependant un écart considérable entre la politique et la pratique, vu qu'environ 58 p. 100 seulement des professeurs d'université à plein temps sont titulaires d'un doctorat.

L'échelon le plus bas chez les professeurs est celui de chargé de cours. Les chargés de cours sont habituellement nommés pour un an et les candidats canadiens doivent avoir terminé avec distinction leurs études au niveau du baccalauréat et avoir obtenu une maîtrise, de préférence d'un établissement autre que celui qu'ils ont fréquenté pour l'obtention de leur baccalauréat. Si le professeur a poursuivi des études de doctorat, ce peut être dans une université américaine, anglaise ou française. Il n'est pas toujours possible d'établir la correspondance entre les titres requis et ceux qu'ont obtenus les candidats dans d'autres pays et cela a parfois donné lieu à des frictions et à des malentendus.

Après une ou plusieurs années de services satisfaisants ou moyennant une preuve que le candidat possède une compétence ou une expérience convenables, celui-ci peut être promu au rang de professeur adjoint et obtenir un contrat de deux ou trois ans. À partir de ce moment, il devient admissible au rang de professeur agrégé et de professeur titulaire ou, selon la terminologie des établissements anglophones, au rang d'*associate professor* et de *professor*. Les règles régissant la permanence et l'avancement varient d'un établissement à un autre et des comités chargés des questions de nomination, de promotion et de permanence existent dans la plupart des établissements.

Dans chacune de ces catégories, on juge de la compétence d'après l'érudition et l'aptitude à effectuer des recherches, démontrées au moyen de publications. L'aptitude à l'enseignement est considérée comme allant de soi et ce n'est que très récemment qu'on a organisé dans certaines universités des programmes de formation pédagogique sur place. Un comité de l'University of Toronto a recommandé que chaque département aide les chargés de cours débutants en permettant à un ou deux de ses excellents professeurs de faire fonction de conseillers ou de mentors des jeunes membres de son personnel enseignant. Cela pourrait aider à réfuter la critique des étudiants et du public voulant que l'enseignement au niveau du baccalauréat soit souvent inefficace et négligé au profit de la recherche. En 1976, l'université a établi un comité consultatif du développement de l'enseignement.

La charge de travail est habituellement fixée d'après le rang et les autres responsabilités que le professeur a dans l'université. On peut assigner 12 ou 15 heures de classe par semaine à un chargé de cours selon le besoin qui

existe, dans certains cas, de répéter les cours dans plusieurs sections. Les professeurs titulaires doivent, en général, enseigner deux cours, ce qui signifie normalement deux leçons dans chacun de ces cours, chaque semaine. Cela est souvent modifié par l'insertion, dans l'horaire, d'une discussion en groupe ou d'un séminaire hebdomadaire dont les jeunes membres du corps professoral sont responsables. En plus de l'enseignement, la plupart des professeurs doivent remplir certaines tâches administratives ou faire partie de comités.

Les échelles de traitement diffèrent d'une université à l'autre. Les traitements les plus élevés en 1976 - 1977 ont été enregistrés à l'University of Alberta (Edmonton) où un professeur titulaire gagnait, au minimum, \$28,360. Environ une douzaine d'universités versaient à leurs professeurs titulaires une rémunération d'au moins \$27,000. Le traitement médian, sur le plan national, des professeurs d'université à plein temps était de \$22,000 environ, en 1975 - 1976. Au salaire de base peut venir s'ajouter un traitement d'appoint provenant de cours d'été et de cours du soir et la plupart des établissements permettent à leur personnel d'accepter des honoraires de conseiller dans le cadre de contrats privés et de contrats gouvernementaux remplis à l'extérieur de l'université.

Il convient de remarquer que les professeurs ont manifestement changé d'opinion à l'égard de l'affiliation aux syndicats groupant les professeurs, les administrateurs et les membres du personnel spécialisé comme les bibliothécaires et les techniciens, et les autres employés. C'est en Nouvelle-Écosse, au Québec, en Ontario et au Manitoba qu'on est allé le plus loin alors que de tels syndicats ont été officiellement reconnus comme agents négociateurs par les commissions provinciales des relations de travail, ou sont en voie de l'être. Les premières conventions ont été négociées et signées sur des campus universitaires en 1974 et 1975. En mars 1977, les professeurs de 24 universités faisaient partie d'organisations de négociation collective.

L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR ET LES FEMMES

Toutes les universités canadiennes sont maintenant des établissements mixtes. Tel qu'il est indiqué ci-devant, ce n'est que vers la fin du 19^e siècle que les femmes ont été admises aux études conduisant à un baccalauréat et, depuis les années 1930, elles peuvent aussi s'inscrire dans les facultés professionnelles. À la fin de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale, on a assisté à une augmentation soudaine du nombre des étudiantes, alors que les femmes ayant servi dans les rangs des forces armées pouvaient profiter, au même titre que les hommes, des avantages qu'offrait le programme de rééducation des anciens combattants. La présence des anciens combattants mariés sur les campus universitaires a également donné lieu à des changements tels que l'aménagement de résidences à l'intention des étudiants mariés et, dans quelques cas, de garderies pour les enfants de ces derniers. Toutefois, ces accommodements ne sont pas

allés jusqu'à faire disparaître les injustices en matière de promotion et de traitement des professeurs du sexe féminin.

Les années 1970 ont connu des revendications instantes en faveur de l'égalité de condition pour les femmes dans les postes d'enseignants et dans le secteur de l'administration et en faveur de l'inclusion de cours et de programmes intéressant particulièrement les femmes. Avant la présente décennie, quelques femmes remarquables seulement avaient atteint les échelons supérieurs du monde universitaire et en règle générale, la discrimination se pratiquait au chapitre des traitements et des titres. Plusieurs universités ont récemment mené des enquêtes sur ces lignes de conduite et certaines mesures de redressement ont été appliquées. La nomination, en 1974, de la deuxième femme à la tête d'une université et de la première femme à la présidence d'une commission des subventions aux universités permettent d'espérer que les femmes auront plus facilement accès aux postes administratifs, y compris les postes de doyen et de directeur de département. (Mount Saint Vincent est surtout une université pour les femmes, bien que les hommes y soient admis à titre d'étudiants externes. Cet établissement a toujours eu une femme à sa tête.) Il faut s'attendre aussi à ce que la discrimination au chapitre des traitements cesse. Néanmoins, puisque l'envergure de ces changements dépendra du nombre et du calibre des femmes inscrites au niveau des grades supérieurs, il se passera encore un certain temps avant que l'équilibre entre les hommes et les femmes ne soit définitivement établi.

Le nombre des femmes inscrites au niveau du baccalauréat augmente toujours. Durant les années 1920, les femmes représentaient moins d'un cinquième de la population étudiante à plein temps et ce n'est qu'après la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale que la proportion est montée à 25 p. 100. En 1970, cependant, les femmes formaient plus du tiers de la population étudiante et, aujourd'hui, la proportion est estimée à environ 43 p. 100. À cela il faut ajouter le nombre croissant d'étudiantes à temps partiel pour qui les programmes d'éducation permanente ont grandement facilité l'accès à l'université en ces dernières années. Les femmes sont maintenant admises à toutes les facultés, y compris le droit, la médecine, la théologie et le génie. À cause de l'intégration des sciences infirmières, de l'éducation et du service social dans les structures universitaires, les femmes sont en majorité dans les secteurs des sciences sociales et des sciences de la santé. Leur inscription aux études supérieures a augmenté plus lentement et, par conséquent, l'augmentation du nombre des femmes dans les rangs du corps professoral a été moins marquée.

On a constaté aussi une demande croissante de cours intéressant particulièrement les femmes. Afin de répondre à cette demande, plusieurs universités ont organisé des cours auxquels ne sont pas attachés de crédits ainsi que des séminaires et des ateliers sur des thèmes tels que

la vie familiale, les femmes dans l'histoire, la psychologie féminine et la femme dans la société. On offre aussi divers cours ouvrant droit à des crédits et ce, surtout dans les sciences sociales, les sciences biologiques et les sciences de la santé. Plusieurs établissements offrent un service d'orientation aux femmes qui désirent reprendre leurs études après avoir été retenues à leur foyer par leurs responsabilités familiales pendant un certain nombre d'années; ces tendances sont maintenant nettement établies et continueront sans doute de s'accroître.

LES ÉTUDIANTS

La réforme de l'administration universitaire a aussi permis aux étudiants de participer davantage au gouvernement de l'université. Jusqu'à la dernière décennie, l'étudiant était ordinairement considéré comme un mineur et, bien qu'on lui ait permis d'organiser toute une gamme d'activités parascolaires, y compris des activités sportives, il n'avait aucun mot à dire dans les questions se rapportant à la politique en matière d'enseignement ou à la discipline. Cette situation a changé. Les étudiants sont maintenant représentés au sein des comités de département et de faculté et il n'est pas rare d'en voir siéger régulièrement au sénat et au conseil d'administration. Dans certains cas, ils font partie des comités chargés d'examiner les cas de nomination et de promotion de personnel, bien que cette pratique soit loin de se généraliser.

Les mesures prises par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux pour permettre aux jeunes de 18 ans de voter ont contribué à changer la mentalité. C'est là l'âge normal pour entrer à l'université et, bien qu'il existe encore des cas particuliers, on suppose en général que les étudiants ont atteint l'âge de la majorité et que les parents ne peuvent pas être tenus responsables de leurs agissements.

Il y avait 375,000 étudiants à plein temps dans les universités canadiennes en 1976-1977, soit plus de 13 p. 100 de la population âgée de 18 à 24 ans et environ le double de la proportion de 1960. En outre, plus de 184,000 étudiants à temps partiel étaient inscrits cette année-là à des programmes conduisant à un grade. Le nombre d'étudiants au niveau des grades supérieurs s'est accru rapidement au cours des dernières années et les inscriptions ont augmenté dans les facultés de commerce et d'éducation. Il y a environ deux fois plus d'hommes que de femmes, mais on prévoit que la proportion de ces dernières augmentera régulièrement au cours de la prochaine décennie. On encourage maintenant l'autonomie des étudiants dans la plupart des universités et les conseils étudiants jouissent d'une plus grande indépendance. Environ un cinquième des étudiants habitent dans les résidences sur le campus et certaines de ces résidences sont mixtes. D'autres étudiants logent hors-campus alors qu'un bon nombre demeurent dans leur foyer, dans le rayon des moyens ordinaires de transport.

Toutes les universités imposent des droits de scolarité bien que ceux-ci diffèrent habituellement d'une faculté à l'autre et, dans deux provinces (l'Alberta et l'Ontario), on exige des droits plus élevés dans le cas des étudiants qui ne sont pas domiciliés au Canada. Au Québec, toutes les universités fondent maintenant leur structure des tarifs sur le nombre de crédits que l'étudiant veut obtenir, sans tenir compte de la faculté. Au début des années 1960, le quart du revenu des universités provenait des droits de scolarité des étudiants mais, avec l'augmentation des fonds publics destinés aux universités, cette proportion est maintenant réduite à environ un huitième. Quelques-unes des provinces fixent un plafond aux droits de scolarité, exigeant que tous les établissements fassent approuver tout changement s'ils veulent bénéficier des subventions du gouvernement. On s'est opposé à cette politique en alléguant que les étudiants devraient acquitter une plus forte proportion du coût de leur instruction et une commission royale, en Nouvelle-Écosse, et le Conseil des affaires universitaires, de l'Ontario, ont récemment recommandé un changement de politique alors que la province de l'Alberta haussait de 25 p. 100 les droits de scolarité pour l'année universitaire 1976 - 1977. Pour l'année universitaire 1977 - 1978, les universités de la Colombie-Britannique ont haussé leurs tarifs de 25 p. 100 et celles de l'Ontario les ont haussés de \$100. Ce sont les Maritimes, suivies de près par l'Ontario, qui exigent les tarifs les plus élevés. Les organisations d'étudiants ainsi que certains partis politiques qui prétendent, dans certains cas, que la scolarité devrait être gratuite au niveau postsecondaire et aux autres niveaux se sont vivement opposés à ces augmentations. On s'est dit d'avis que les droits de scolarité sont un obstacle qui empêche certains étudiants méritants de poursuivre leurs études universitaires. On estime qu'environ 40 p. 100 des étudiants ont recours au Régime canadien de prêts aux étudiants pour financer leurs études. On a songé à des régimes de prêts remboursables selon les circonstances, en vertu desquels les étudiants rembourseraient leur dette au moyen de déductions à long terme effectuées sur leurs gains, mais aucun programme de ce genre n'a été adopté jusqu'ici.

La composition du corps étudiant dans les universités a, sans aucun doute, été modifiée et le sera encore davantage par la mise sur pied d'autres programmes d'études dans les collèges communautaires. On peut s'attendre à ce que les universités continuent de pratiquer la sélection mais les critères pour ce faire seront haussés et il peut arriver que la période d'étude soit condensée. Dans l'avenir, il se pourrait qu'il incombe aux collèges de dispenser un enseignement général aux diplômés d'école secondaire alors que les universités continueront d'être des centres d'études avancées, spécialisées et professionnelles. Dans le cadre d'une étude menée en 1977 par le Secrétariat d'État du gouvernement fédéral on a constaté qu'il existe encore des disparités dans le taux de participation aux études postsecondaires au Canada, malgré qu'il soit plus facile aux étudiants d'obtenir une aide financière.

FINANCES

Les années 1960 ont marqué un point tournant dans le progrès de l'enseignement supérieur alors que les gouvernements ont commencé à assumer une part importante du financement. Au cours de cette décennie, les dépenses des universités sont passées d'environ 200 millions de dollars à plus d'un milliard de dollars et ont atteint \$2,380,000,000 en 1975 - 1976. Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ont contribué ensemble 72.2 p. 100 de ce montant global. En conséquence, les autres sources de revenu, notamment les droits de scolarité et les contributions du secteur privé, ont diminué et continuent de décliner depuis lors. Les droits de scolarité des étudiants, en tant que source de revenu, sont tombés de 23.5 p. 100 en 1961 - 1962 à 11.6 p. 100 en 1975 - 1976. Alors que durant les années 1950 les gouvernements n'acquittaient qu'un peu plus de la moitié du total des coûts, ils sont, à l'heure actuelle, la source principale de revenu des universités.

Ce changement remarquable dans l'attitude des gouvernements doit être attribué en partie aux rapports de deux commissions royales d'enquête qui ont eu de fortes répercussions sur l'opinion publique au Canada. La Commission Massey sur l'avancement des arts, des lettres et des sciences au Canada a mentionné ce qui suit:

"Les universités sont des institutions essentielles d'instruction supérieure et de culture générale; elles sont le terrain de formation des spécialistes et des hommes des professions libérales et le lieu de la recherche scientifique supérieure... Nous n'avons, certes, ni le droit ni le désir d'enseigner aux universités comment conduire leurs affaires, mais la pénurie des fonds entrave vraiment leur fonction de "pépinière d'hommes représentatifs d'une civilisation et d'une vie culturelle réellement canadiennes" (c'est leur propre expression), nous sommes alors convaincus que le problème réclame l'attention de la nation toute entière¹¹."

Un autre genre de témoignage a été rendu par la Commission Gordon sur les perspectives économiques du Canada. Déclarant qu'ils avaient le droit "d'appeler l'attention de façon aussi énergique que possible sur le rôle indispensable que doivent jouer les universités dans notre économie en plein essor et toujours de plus en plus complexe, et sur la nécessité de les maintenir bien portantes et vigoureuses", les commissaires ont signalé que les universités:

"...sont la source de la plupart des travailleurs très spécialisés dont les connaissances sont indispensables à toutes les branches de l'industrie. Elles contribuent aussi grandement à la recherche et à la formation des chercheurs¹²."

Des opinions qui font autorité, comme celles-là, ne peuvent pas manquer d'impressionner les chefs politiques et le grand public.

Le Canada n'a pas été seul à procéder à cette réévaluation de l'enseignement supérieur. Dans la plupart des autres pays et en particulier en Europe et en Amérique du Nord, on a reconnu trop tard ce que sont les universités du point de vue politique, à cause de leur rapport avec le système de production et à cause des pressions exercées par le public en faveur de l'égalité des chances en matière d'éducation. Ces pressions, tant de l'intérieur que de l'extérieur du pays, ont forcé les chefs fédéraux et provinciaux à fournir les fonds nécessaires pour maintenir et élargir toute la structure de l'enseignement postsecondaire.

Les dirigeants des universités ont fait connaître leur avis à la Commission Bladen sur le financement de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. La Commission, en partageant ses recommandations en quatre catégories, à l'intention du gouvernement fédéral, des gouvernements provinciaux, des universités et des donateurs individuels et privés, a fondé ses propositions sur une prévision de 460,000 étudiants d'université en 1975 - 1976. Le niveau d'aide proposé aux chapitres de l'administration, de l'immobilisation et de la recherche était bien en-deça de ce que les gouvernements et le public avaient envisagé précédemment et, bien que les autorités fédérales n'aient pas adopté la méthode de distribution des fonds indiquée dans le rapport, elles ont répondu même plus généreusement que ne le prévoyait la recommandation. Les dépenses relativement à l'enseignement postsecondaire, estimées à \$835,300,000 en 1965, au moment de la publication du Rapport Bladen, avaient atteint \$21,140,800,000 à la fin de la décennie^{1 3}.

De 1958 à 1966, les subventions fédérales aux universités ont été distribuées par l'entremise de la Fondation des universités canadiennes, agent d'administration de la Conférence nationale des universités et collèges canadiens, prédécesseur de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada. Certaines provinces se sont opposées à cette pratique et le gouvernement fédéral a convoqué les premiers ministres à une conférence fédérale-provinciale sur le financement des universités, avant de répondre à des demandes de fonds additionnels. À ce moment-là, il a été convenu que dorénavant le programme d'aide fédérale devrait être élargi pour englober tous les établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire et que les fonds devraient être versés par l'entremise des gouvernements provinciaux. Deux formules ont été proposées et les provinces ont été invitées à choisir entre: a) une subvention de tant par tête, fondée sur la population globale de la province et b) 50 p. 100 des dépenses approuvées des établissements postsecondaires, au chapitre de l'administration. Terre-Neuve, l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et le Nouveau-Brunswick ont choisi la première formule et les autres provinces ont choisi la deuxième. La première entente, dans le cadre de la Loi sur les arrangements fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces, s'appliquait à la période de cinq ans allant de 1967 à 1972. Elle a été renouvelée pour deux ans, en 1972, avec adjonction d'une condition

importante, puis elle a été prolongée de trois ans en 1974. La nouvelle condition stipulait que la hausse globale de la contribution fédérale en une année donnée serait limitée à 15 p. 100 du montant de l'année précédente.

Cette entente a expiré le 31 mars 1977; elle a été remplacée par le Financement des programmes établis (FPE) qui englobe l'enseignement, l'assurance-hospitalisation et les soins médicaux. La moitié du paiement du gouvernement fédéral consistera en un transfert de points d'imposition aux provinces (13.5 points d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers et un point d'impôt sur le revenu des sociétés). L'autre moitié prendra la forme de subventions en espèces, de tant par tête, aux provinces. La portion reliée à l'impôt, fondée sur l'année 1975 - 1976, s'accroîtra à mesure que l'assiette de l'impôt augmentera alors que la subvention par tête suivra l'ascension du Produit national brut. Dans le domaine de l'enseignement postsecondaire, il s'ensuit que les contributions du gouvernement fédéral ne seront plus liées aux dépenses des provinces comme c'était le cas en vertu des dispositions antérieures. Le FPE sera en vigueur pendant au moins cinq ans et un préavis de trois ans est prévu en cas de cessation.

Depuis 1967, les gouvernements provinciaux sont en mesure d'insister pour que les universités à l'intérieur de leurs frontières soient plus étroitement intégrées dans le système provincial d'éducation et chacun a établi sa propre procédure aux fins de l'aide aux universités. L'Ontario a immédiatement adopté la technique du financement par formule, recommandée par la Commission Bladen. Les subventions ont été versées d'après les inscriptions d'étudiants de catégories particulières dans chaque établissement et l'Unité de revenu de base a été calculée dans les estimations de coûts ajustées d'année en année. Plusieurs autres provinces ont adopté cette méthode modifiée. La méthode de formules a été raisonnablement satisfaisante tant que les inscriptions ont augmenté. En 1970, cependant, lorsque les inscriptions ont commencé à décliner, des difficultés sont apparues. Les prévisions budgétaires étaient fondées sur des perspectives d'inscriptions qui ne se sont pas réalisées; on a insisté indûment sur le nombre et la catégorie des étudiants et certains établissements ont adopté des pratiques regrettables en matière de recrutement.

Par conséquent, depuis 1973 - 1974, les subventions par formule en Ontario sont fondées sur le chiffre réel des inscriptions de l'année précédente dans chacun des établissements, plutôt que sur les inscriptions courantes. Ce nouveau système s'appelle système de financement fondé sur les inscriptions de l'année précédente. Le financement par formule n'a plus cours pour les études supérieures.

Chaque province a sa propre méthode de financement des universités qui relèvent de sa compétence. Sans entrer dans les détails, on peut dire que le financement

par formule, fondé sur les inscriptions, a cours au Nouveau-Brunswick, en Nouvelle-Écosse, dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, en Ontario, au Manitoba et en Alberta. Terre-Neuve et la Saskatchewan versent des subventions fondées sur les prévisions budgétaires des universités. La Colombie-Britannique et le Québec calculent leurs subventions en se servant de l'année précédente comme année de base; à cette base viennent s'ajouter la croissance et le développement de l'établissement, de même que l'inflation.

RELATIONS ENTRE LES UNIVERSITÉS ET LES GOUVERNEMENTS

Au fur et à mesure que l'aide gouvernementale est devenue un facteur de plus en plus essentiel dans le développement des universités, on s'est efforcé de protéger les établissements d'enseignement contre les pires aspects de l'ingérence et du pouvoir politiques. En 1964, l'Ontario a établi un ministère distinct des Affaires universitaires qui a, depuis, élargi ses cadres pour englober les collèges communautaires. Trois autres provinces, le Manitoba, l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan, ont également adopté cette politique. Ailleurs, toutefois, les autorités provinciales ont choisi de garder l'administration de tout le système d'éducation dans le cadre d'un seul ministère.

On s'entend davantage sur la nécessité d'une commission ou d'un conseil faisant fonction de tampon entre le gouvernement et les universités, dans les domaines de la planification à long terme, de la détermination des priorités à court terme, de l'examen des budgets individuels et de la répartition des subventions gouvernementales. Sauf à Terre-Neuve, où les négociations avec la seule université peuvent être considérées comme étant menées par l'intermédiaire du Conseil des régents, des organismes consultatifs ont été nommés dans toutes les provinces bien que la Commission des universités de l'Alberta ait été abolie en 1973, laissant les universités traiter directement avec le ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Main-d'oeuvre. Une seule commission, la Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces Maritimes, fait fonction de tampon pour la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

Bien qu'on reconnaisse généralement la nécessité d'un organisme intermédiaire, les opinions varient quant à la structure, aux pouvoirs et aux objectifs de cet organisme. Le nombre des membres varie entre 7 et 19. Le Conseil des universités du Québec comprend des représentants de toutes les universités alors que le Universities Council en Colombie-Britannique exclut expressément le personnel d'université. Dans la plupart des cas, le président est un cadre supérieur employé à plein temps et nommé par le gouvernement; le temps que doivent fournir les autres membres et le niveau de rémunération varient grandement. Certains des conseils ont autorité sur tous les établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire alors que d'autres s'occupent uniquement des universités. (Voir le tableau II.)

Des essais d'établissement de commissions interprovinciales, d'abord tentés dans les provinces des Prairies il y a plusieurs années, ont connu le plus de succès dans les provinces Maritimes où la Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces Maritimes (CESPM) a été mise sur pied en avril 1974. Il s'agit d'une réalisation due à la collaboration des gouvernements du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Écosse et de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et les membres de la Commission sont des représentants des universités et des collèges, de la Fonction publique et du grand public. La Commission a une présidente à plein temps, nommée par les gouvernements. Comme il est mentionné dans la loi, son objectif est "d'aider les provinces et les établissements d'enseignement à utiliser et à allouer plus efficacement les ressources régionales dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur".

Chacune des universités tient à avoir la haute main sur les politiques en matière d'admission et de transfert, voyant là un aspect essentiel de la liberté universitaire. Tout de même, les faits récents soulignent la nécessité d'une plus ample coordination. L'ouverture de collèges non universitaires a créé des problèmes de transferts tandis que l'encouragement à divers programmes d'éducation permanente a rendu difficile l'évaluation des crédits universitaires. En conséquence, quelques-uns des organismes régulateurs ont songé à imposer une certaine uniformité, ce qui aurait pour effet de restreindre l'autonomie des établissements. Cela demeure une question litigieuse qu'il sera difficile de résoudre.

Plus de 40 ministères et organismes fédéraux subventionnent la recherche dans les universités canadiennes, en ce qui a trait aux sciences physiques et naturelles et, plus récemment, aux sciences sociales et aux humanités. Les principaux intermédiaires sont le Conseil national de recherches établi en 1916, le Conseil des arts du Canada créé en 1957 et le Conseil des recherches médicales devenu indépendant du Conseil national de recherches en 1960. Les fonds accordés par ces trois organismes sont passés de 8 millions de dollars en 1960 - 1961 à plus de 115 millions en 1975 - 1976 et les subventions à la recherche de ministères comme ceux de l'Agriculture, de l'Énergie des Mines et des Ressources, de l'Environnement, de la Santé et du Bien-être, de la Main-d'oeuvre et de la Défense nationale ont aussi augmenté considérablement. Cet accroissement soudain de l'activité dans le domaine de la recherche reflète un intérêt croissant manifesté par la plupart des pays à l'égard de l'établissement de politiques nationales dans le domaine des sciences et un certain nombre d'études ont été menées dans ce domaine au Canada. Le Conseil des sciences et le Conseil économique ont été établis dans les années 1960 et ont tous deux publié des rapports spéciaux et des rapports réguliers. L'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques a mené une enquête dont elle a publié les résultats en 1969. Une autre étude a été terminée récemment par le Comité sénatorial de la politique scientifique et l'Association des Universités et

Collèges du Canada a publié le rapport de deux commissaires qui ont examiné les politiques en matière de recherche au niveau institutionnel¹⁴. Aucun changement important de politique ne s'est produit jusqu'ici mais un nouveau ministère fédéral d'État aux Sciences et à la Technologie (MEST) a été créé en 1971.

plupart d'entre eux ont maintenant des conseils de recherches provinciaux qui offrent des subventions à la recherche et des bourses dans des domaines particuliers d'intérêt comme le développement des ressources nationales, les services de santé et les services sociaux. On a vu des cas de double emploi, de distorsion des priorités et,

Tableau II

Provinces	Date de la Loi	Nom	Nomination du président	Nombre de membres	Pouvoirs
Terre-Neuve	1949	Board of Regents	Gouvernement	19	Exécutif
Nouveau-Brunswick Nouvelle-Écosse Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1974	Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission	Gouvernement	16	Consultatif
Québec	1968	Conseil des universités	Gouvernement	17	Consultatif
Ontario	1974	Council on University Affairs	Gouvernement	19	Consultatif
Manitoba	1967	Universities Grant Commission	Gouvernement	13	Consultatif exécutif
Saskatchewan	1974	Universities Commission	Gouvernement	9	Consultatif
Alberta	1966 (abolie en 1973)	Universities Commission			
Colombie-Britannique	1974	Universities Council	Gouvernement	11	Consultatif

La loi d'action scientifique du gouvernement (1976) entraînera une réorganisation des conseils fédéraux subventionnaires. À l'avenir, le Conseil des arts du Canada n'aura à s'occuper que de l'aide dans le domaine des arts. Son rôle de subventionnaire en ce qui concerne les humanités et les sciences sociales passera à un nouveau conseil qui portera le nom de Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines. Le Conseil national de recherches n'aura plus à exercer de fonctions d'organisme subventionnaire; ces fonctions seront assumées par un nouveau conseil, le Conseil de recherches en sciences naturelles et en génie. Le CNR maintiendra ses laboratoires. Le Conseil des recherches médicales sera maintenu tel quel sauf qu'il sera autorisé à subventionner la recherche dans le domaine de l'hygiène publique. Un Comité de coordination inter-conseils, présidé par le secrétaire (sous-ministre) du MEST, sera établi et chargé de coordonner les politiques en matière de subventions.

On a aussi entraîné les gouvernements provinciaux dans les discussions de politiques en matière de recherches. La

assez souvent, de travaux entrepris par les autorités fédérales, auxquels les autorités provinciales sont sensées apporter leur aide après une période d'essai.

De plus, en 1976, le MEST et le Conseil des ministres de l'Éducation ont établi le Comité canadien de 20 membres pour le financement de la recherche dans les universités. Ce Comité est aussi présidé par le secrétaire du MEST. Neuf de ses membres sont des hauts fonctionnaires du gouvernement fédéral; les autres membres sont des sous-ministres provinciaux chargés du secteur des universités, des recteurs ou vice-recteurs d'université et des représentants de conseils universitaires (organismes tampons des provinces). Le comité formulera des recommandations sur les politiques, programmes et procédés influant sur le financement de la recherche dans les universités.

Le Conseil des sciences a établi un groupe chargé d'étudier les problèmes qui se posent dans le domaine de

la recherche. L'Équipe spécialisée de la recherche au Canada a pour objectif la création d'un climat plus favorable à la recherche au Canada.

COLLABORATION

Il y a dix ans, le périodique de nouvelles et d'opinions de l'AUCC, *Affaires universitaires*, mentionnait que la tendance la plus frappante dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur consistait dans la croissance du provincialisme. Par la suite, ce mouvement n'a pas ralenti; il s'est même intensifié et l'absence d'accord sur les objectifs nationaux devient de plus en plus manifeste d'une journée à l'autre. Les dangers également sont plus évidents. Les obstacles à la mobilité des étudiants et du personnel enseignant, les inégalités dans les services offerts, d'une région à l'autre et d'une province à l'autre, les différences dans les priorités, le double emploi et la concurrence dans les programmes sont autant de preuves du manque de collaboration à une époque où l'on est particulièrement exigeant envers les dirigeants des universités.

L'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada a d'abord été établie sous le nom de Conférence nationale des universités et collèges canadiens, en 1911, alors que les recteurs d'un certain nombre d'établissements ont décidé de se rencontrer annuellement pour discuter de questions et de problèmes d'intérêt national. La Conférence a vu le cadre de ses fonctions et responsabilités s'élargir au cours de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale alors qu'elle est devenue l'agent de toutes les universités canadiennes dans leurs discussions avec le gouvernement fédéral. Après la guerre, les membres de la Conférence ont confié à cette dernière la tâche de lancer une campagne afin de renseigner le grand public sur l'importance que pouvaient avoir les établissements d'enseignement supérieur pour le Canada et sur les besoins urgents de ces derniers. En 1951, le gouvernement du Canada a commencé à verser des subventions annuelles aux universités. Ces subventions ont été doublées en 1956 et le gouvernement fédéral a demandé à la CNUC d'établir l'admissibilité des établissements aux subventions et d'assurer la distribution des fonds en son nom; la CNUC a été légalement constituée en 1957 pour accomplir ces tâches.

En 1958, la CNUC a cessé d'exister et a été remplacée par deux nouveaux organismes, la Conférence nationale des Universités et Collèges canadiens (CNUCC) et la Fondation des Universités canadiennes (FUC). La première avait pour fonction principale d'organiser une conférence annuelle réunissant le personnel enseignant et administratif et servant de tribune pour la discussion de problèmes universitaires. La FUC, organisme constitué, était l'aile administrative de l'organisme plus considérable, la CNUCC. Elle avait pour fonctions de négocier avec le gouvernement du Canada, au nom des universités, de distribuer les subventions fédérales aux universités, de servir de secrétariat au Comité canadien des bourses du

Commonwealth, d'administrer, au nom du gouvernement du Canada, la partie du nouveau Plan des bourses du Commonwealth se rapportant aux universités et de diriger de nombreuses entreprises au nom des universités membres de la Conférence. En 1957, un secrétariat permanent a été établi et, en 1958, une subvention de la Carnegie Corporation de New York a permis à la Conférence d'ajouter au bureau central un service de recherche et d'information comportant une bibliothèque importante.

En 1965, une loi du Parlement du Canada prévoyait la reconstitution de la CNUCC et de la FUC sous le nom d'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada. Le but de la fusion de ces deux organismes était de simplifier les méthodes de travail; les objectifs de l'organisation demeuraient les mêmes. L'Association fonctionne maintenant par l'intermédiaire d'un Conseil d'administration élu, d'un directeur administratif et d'un personnel permanents. Tous les établissements conférant des grades en sont membres de même qu'un certain nombre d'établissements affiliés dont certains n'exercent pas leur pouvoir de décerner des grades. L'Association compte également 32 membres associés, comme l'Association des facultés de médecine du Canada et l'Association canadienne des écoles de service social, et son personnel effectue des recherches pour le compte de la collectivité universitaire et assure à cette dernière un service de renseignements. L'assemblée annuelle de l'AUCC réunit les dirigeants et les représentants des universités, y compris des professeurs et des étudiants, de toutes les parties du Canada. Il est pourvu au bilinguisme dans toutes les activités de l'organisation. L'Association a entrepris un certain nombre d'études importantes relativement à des problèmes d'envergure nationale.

Il existe un certain nombre d'organisations nationales représentant des groupes particuliers au sein des universités, par exemple l'Association canadienne des professeurs d'université qui a été établie en 1951 et représente le personnel enseignant des universités. Elle est administrée par un conseil qui comprend des représentants de chaque université membre. En ces dernières années, des groupements régionaux et provinciaux de personnel universitaire ont été formés et ont pris l'initiative de négocier avec les autorités provinciales au sujet des traitements, des conditions de travail et du développement des universités, en général. L'ACPU et l'Union nationale des étudiants, dont l'établissement remonte à 1927, ont chacun un secrétariat et un personnel permanent à Ottawa.

Une tendance différente s'est fait jour parmi des groupements qui s'intéressent à des questions particulières ou poursuivent des intérêts spéciaux et dont les organisations nationales tiennent leur assemblée annuelle sur un campus et de concert avec la Société royale du Canada, en juin. Parmi ces sociétés savantes, il y a

l'Association canadienne des facultés et écoles des études supérieures, la Société historique du Canada et la Société canadienne pour l'étude de l'enseignement supérieur.

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Éducation du Canada a été établi en 1967. Il se compose des ministres de chacune des provinces et les sous-ministres assistent également à ses réunions. Un bureau a été établi à Toronto sous la direction d'un directeur administratif. Le Conseil s'intéresse entre autres à l'enseignement universitaire. En 1975, avec l'appui et la collaboration du gouvernement fédéral, le Conseil a aidé l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques à mener une enquête sur l'éducation au Canada. Lors d'une réunion, tenue à Paris, les consultants invités et des hauts fonctionnaires du Canada ont examiné les conclusions de l'enquête et l'organisation a publié un rapport complet en 1976. Les examinateurs de l'OCDE ont formulé des observations sur l'absence d'une politique nationale en matière d'éducation au Canada.

Les membres du Conseil changent souvent à cause des aléas de la politique et, par conséquent, il a été difficile d'établir une politique générale et stable, étant donné, particulièrement, que le gouvernement fédéral n'est pas représenté aux réunions du Conseil, même pas par un observateur, bien que le secrétaire d'État ait été invité à assister à certaines des réunions.

Dans son Exposé annuel de 1970, le Conseil économique du Canada mentionnait que "... il est indispensable qu'un effort sérieux soit consacré à la définition des objectifs de l'enseignement postsecondaire. Cet effort est nécessaire à la fois au niveau des institutions individuelles et du système dans son ensemble¹⁵." On a amplement reconnu ce besoin, comme en fait foi la nomination de comités et de hauts fonctionnaires chargés de dresser des plans précis et de formuler des propositions pour l'avenir. Toutefois, pour être pleinement efficace la stratégie doit se fonder sur une compréhension large et profonde des questions pertinentes.

Ces questions ont été précisées et expliquées clairement dans le rapport Faure, publié par l'Unesco et intitulé *Apprendre à être*. Il y est mentionné, entre autres, ce qui suit:

"De très nombreux facteurs économiques, sociaux, politiques, concourent à imposer la transformation de l'enseignement postsecondaire. Cette transformation ne peut cependant résulter de la simple addition ou superposition d'éléments plaqués sur le système existant. En vue de dispenser un enseignement réellement approprié à une 'clientèle' de plus en plus nombreuse et différenciée, une diversification très poussée des institutions postsecondaires s'impose. Mais cela suppose au préalable un changement dans les attitudes traditionnelles à l'égard de l'Université. En effet, si les institutions d'un type nouveau sont trop dénuées de prestige aux yeux du public, elles ne rempliront pas leur objet et les universités de type traditionnel continueront à être surchargées et appliqueront nécessairement des procédures discriminatoires¹⁶."

L'expérience des années 1960 a fait naître à la fois de l'espoir et de l'appréhension. Il a été prouvé que le Canada possède les ressources voulues pour l'expansion, les expériences et les innovations dans le domaine vital de l'enseignement supérieur. Cependant, on a constaté en même temps le besoin d'une approche nationale aux problèmes que posent l'égalité des chances, la mobilité, les disparités régionales et la collaboration interprovinciale. Au début de l'année 1976, l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada a appelé l'attention du Cabinet fédéral sur ces points et sur quelques autres et a recommandé que le niveau actuel d'aide aux universités soit maintenu en attendant de nouvelles discussions entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux et les universités. Il existe un besoin évident, non seulement d'un tel dialogue mais aussi de création d'une agence ou d'un organisme par l'entremise desquels on puisse continuer de discuter des politiques en matière d'éducation pour en arriver à une certaine entente au sujet des objectifs nationaux et des moyens à prendre pour les atteindre.

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ADMISSION TO UNIVERSITY IN CANADA

INTRODUCTION

Education in Canada is a provincial responsibility and in this regard the ten provinces are considered independent. Each province has its own school system and curriculum and awards its own certificates of completion of secondary school studies. The federal government has exclusive jurisdiction over schools in the Northwest Territories and in the Yukon.

Canadian universities are autonomous institutions and each sets its own admission requirements. These requirements are stated in terms of the secondary school leaving certificates awarded in the province in which the university is located. All universities treat the appropriate certificates of other provinces as approximately equivalent.

ADMISSION TO FIRST DEGREE

Depending on the province and on the university, secondary school students are eligible for admission to a first-degree program following completion of grades 11, 12 or 13. British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island offer 12 years of schooling. Ontario is the only province to offer 13 years of schooling. There are 11 years of schooling in the Province of Quebec; these are followed by a mandatory two-year pre-university program in a college of general and professional education (CEGEP). In Canada this requirement is unique to Quebec. The Province of Newfoundland provides an 11-year school system following which graduates enter the junior division of the province's only university, Memorial University of Newfoundland. In addition, two provinces, Ontario and Nova Scotia, provide two levels of secondary school leaving and some universities in the two provinces admit students at both levels. The school leaving levels in Ontario are at the end of grades 12 and 13; in Nova Scotia students may graduate from secondary school studies following completion of grades 11 or 12.

Generally, a student with a minimum overall average of at least 60% and with no subject below 50% will gain admission to university studies, although not always to the course or institution of the student's first choice. It should also be noted that admission to certain faculties, such as law, medicine, dentistry, nursing, education and divinity, sometimes requires the completion of a bachelor's degree, or at least two years of postsecondary studies.

ADMISSION AUX UNIVERSITÉS CANADIENNES

INTRODUCTION

L'enseignement au Canada relève des provinces et, à cet égard, les dix provinces sont considérées comme étant indépendantes. Chacune d'entre elles a son propre système scolaire, ses propres programmes d'études et décerne ses propres certificats d'études secondaires. Le gouvernement fédéral jouit de l'autorité exclusive sur les écoles du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Les universités canadiennes sont des institutions autonomes qui établissent chacune leurs conditions d'admission en fonction des certificats d'études secondaires décernés par la province dans laquelle se trouve l'université. Toutes les universités traitent les certificats appropriés des autres provinces comme étant à peu près équivalents.

ADMISSION AUX ÉTUDES AU NIVEAU DU BACCALAURÉAT

Selon les provinces et les universités, sont admissibles aux études au niveau du baccalauréat les étudiants des écoles secondaires qui ont terminé une 11^e, une 12^e ou une 13^e année. La Colombie-Britannique, l'Alberta, la Saskatchewan, le Manitoba, la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard offrent un cours de douze années. L'Ontario est la seule province à offrir un cours de treize ans. Dans la province de Québec, le cours est de onze ans et est suivi d'un programme pré-universitaire obligatoire de deux ans dans un Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP). Au Canada, cette condition s'applique exclusivement au Québec. La province de Terre-Neuve offre un cours de onze ans à la fin duquel les diplômés entrent dans la division des débutants de la seule université de la province, la Memorial University of Newfoundland. En outre, dans deux provinces, l'Ontario et la Nouvelle-Écosse, la fin des études secondaires est fixée à deux niveaux et certaines universités des deux provinces admettent des étudiants de l'un et l'autre niveaux. Dans le cadre du système scolaire de l'Ontario, les études se terminent à la fin de la 12^e ou de la 13^e année; en Nouvelle-Écosse, les élèves peuvent obtenir un diplôme d'études secondaires après avoir terminé la 11^e ou la 12^e année.

D'ordinaire, l'étudiant qui a conservé une moyenne générale d'au moins 60 p. 100 et une note d'au moins 50 p. 100 dans chaque matière est admissible aux études universitaires même si ce n'est pas toujours dans le programme d'études ou dans l'institution de son premier choix. Il faut se rappeler également que pour être admis à certaines facultés, par exemple les facultés de droit, de médecine, d'art dentaire, de sciences infirmières, d'éducation et de théologie, il faut parfois posséder un baccalauréat ou avoir terminé au moins deux années d'études au niveau postsecondaire.

In Ontario, all students applying for full-time, undergraduate, non-professional programs, including out-of-province and foreign students, do so through the Ontario Universities Application Centre (P.O. Box 1328, Guelph, Ontario N1H 6N8). A common application form is used and students may list three universities of their choice. When an applicant has been accepted by one of the three universities, the centre will advise the other two. If a student is not accepted by any of the three selections, he or she will be informed of openings at other institutions. Application forms are available from the universities of the province and from the centre.

Quebec has a system of French and English colleges of general and vocational education (CEGEP) which have been established throughout the province. These colleges offer vocational programs for students who plan to enter the labour market. They also act as a bridge between the province's secondary schools and universities by offering a two-year general program to which university-bound students are admitted following completion of secondary school studies. For admission purposes, the universities of Quebec require the province's students to submit a certificate of completion of these general or collegial studies (Diplôme d'études collégiales).

In British Columbia, students may take prescribed courses in the province's junior colleges and, in some cases, receive credit for up to two years of a university program. Students may then be admitted directly into the third year of a four-year degree program.

The province of Alberta has established a council to deal with admission and transfer problems relating to postsecondary institutions. The council is responsible for developing guidelines and procedures to ensure a) that candidates who would benefit by postsecondary education are provided admission to the Alberta system of advanced education and b) that transferability of credits facilitates student mobility, promotes a career-ladder concept, and avoids unnecessary repetition of content and student effort.

ADMISSION TO MASTER'S PROGRAMS

Admission to a master's degree program requires either a general (or pass) or an honors bachelor's degree with at least second-class standing (65 - 70%) and, in some cases, first-class standing in one or two courses in which the candidate is specializing. The student must demonstrate fluency in the language of instruction (English or French) and usually competence in one or more other languages as determined by the department.

En Ontario, tous les étudiants, y compris les étudiants étrangers et ceux des autres provinces, qui demandent leur admission à des programmes non professionnels au niveau du baccalauréat, à plein temps, doivent s'adresser au Centre d'inscription des universités de l'Ontario (C.P. 1328, Guelph (Ont.), N1H 6N8). Ils remplissent une formule de demande courante sur laquelle ils peuvent indiquer trois choix. Lorsqu'ils sont acceptés dans une des trois universités, le Centre en prévient les deux autres. Il signale les possibilités qui existent ailleurs aux élèves qui ne sont acceptés par aucune des trois universités choisies. Les formules de demande sont disponibles dans les universités de la province ainsi qu'au Centre.

Le Québec a un système de collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP), de langue française et de langue anglaise, situés un peu partout dans la province. Ces établissements offrent des programmes de formation professionnelle aux étudiants qui se destinent au marché du travail. Ils servent en même temps de transition entre les écoles secondaires de la province et les universités en offrant un programme général de deux ans auquel l'étudiant qui se destine à l'université est admis à la fin de ses études secondaires. Pour être admis aux universités du Québec les étudiants de la province doivent présenter un diplôme d'études collégiales.

En Colombie-Britannique, les étudiants peuvent suivre des cours prescrits dans les établissements d'enseignement supérieur de la province et, dans certains cas, se voir octroyer des crédits pour l'équivalent de jusqu'à deux années d'un programme universitaire. Les étudiants peuvent ensuite être admis directement à la troisième année d'un programme de quatre ans conduisant à un grade.

La province de l'Alberta a institué un conseil chargé de s'occuper des problèmes d'admission et de transfert relatifs aux établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire. Ce conseil doit établir des directives et un mode de procédure pour faire en sorte que a) les candidats qui auraient avantage à poursuivre des études postsecondaires soient admis dans le cadre du système albertain d'études supérieures et que b) la possibilité de transfert des crédits facilite la mobilité des étudiants, favorise l'idée d'une échelle de carrières et évite la répétition inutile de la matière des cours et du travail des étudiants.

ADMISSION AUX ÉTUDES AU NIVEAU DE LA MAÎTRISE

Pour être admis aux études au niveau de la maîtrise, l'étudiant doit avoir obtenu un baccalauréat général ou un baccalauréat spécialisé et avoir conservé au moins une moyenne de 2^e classe (de 65 à 70 p. 100) et, en certains cas, une moyenne de 1^{re} classe dans un ou deux cours de la spécialité qu'il a choisie. L'étudiant doit pouvoir s'exprimer couramment dans la langue des cours (anglais ou français) et doit ordinairement connaître une ou plusieurs autres langues, selon les exigences du département.

The master's degree requires at least one year's study following the honors bachelor's degree and two years following the general or pass bachelor's degree. In some cases, the master's degree must be completed within three to six years of initial admission to the program.

Candidates admitted to the program with an honors degree are required to register in up to five courses of which two may ordinarily be replaced by a thesis. Most courses are taken at the graduate level although some may also be permitted at the honors undergraduate level. Courses must be approved by the department which will also determine the division of work between research and courses.

Master's studies generally comprise seminars, reading courses and courses in bibliography and research methods. Courses already taken at the graduate level may, in some cases, be counted toward the master's program if they have not already counted as credit toward the baccalaureate degree.

A thesis is ordinarily required though it may, in very few cases, be replaced by a research paper or dissertation. The thesis must display original scholarship expressed in satisfactory literary form consistent with the discipline studied. If the thesis is not completed in a period of three to six years, the candidate may be required to withdraw.

An average of 66-70% is required in all courses taken at the master's level although a mark as low as 60% may be accepted in one course. General and comprehensive written and oral examinations may be required at the discretion of the faculty or department. An oral examination on the content of the thesis is also usually required.

In some cases a supplemental examination may be permitted in no more than one or two courses for which less than 60% was originally obtained.

ADMISSION TO DOCTORAL PROGRAMS

Graduates holding the master's degree with high second-class standing (70-80%) or the honors bachelor's degree with first-class or high second-class standing may be admitted to a program of doctoral studies. Candidates having successfully completed the first year of the master's program may also be admitted.

Candidates must have demonstrated the ability to carry out research of high quality leading to an advancement in knowledge in their field of study and must exhibit a

La maîtrise exige au moins une année d'études après le baccalauréat spécialisé et deux années après le baccalauréat général. Dans la plupart des cas, la maîtrise doit être terminée dans un délai de trois à six ans de la date d'admission au programme.

Les candidats admis au programme après avoir obtenu un baccalauréat spécialisé doivent s'inscrire à cinq cours au plus, dont deux peuvent ordinairement être remplacés par une thèse. La plupart des cours se donnent au niveau des études supérieures bien que certains puissent également être autorisés au niveau du baccalauréat spécialisé. Les cours doivent être approuvés par le département qui détermine également la répartition du travail entre les recherches et les cours.

Les études en vue de la maîtrise comportent généralement des colloques, des lectures obligatoires et des cours concernant l'établissement de bibliographies, de même que des cours d'initiation aux méthodes de recherche. Les cours déjà suivis au niveau des études supérieures peuvent, dans certains cas, être comptés aux fins de la maîtrise pourvu qu'ils n'aient pas déjà donné droit à des crédits aux fins du baccalauréat.

On exige habituellement la présentation d'une thèse bien qu'il y ait de très rares exceptions où la thèse peut être remplacée par un compte rendu de recherches ou une dissertation. La thèse doit refléter une certaine originalité de pensée et doit être rédigée en style littéraire convenable, compatible avec le sujet traité. Si la thèse n'est pas terminée dans un délai de trois à six ans, il peut arriver qu'on demande au candidat de se retirer.

Le candidat doit conserver une moyenne de 66 à 70 p 100 dans chaque cours au niveau de la maîtrise bien qu'une note de 60 p. 100 puisse être acceptée dans un cours. Un examen général et détaillé, écrit et oral, peut être requis à la discrétion du département ou de la faculté. Le candidat doit aussi normalement défendre sa thèse oralement.

Dans certains cas, un examen supplémentaire peut être autorisé dans un ou deux cours tout au plus, lorsque la première note obtenue est inférieure à 60 p. 100.

ADMISSION AUX ÉTUDES AU NIVEAU DU DOCTORAT

Les titulaires d'une maîtrise avec une moyenne du niveau supérieur de la 2^e classe (de 70 à 80 p. 100) ou les titulaires d'un baccalauréat spécialisé avec une moyenne de 1^{re} classe ou du niveau supérieur de la 2^e classe peuvent être admis au programme d'études au niveau du doctorat. Les candidats qui ont terminé avec succès la première année du programme de la maîtrise sont également admissibles.

Les candidats doivent posséder des aptitudes manifestes pour les travaux de recherche de haute qualité, pouvant contribuer à l'avancement des connaissances dans leur

comprehensive mastery of their subject. Some university departments require candidates to sit for Graduate Record Examinations in the discipline and to submit the results with their application. Candidates must be fluent in the language of instruction (English or French) and competent in one or more other languages as determined by the department.

Individuals holding the master's degree and admitted to a doctoral program must spend at least two years in residence, while those with an honors bachelor's degree must spend at least three years in residence.

Candidates are required to register for each year in which the degree is pursued and are expected to complete all degree requirements within five to seven years of admission to the program.

Candidates must outline their proposed course and research program in consultation with the head of the department in which they are specializing and writing their thesis, and with the director of research to whom they have been assigned. The program must have the approval of the dean of the faculty of graduate studies and, in many universities, of a committee of three members established to supervise the candidate's progress. The department and faculty share responsibility for arranging examinations and adjudicating the thesis.

The number of courses for the doctoral degree is not usually specified for candidates admitted with the master's degree, although they are generally required to choose both a major field and one or two minor fields in related disciplines. A program of studies usually consists of seminars, formal courses at the graduate level, assigned reading, field work and consultations. Frequently, candidates who have not fulfilled the language requirements for the degree are required to attend language reading courses.

The doctoral thesis must constitute a significant contribution to knowledge, embody the results of original investigation and analysis, and be of such value as to merit publication.

The subject of the thesis must be approved by the faculty of graduate studies within at least one year of the date of registration for the degree and the thesis itself must be submitted within five to seven years from the date of admission to the program. The thesis is generally submitted to three examiners, one of whom is an outside examiner.

In some cases, if the thesis is found unacceptable, a student may rewrite or revise it and resubmit it within

domaine d'études et doivent faire preuve d'une ample maîtrise de leur sujet. Certains départements exigent des candidats qu'ils se présentent à des examens spéciaux d'aptitude aux études supérieures, dans la discipline qui les intéresse, et en joignent les résultats à leur demande. Les candidats doivent pouvoir s'exprimer couramment dans la langue de l'enseignement (français ou anglais) et doivent connaître une ou plusieurs autres langues selon que l'exige le département.

Les titulaires d'une maîtrise admis à un programme d'études au niveau du doctorat doivent passer au moins deux ans en résidence, alors que les titulaires d'un baccalauréat spécialisé doivent passer au moins trois ans en résidence.

Les candidats doivent s'inscrire chaque année de leur cours d'études en vue du grade et sont censés satisfaire à toutes les exigences du grade dans un délai de cinq à sept ans de la date d'admission au programme.

Les candidats sont tenus d'indiquer les grandes lignes du cours et du programme de recherches projetés, avec l'avis du directeur du département auquel se rattachent leur domaine de spécialisation et le sujet de leur thèse et en consultation avec le directeur de recherche aux soins duquel ils ont été confiés. Le programme doit être approuvé par le doyen de la faculté des études supérieures et, dans un bon nombre d'universités, par un comité de trois membres chargé de suivre les progrès du candidat. Le département et la faculté se partagent la responsabilité d'organiser les examens et de juger la thèse.

Ordinairement, le nombre de cours imposés aux fins du doctorat n'est pas spécifié dans le cas des candidats admis avec une maîtrise, même si ces derniers sont généralement tenus de choisir une matière principale et une ou deux matières secondaires dans des disciplines connexes. Un programme d'études comporte habituellement des colloques, des cours magistraux au niveau des études supérieures, des lectures prescrites, des travaux pratiques et des consultations. Souvent les candidats qui n'ont pas satisfait aux exigences en matière de connaissance des langues pour l'obtention du doctorat sont tenus de suivre des cours de lecture dans les langues imposées.

La thèse de doctorat doit représenter une contribution importante au savoir, réunir les résultats de recherches et d'analyses originales et constituer un travail de valeur qui mérite d'être publié.

Le sujet de la thèse doit être approuvé par la faculté des études supérieures dans un délai d'au moins un an de la date d'inscription aux fins du grade et la thèse même doit être présentée dans un délai de cinq à sept ans de la date d'admission au programme. La thèse est habituellement soumise à trois examinateurs dont un est un examinateur de l'extérieur.

Dans certains cas, si la thèse est jugée inacceptable, le candidat est autorisé à la réviser ou à remanier le texte et

a period of six to twelve months. However, candidates are not normally permitted to submit the thesis more than twice.

Candidates must obtain at least 66-70% in each examination and 75-80% in their subjects of major specialization. Comprehensive oral and/or written examinations, called candidacy or preliminary examinations, are generally held mid or part-way through the program or at the end of the second year when the thesis is well underway. The examinations are intended to test the candidate's mastery of the major and minor fields of study and to determine eligibility to continue in the program with full doctoral status. Further course examinations may be held when the thesis is submitted.

Candidates are urged to complete language requirements by the end of the penultimate year of their residence. They are generally required to sit for one examination in each of two foreign languages. If only one language is required, they must normally write two examinations in that language, held at an interval of several months.

Upon acceptance of the thesis, a final oral examination is held during which the candidate must defend his or her thesis.

EARLY ADMISSION

In the past, universities did not accept undergraduate students before the final secondary school grades were available. However, there are an increasing number of exceptions to this rule and many institutions offer early admission on the basis of the high school record and confidential reports from the school principal and teachers.

TESTS FOR ADMISSION, PLACEMENT AND GUIDANCE

Canadian aptitude and achievement tests for admission purposes are no longer available and will not be requested by any Canadian university. While it was never intended that the tests be the sole criterion for admitting students to university-level studies, reliance on them has waned to the point where their administration is no longer practicable.

However, tests for placement and guidance purposes are gaining in importance in Canada and it is quite likely that at least some universities and colleges will use them in the future to ascertain the level of preparedness of freshman students. Where they are used, it is likely these tests will be administered within

il a de six à douze mois pour présenter sa thèse de nouveau. Toutefois, les candidats ne sont pas normalement autorisés à présenter une thèse plus de deux fois.

Les candidats doivent conserver au moins de 66 à 70 p. 100 des notes pour chacun des examens et de 75 à 80 p. 100 des notes dans les matières principales de leur spécialisation. Des examens détaillés, écrits et (ou) oraux, appelés examens de candidature ou examens préliminaires, se tiennent généralement au milieu ou au cours du programme ou encore à la fin de la deuxième année, alors que la thèse est bien amorcée. Les examens permettent de déterminer la mesure dans laquelle le candidat maîtrise le domaine principal et les domaines secondaires d'études et de juger de son aptitude à poursuivre le programme de doctorat. Le candidat peut avoir à subir d'autres examens portant sur la matière des cours, au moment de la présentation de la thèse.

Les candidats sont fortement encouragés à satisfaire à toutes les exigences en matière de langues, avant la fin de l'avant-dernière année de leur résidence. Ils sont généralement tenus de se présenter à un examen dans chacune des deux langues étrangères. Là où une seule langue est exigée, ils doivent normalement se présenter à deux examens tenus à plusieurs mois d'intervalle, dans la langue en question.

Une fois la thèse acceptée, le candidat doit subir un examen oral final, au cours duquel il doit soutenir sa thèse.

ADMISSION ANTICIPÉE

Autrefois, les universités n'admettaient pas de candidats aux études au niveau du baccalauréat avant que les notes conservées aux examens de fin d'études secondaires ne soient disponibles. Cependant, on déroge de plus en plus fréquemment à cette règle et un bon nombre d'institutions consentent à l'admission anticipée d'un candidat en se fondant sur son dossier d'école secondaire et sur les rapports confidentiels du directeur de l'école et des professeurs.

ÉPREUVES AUX FINS DE L'ADMISSION, DU PLACEMENT ET DE L'ORIENTATION

Il n'existe plus d'épreuves canadiennes d'aptitudes et de rendement, aux fins de l'admission à l'université et aucune des universités canadiennes n'exigera de telles épreuves. Bien que les épreuves n'aient jamais été destinées à servir de critère unique aux fins de l'admission des étudiants aux études de niveau universitaire, on en est venu à s'y fier tellement peu que l'administration de ces épreuves n'a plus sa raison d'être.

Par contre, les épreuves à des fins de placement et d'orientation prennent une importance croissante au Canada; il est donc très probable qu'au moins quelques universités et collèges y aient recours, dans l'avenir, pour évaluer le degré de préparation des étudiants qui se présentent en première année. Les institutions intéressées

the institutions, immediately following registration and the results used to place the student in a program or, where this is necessary, to develop a program of remedial work for the student.

Canadian tests of English and French as second languages are being developed and may come into general use in the next few years. At the present time, Canadian institutions testing the ability of foreign student to work in the language of instruction use American or British tests.

STUDENT AID

Financial assistance, in the form of scholarships, bursaries, fellowships, grants-in-aid, assistanships and loans, is available to some but not to the majority of students. Awarding bodies include the Government of Canada through various departments and agencies, provincial governments, the universities, business and industrial corporations, voluntary associations and professional societies.

Details are to be found in the calendars of the universities, in "Awards for Graduate Study and Research" (Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6), and in the publication "National Student Aid Information Service" (Canadian Scholarship Trust Foundation, 907-797 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario M3C 1T4).

Information concerning the Canada Student Loans Plan and its complementary provincial aid schemes is available from provincial and territorial governments and from the universities and colleges. The provincial and territorial offices are listed below.

Newfoundland.	Canada Student Loans Authority, Department of Education, Confederation Building, P.O. Box 2017, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5R9
Prince Edward Island.	Canada Student Loans Committee, Department of Education Box 2000, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 7N8
Nova Scotia.	Canada Student Loans Committee, Student Aid Office, Department of Education, Halifax Nova Scotia B3J 2S9
New Brunswick.	Department of Youth, Centennial Building, Box 6000, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1

à ces épreuves les feront sans doute subir chez elles, immédiatement après l'inscription et en utiliseront les résultats pour déterminer les cours qui conviennent à l'étudiant ou, le cas échéant, pour établir un programme de rattrapage à l'intention de ce dernier.

Des épreuves canadiennes de français et d'anglais, en tant que langues secondes, sont en voie d'élaboration et pourraient être mises en application générale d'ici quelques années. Présentement, les établissements canadiens désireux de connaître l'aptitude d'un étudiant étranger à travailler dans la langue d'enseignement utilisent des épreuves américaines ou britanniques.

AIDE AUX ÉTUDIANTS

Certains étudiants, mais non pas la majorité, peuvent obtenir de l'aide financière sous forme de bourses d'études, de bourses d'entretien, de bourses de perfectionnement, de subventions et de prêts. Parmi les organismes qui accordent une telle aide, on compte le gouvernement du Canada, par l'intermédiaire de divers ministères et organismes, les gouvernements provinciaux, les universités, les sociétés commerciales et industrielles, les associations bénévoles et les associations professionnelles.

On trouvera des détails dans les annuaires des universités, dans "Bourses d'études supérieures et de recherches" (Statistique Canada, Ottawa (Ont.), K1A 0T6), et dans la publication intitulée "Service de renseignements sur l'aide nationale aux étudiants" (Canadian Scholarship Trust Foundation, 907-797 Don Mills Road, Don Mills (Ont.) M3C 1T4).

On peut obtenir des gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux ainsi que des universités et collèges des renseignements sur le "Régime canadien de prêts aux étudiants" et sur les régimes provinciaux complémentaires d'aide financière. Les bureaux des provinces et des territoires sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Terre-Neuve	Administration des prêts canadiens aux étudiants, Ministère de l'Éducation, Édifice Confederation, C.P. 2017, St. John's (T.-N.), A1C 5R9
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	Comité des prêts canadiens aux étudiants, Ministère de l'Éducation, C.P. 2000 Charlottetown (Î.-P.-É.), C1A 7N8
Nouvelle-Écosse	Comité des prêts canadiens aux étudiants, Département de l'Éducation, Halifax (N.-É.), B3J 2S9
Nouveau-Brunswick	Ministère de la Jeunesse, Édifice du Centenaire, C.P. 6000, Fredericton (N.-B.), E3B 5H1

Ontario.	Ministry of Colleges and Universities, Student Awards Branch, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M7A 1B9	Ontario	Ministère des Collèges et des Universités, Direction de l'aide aux étudiants, Immeuble Mowat, Queen's Park, Toronto (Ont.), M7A 1B9
Manitoba.	Manitoba Department of Continuing Education and Manpower, Student Aid Branch, 693 Taylor Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3M 3T9	Manitoba	Ministère de l'éducation permanente et de la main-d'oeuvre, 693 avenue Taylor, Winnipeg (Man.), R3M 3T9
Saskatchewan.	Department of Continuing Education, 1855 Victoria Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3R6	Saskatchewan	Ministère de l'Éducation permanente, 1855, avenue Victoria, Regina (Sask.), S4P 3R6
Alberta.	Students Finance Board, Department of Advanced Education, 1100 Park Square, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3B6	Alberta	Commission d'aide aux étudiants, Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, 1100 Park Square Edmonton (Alb.), T5J 3B6
British Columbia.	British Columbia Ministry of Education, Postsecondary Financial Services, Victoria, British Columbia V8V 1X4	Colombie-Britannique	Ministère de l'Éducation de la Colombie-Britannique, Services postsecondaires et financiers, Victoria (C.-B.), V8V 1X4
Yukon Territory.	The Students Financial Assistance Awards Committee, Superintendent of Education, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory Y1A 2C6	Territoire du Yukon	Comité d'aide financière aux étudiants, Surintendant de l'éducation, C.P. 2703, Whitehorse (T. du Y.), Y1A 2C6
Northwest Territories	Director of Education for the Northwest Territories, Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X0E 1H0	Territoires du Nord-Ouest	Directeur de l'éducation pour les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Yellowknife (T.N.-O.), X0E 1H0.

ADMISSION OF FOREIGN STUDENTS

Many students from other countries attend Canadian universities. Students planning to study in English are usually required to show facility in the language of instruction by passing one of the language proficiency tests administered by the universities of Cambridge and Michigan or the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) administered by the Educational Testing Service (ETS, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, U.S.A.). Those planning to study in French must be able to show facility in the language of instruction as prescribed by the university.

Candidates from the United States are normally required to pass tests administered by the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB, 1888 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019, U.S.A.) for admission to a Canadian university. Graduation from an American high school is usually accepted as the

ADMISSION DES ÉTUDIANTS ÉTRANGERS

Un bon nombre d'étudiants d'autres pays fréquentent les universités canadiennes. Ceux qui ont l'intention de poursuivre leurs études en anglais sont ordinairement tenus de prouver qu'ils connaissent suffisamment la langue d'enseignement en se prêtant à l'une des épreuves de connaissance de la langue administrées par les universités de Cambridge ou du Michigan ou encore à l'épreuve d'anglais en tant que langue étrangère (TOEFL) administrée par l'Educational Testing Service (ETS, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, É.-U.). Ceux qui se proposent de poursuivre leurs études en français doivent pouvoir fournir une preuve d'aptitudes pour la langue d'enseignement, selon les prescriptions de l'université.

Les candidats des États-Unis sont normalement tenus de se prêter à des épreuves administrées par le College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB, 1888, Septième avenue, New York (N.Y.) 10019, É.-U.) pour être admis à une université canadienne. Le diplôme d'une école secondaire des États-Unis est ordinairement considéré comme

equivalent of Canadian grade 11, while the freshman year at college is equivalent to grade 12.

Students who hope to study in Canada should make their initial inquiries and arrangements several months, and preferably a full year, before the date they wish to begin their studies. They should not leave for Canada until they have received official acceptance to a university and have satisfied the requirements of Canadian immigration officials. They should not count on being able to earn their expenses during the course of their studies.

Students from abroad are advised that two Canadian provinces have instituted a fee differential for foreign students. In the Province of Alberta, this fee is presently \$300 in addition to the normal program fee for the 1977-78 academic year. In Ontario, visa students are required to pay \$1,500 at the undergraduate level and \$1,950 at the graduate level in 1977-78.

In addition to the officers and organizations in the universities themselves, there are several national associations devoted to the reception, orientation and welfare of students from abroad. The main ones are World University Service of Canada (27 Goulburn Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 8C7) and the Canadian Bureau for International Education (408-151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3). In addition, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5N1) publishes "Notes for foreign students". This brochure and information concerning programs offered by Canadian universities are available on request from the Association. Information is also available from Canadian embassies, high commissions and consulates abroad.

Details of awards available to foreign postgraduate students can be found in "Study Abroad (Études à l'étranger; Estudios en el Extranjero)", a Unesco publication. This directory is available in most university libraries or from the Unesco sales agent in the student's own country.

l'équivalent de la 11^e année du Canada et la première année au niveau collégial comme l'équivalent de la 12^e année.

Les étudiants qui comptent venir au Canada pour y poursuivre des études devraient se renseigner et prendre les mesures nécessaires plusieurs mois et, de préférence, une année complète avant la date à laquelle ils désirent commencer leurs études. Ils ne devraient pas quitter leur pays avant que leur demande d'admission à une université n'ait été officiellement acceptée, ni avant d'avoir satisfait aux exigences des autorités canadiennes de l'immigration. Ils ne doivent pas compter être en mesure de gagner de l'argent pour acquitter leurs dépenses au cours de leurs études.

Les étudiants de l'étranger doivent se rappeler que deux provinces canadiennes ont établi des tarifs différenciés à l'égard des étudiants étrangers. En Alberta, ce tarif est de \$300 supérieur au tarif normal pour l'année universitaire 1977 - 1978. En Ontario, les étudiants munis d'un visa sont tenus de payer \$1,500, au niveau du baccalauréat, et \$1,950, au niveau des grades supérieurs en 1977 - 1978.

Outre les dirigeants et les organisations des universités mêmes, il se trouve plusieurs associations nationales qui s'occupent de l'accueil, de l'orientation et du bien-être des étudiants étrangers. En voici les principales: l'Entr'aide universitaire mondiale du Canada (27, avenue Goulburn, Ottawa (Ont.), K1N 8C7) et le Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale (Pièce 408, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.), K1P 5H3). De plus, l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada (151, rue Slater, Ottawa (Ont.), K1P 5N1) publie "Notes pour les étudiants étrangers"; ce feuillet ainsi que d'autres renseignements sur les programmes d'études offerts dans les universités canadiennes sont envoyés sur demande. On peut aussi se renseigner auprès des ambassades, des hauts commissariats et des consulats du Canada à l'étranger.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les bourses offertes aux étudiants étrangers, au niveau des études supérieures, dans "Study Abroad (Études à l'étranger; Estudios en El Extranjero)", publication de l'Unesco. On trouve ce répertoire dans la plupart des bibliothèques d'université ou auprès du représentant de l'Unesco dans le pays d'origine de l'étudiant.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY*

Wolfville, Nova Scotia BOP 1X0

Telephone: 902-542-2201

Telex: 0142150

President and Vice-chancellor: J.M.R. Beveridge, BSc, PhD, MD, DSc, LLD, FCIC, FRSC

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, D.J. Green, BA, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,690; Part-time undergraduate, 498; Full-time graduate, 104; Part-time graduate, 31.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 187.

Total operating income 1974 - 75: \$8,305,687 (government grants, 58.1%; student fees, 22.2%; debt repayment, 11.9%; endowments, 2.2%; gifts, 6%; other income, 5%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties, and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Acadia faculty, see Acadia calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Acadia University grew out of Horton Academy, established in 1828 by the Baptists of Nova Scotia as a literary and theological seminary, and Queen's College, founded on the same campus in 1838. Regular instruction in the arts began in 1839 and the first graduating class received its degrees in 1843. In 1841 the name Acadia College was adopted and in 1891 the provincial legislature approved a further change to Acadia University. Although the founders of the university were Baptist, denominational tests have never been permitted. The objective of the founders and of the governing bodies of the university has been to provide students with a liberal education.

Acadia University is a non-denominational, co-educational institution. Its main source of support is public funds. The university is administered by a 38-member board of governors and the senate consists of approximately 40 members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in the Annapolis Valley, 65 miles northwest of Halifax. Wolfville is a town of approximately 3,000 people. Situated on 250 acres of land, the university is comprised of 10 academic buildings, a central library with several departmental branches, an administration building, a students' centre, a gymnasium with other extensive sports facilities, 12 student residences and two

dining halls, a faculty club, and a chapel. Laboratories are available for biology, chemistry, engineering, geology, home economics, languages and physics. A greenhouse, herbarium and arboretum, and the affiliated Acadia Divinity College are also located on the campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Nine residences can accommodate 1,104 women students. Four residences for men accommodate 734 students.

LIBRARIES There are three libraries on the campus, the Vaughan Memorial, which is the main library, and the biology department and science libraries. Current holdings of the three libraries consist of 265,000 volumes and 2,900 periodicals. Special holdings include the Eric Dennis and John D. Logan collections of Canadiana, the William Inglis Morse collection of rare editions, the Atlantic Baptist historical collection and the Acadia University archives.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The students' representative council is the elected body of the students' union. It is responsible for legislation governing the extra curricular activities of the student body. The council employs an administrator of student services and a building manager to handle the planning of events and the day-to-day operation of the students' centre. The centre contains a cafeteria, TV lounge, pool room, auditorium-ballroom, specialty store, meeting rooms, reading lounge, art gallery and music lounge. In addition, there is a day-care centre, vending machine area and complete photography laboratory.

The Associated Alumni of Acadia University was incorporated in 1860 to bring graduates and former students together and to afford them the opportunity to promote the best interests of the university. The affairs of the organization are carried out by a 15-member executive board; the director of alumni affairs is responsible to that board.

Students have the opportunity to participate in numerous extracurricular activities. There are more than 25 organizations and clubs on campus, including the scuba club, the Musicadians, winter carnival, choral society, Radio Acadia, the dramatic society and the Student Christian Movement. In addition, most faculties and schools have their own student club.

Athletic activities take place on campus at three levels; intramural, junior varsity and varsity. Facilities include three gymnasias, two swimming pools, five outdoor fields, a quarter-mile track, a hockey arena and courts for tennis, handball and squash.

The university has a director of medical services, nursing services and central infirmary for all students. These

* Ordinary member, AUCC

services are available without charge to students registered for room and board. Students living off-campus and requiring hospitalization are charged a fee of \$5 per day.

The services of the counselling centre, located in the students' centre, are available to all students. It provides information and professional assistance in solving students' problems. The centre is equipped to administer interest and aptitude tests.

The federal Department of Manpower and Immigration, in cooperation with the university, maintains a full-time Canada Manpower Centre on campus to provide student placement services on a year-round basis. The centre assists students in finding permanent, part-time or summer employment. It provides a counselling service and assists employers wishing to recruit on campus. The services of the centre are also available to alumni of the university.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to late April. Spring session: mid-May to late June. Summer session: early-July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM The grading system is uniform for all faculties. Excellent: A⁺, 94 - 100%; A, 87 - 93%; A⁻, 80 - 86%. Good: B⁺, 77 - 79%; B, 73 - 76%; B⁻, 70 - 72%. Fair: C⁺, 67 - 69%; C, 63 - 66%; C⁻, 60 - 62%; Pass: D⁺, 57 - 59%; D, 53 - 56%; D⁻, 50 - 52%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Acadia offers a number of undergraduate scholarships ranging from an entrance scholarship of \$300 to a university scholarship of \$8,000 (\$2,000 annually for four years). Scholarships are awarded on the basis of high school grades, departmental examinations, class standing, principals' recommendations and overall student ability. Scholarships are given without assessment of financial need and usually include monetary reward with honorary recognition of academic merit. Alumni awards are also given in recognition of particular abilities or talents.

Bursaries are available to students who have been accepted by the university and who demonstrate a need for additional financial support which is not available from other sources. Students are eligible to apply for assistance under the Canada Student Loans Plan.

Graduate fellowships and scholarships are available from the university. Assistantships are granted to students who are assigned duties by their departments.

For details concerning student awards and assistance, contact the director of admissions and student assistance.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate: \$710 (divinity, \$450). Part-time undergraduate: less than three courses, except music, \$160 per course.

Graduate: \$1000 minimum fee of which \$710 is payable in the first year, \$290 in the second and \$75 in each subsequent year. Miscellaneous compulsory fees per year: undergraduate, \$85; graduate, MDiv and BEd, \$70.

Residence: room and board, double and 21 meals per week, \$1530; double and 15 meals per week, \$1475; single and 21 meals per week, \$1680; single and 15 meals per week, \$1575. Rates subject to revision for 1977 - 78.

Student fees: full-time \$50; part-time, \$20. All students pay an additional \$20 to students' centre building fund.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: five-year business administration degree, four-year regular programs and three-year diploma programs require Nova Scotia grade 11 (junior matriculation) with minimum 65% in six subjects, no subject less than the stated school minimum pass mark. Four-year business administration degree, three-year ordinary degree or diploma program and four-year honors degree, requirements as above and Nova Scotia grade 12 (senior matriculation) with minimum 65% average in five subjects, no subject less than the stated school minimum pass mark. A principal's report and recommendation required in all cases. Certificates of equivalent standing from other provinces required.

Graduate: applicants must hold a four-year undergraduate degree from an approved university with at least a B average in the major during the last two years of study. Departments may require additional criteria. Applicants for the MEd program must have a bachelor's degree, BEd or equivalent, two years teaching experience and the GRE or Miller analogies test. Applicants for master's degree in psychology must have both the Miller analogies test and the GRE.

Foreign students: for admission to four-year program, USA students must have completed grade 12 with 16 points in academic subjects and have a CEEB minimum total score of 2,500 (two SAT and three achievement). Other applicants who have completed six subjects including English and mathematics at the O- level, or its equivalent, with passes at the grade four level or higher may be considered for admission to a four-year program and applicants who have successfully completed A-level subjects with satisfactory grades may be considered for admission to a three-year program. Applicants whose first language is not English must submit TOEFL results.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

COURSES AND DEGREES All bachelor's degrees require four years beyond grade 11 (junior matriculation) and three years beyond grade 12 (senior matriculation) unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year beyond the bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

APPLIED SCIENCE

Certificate of applied science (CertAppSci) Three-year engineering program beyond junior matriculation providing a broad foundation in areas of pure science and the specialized applied science courses necessary for final two years of engineering degree programs offered by the various engineering schools.

Bachelor of science and certificate in applied science (BSA) Four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)

Bachelor of arts (honors) [BA(Hons)] Four years beyond either junior or senior matriculation.

Master of arts (MA)

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of business administration (BBA) Five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation. Program is designed to provide a foundation in liberal arts in the first year and the study of business organization and management principles in the last years.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year beyond bachelors' degree in arts, science, engineering or commerce from an approved university leading to BEd and class 5 teaching certificate of Nova Scotia department of education. Junior or senior diplomas in education. Awarded to students who complete two or three years of study at Acadia and who complete an additional year of study in the school of education. A senior diploma requires 15 university courses and one year of education; a class 4 teaching certificate will be awarded by the Nova Scotia department of education upon completion of this program.

Master of education (MEd) At least one year from BEd or equivalent, with at least two years successful teaching experience. Four programs are offered: a) general program for teachers who wish to increase their knowledge in the field of education and in their special teaching field; b) educational administration; c) guidance and counselling; d) special education with emphasis on learning difficulties and exceptional children.

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of science (home economics) [BSc(HE)]

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus) Four years from matriculation including grade VIII applied music.

Bachelor of arts (major in music) [BA(Mus)] Four years from junior matriculation or three years from senior matriculation with grade VI applied music.

Bachelor of music education (BMusEd) Four years from matriculation with grade VI applied music. Program is designed to prepare persons to teach music in the public schools and consequently includes courses from the school of education and the faculty of arts.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)

Bachelor of science (honor) [BSc(Hons)] Four years beyond either junior or senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc)

SECRETARIAL SCIENCE

Bachelor of secretarial administration (SCA)

Diploma in secretarial science (BAS) Courses may be continued with a program leading to the BA or BSc.

THEOLOGY (Acadia Divinity College)

Bachelor of theology (BTh)

Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years from BA or equivalent.

Master of theology (MTh)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Undergraduate courses are offered during winter session at various centres in arts, business administration, education and science. Certain courses in arts, business administration, education and theology are offered by correspondence. For information contact the director of extension.

In the summer session, undergraduate courses are offered in arts, business administration, education, physical education and recreation, and science and graduate courses are offered in education.

For no university credit. A number of courses are offered to teachers and others who are not in a formal degree program.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Acadia University Institute. Executive director: John Connor, BA, BComm, MA, PhD

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION

Acadia Divinity College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia BOP 1X0. Co-educational theological seminary. Founded in 1968 and located on campus of Acadia University. Undergraduate and graduate institution leading to BTh, MTh, MDiv. Residential accommodation available. Principal: H.L. Mitton, BA, BD, DDiv

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA*

Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2M7

Telephone: 403-432-3111

Telex: 037-2979

President and Vice-chancellor: H.E. Gunning, BA, MA, PhD, DSc, FRSC

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, A.D. Cairns, BA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 17,632; Part-time undergraduate, 2,910; Full-time graduate, 2,094; Part-time graduate, 1,062.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 1,547.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: \$96,834,000 (provincial government, 87.9%; fees, 10.1%; interest, 1.2%; endowments, .4%; other, .4%). Total capital income 1975-76: \$23,888,000.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Alberta faculty, see Alberta calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Alberta was inaugurated by an act of the provincial legislative assembly in 1906. Instruction began in 1908 and the first degrees were awarded in 1912. From 1951 to 1964 the university also offered programs of study in Calgary. In 1964 The University of Alberta at Calgary became autonomous in academic matters and in 1966 was constituted a separate provincial university known as The University of Calgary. The former co-ordinating council of the universities at Edmonton and Calgary has been replaced by a universities co-ordinating council with provision for inclusion of representatives from The University of Alberta, The University of Calgary, The University of Lethbridge and Athabasca University, and from any other provincial universities which may be established.

The University of Alberta is a co-educational, non-denominational publicly supported institution. It is governed by a 17-member board of governors, a senate and a general faculties council.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus is located in the city of Edmonton on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River on a 154-acre site. Edmonton is the provincial capital and a city of 461,361. The 724-acre university farm is two miles to the south. There are 35 teaching buildings, two swimming pools, a year-round

ice rink, four libraries, two administration buildings, a students' union building, a printing services building, sports and food services facilities, three student residences, a faculty club, two car parks and married student housing. HUB is a university owned housing and shopping complex. Three types of accommodation available to students in the HUB include single units, units for two and units for four.

St. Joseph's College is an affiliated residential college with buildings on the campus. College universitaire Saint-Jean is integrated with the university. Adjoining the campus are the university hospital, the Research Council of Alberta, the Aberhart Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium and the W.W. Cross Cancer Institute.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university is currently able to provide room and board in the Lister Complex for 1,800 students. Also situated on campus is the HUB, a 900 bed apartment/shopping mall complex and a 547-unit married student housing complex consisting of one, two and three-bedroom apartments. In addition, Pembina hall offers 136 on-campus single rooms for graduate students.

The student housing service of the university prepares lists of rooms available to students off-campus. A limited number of co-op homes in an adjacent area are available to students.

LIBRARIES The libraries of the university contain over 1,600,000 volumes, 450,000 documents, 15,500 periodical subscriptions, audio-visual aids and 980,000 research materials in microfilm.

There are five major subject collections. The humanities and social sciences library is located in the Rutherford Library Complex with some units, including an undergraduate collection, located in the Cameron Library. Also housed in the Cameron Library are the general sciences library, with branches for mathematics in the central academic building and for physical sciences in the physics-chemistry building, and the medical sciences library, with a branch at the university hospital. The Weir Memorial Law Library is housed in the law centre. The other major library on campus is the education library; it occupies a wing of the education building, and includes a curriculum materials library.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All undergraduate students are members of the Students' Union. The student body elects its own executive committee and a Students' Council, with representation from each faculty, to administer student union affairs and to apportion its budget. The union is represented on the board of governors, the senate, the general faculties council and

*Ordinary member, AUCC

on university committees. It publishes a handbook each fall, runs a freshman orientation program and publishes a newspaper which appears twice a week.

The Graduate Student Association represents all full and part-time graduate students on campus. The council of the association is its main governing body and has representatives from all the university departments which provide graduate programs. The objectives of the association are: a) to provide for and administer the affairs of graduate students; b) to promote the welfare of graduate students; c) to serve and further the intellectual, cultural, social and recreational activities of graduate students; and d) to provide official representation for graduate students within and outside of the university.

The physical education complex has three gymnasias with a fourth in the education building. Swimming facilities exist in both the main building and the east wing. The complex provides modern surroundings with handball, racquet ball and squash courts, a wrestling room, weight training room and gymnastics areas. Varsity arena features artificial ice and seats 2,300 persons. It has a terrazo floor which serves for dancing and other activities. In addition, there are playing fields, a quarter-mile all-weather track and tennis courts. There are inter-collegiate, intramural and recreational programs.

Comprehensive medical care is provided throughout the year for students and staff. Out patient and in patient facilities are available in addition to full-time medical and nursing staff, laboratory, pharmacy, psychiatry and dentistry personnel. The resources of the university hospital are available for consultation and referral. There is a small voluntary fee for services not covered under the Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission.

Counselling is available to students and prospective students throughout the year. Those registered at the university may use the counselling service for assistance with study skills, vocational planning, personal problems, or academic matters such as change of faculty, withdrawal from the university or unsatisfactory standing.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with the university, maintains a full-time employment service on campus on a year-round basis. Students seeking part-time, summer or permanent employment are invited to use this office. Local employers, as well as employers from across Canada, use the service to interview prospective graduates. Interviews commence during the last week of October and continue throughout the academic year.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Spring session: early May to mid-June. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Intersession (for graduate students): early May to early September.

GRADING SYSTEM Nine-point grading system as follows: 9,8 (excellent); 7,6 (good); 5,4 (pass); 3 (conditional); 2,1 (fail). For undergraduate students, passing grade is normally 4; graduate students, passing grade is 6. Some courses may be taken on a pass/fail basis; conditions are specified by the faculty or school council.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The university has a program of scholarships and bursaries for matriculation, undergraduate and graduate students. Application dates are July 15, June 1 and February 1 respectively. Many matriculation awards are restricted to students from Alberta high schools while most undergraduate awards are granted on the basis of academic work done at the university. Most graduate awards are open to graduates of any university who are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants at the date of the application. Many graduate studies departments also offer assistantships.

Students who are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants and have lived in Alberta for one year may be eligible for loans based on financial need. Interested students should write to administrator of student awards. Those seeking assistantships should contact faculty of graduate studies or department concerned.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate fees for each of two terms in the winter session (part-time fees per course indicated in brackets): agriculture and forestry, arts, business administration and commerce, dental hygiene, education, household economics, law, library science, nursing, pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences, physical education, rehabilitation medicine and science, \$250 (\$85). Engineering, \$312 (\$105). Dentistry, medicine \$375 (\$125). Undergraduate miscellaneous compulsory fees per term, \$29.75 (\$17).

Full-time graduate fees for minimum period in which degree program can be completed: qualifying year for holders of bachelor's degree from three-year undergraduate program, \$625. Master's degree for holders of bachelor's degree from four-year program continuing in the same field, \$625. Master's degree for holders of a four-year bachelor's degree changing field for the first time, \$935. Doctor of philosophy (or doctor of education) for holders of master's degree continuing in the same field (\$625 for two years), \$1,250, and for holders of honors bachelor's degree (\$625 for three years), \$1,875. An additional registration fee of \$50 is charged annually.

Part-time: \$210 for each full session course and \$105 for each single-term course up to total instruction fee for full program.

Residence: room and board August 1977 to April 1978, \$1,520.49 (double) and \$1,824 (single) in Lister

hall; \$1,543 (small) and \$1,735 (large) in Pembina hall. Student fees: undergraduate, \$34; full-time graduate, \$5 and part-time graduate, \$2.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: five prescribed Alberta grade 12 courses with minimum 60% average or other equivalent certificate. Applicants from British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan may apply after grade 12. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island applicants must complete first year university and Ontario students may apply after grade 13. Quebec applicants must complete CEGEP 1. \$12 application fee.

Graduate: baccalaureate degree with grade point average of at least 6.0 in work done in the last two undergraduate years at The University of Alberta, or equivalent qualification from another institution and statement from department that the applicant is acceptable to the department.

Non-matriculated adult students: students 21 years of age and permanent residents of the province of Alberta who do not meet normal requirements may be excused from presenting a high school diploma. Details available from registrar.

Foreign students: certificates equivalent to Alberta grade 12 in appropriate subjects. CEEB scores recommended.

USA: full academic high school program plus satisfactory scores in CEEB aptitude and prescribed achievement tests.

Central and South America: first-year accredited university (normally 30 semester hours) standing in appropriate subjects.

UK, West Indies, East and West Africa, Hong Kong: GCE, HSC, or University of Hong Kong matriculation in five appropriate subjects including two at A-level or in four appropriate subjects with three at A-level.

Europe and Commonwealth: final-year secondary school graduation (maturity) certificate.

India, Pakistan, Bangladesh: bachelor's degree with first division standing.

Japan, Korea, Taiwan: first-year accredited university standing in appropriate subjects.

Philippines: second-year accredited university standing in appropriate subjects.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

The language of instruction at the university is English, except in courses available in French at Collège universitaire Saint-Jean. Students whose native tongue is not English and who have studied English only as a second language are required to demonstrate proof of proficiency in English by presenting TOEFL score of at least 600.

Applications for undergraduate programs must be submitted by July 2 of year in which admission is sought. Graduate studies applications should be submitted by August 15 and students from abroad should apply one month ahead of these dates.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years of study beyond senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year after a four-year undergraduate degree and doctorates require at least two years from a master's degree or three years from a bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Bachelor of science in agriculture (BSc) Four years beyond senior matriculation or from diploma (with additional high school credits) from provincial school of agriculture.

Bachelor of science in forestry (BSc)

Bachelor of science in agriculture with major in food science (BSc) Inter-disciplinary program.

Pre-veterinary medicine. Two years from senior matriculation. Students selected by Western College of Veterinary Medicine take further four years at the University of Saskatchewan to qualify for the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine. There is a quota on number of Alberta students selected to transfer to DVM program. Master of science (MSc)

Master of agriculture (MAg) Minimum one year in length. Three years satisfactory professional experience from a bachelor's degree in agriculture required for admission.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General course three years from senior matriculation. Special and honors courses four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts (Canadian Studies) [BA (Canadian Studies)]

Master of arts (MA) At least two years from ordinary BA or at least one year from an honors BA.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

Note: General and special courses require selection of two areas of concentration. BA(Canadian Studies) calls

for a reading knowledge of French and a principal area of concentration with eight courses specified as Canadian content.

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BComm)

Master of business administration (MBA) One year from BComm, two from other undergraduate degree.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Master of arts (MA) At least one year, including four-month field internship, for students with adequate background in required subjects; otherwise an initial qualifying year required. Program administered by inter-departmental committee responsible to faculty of graduate studies and research.

DENTISTRY

Diploma in dental hygiene. Two years from senior matriculation.

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS) Four years following two years of science beyond senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc)

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) Four years from senior matriculation or two years from bachelor's degree.

Graduate diploma in education. One year following approved program resulting in a university degree and professional teaching certificate.

Master of education (MEd)

Doctor of education (EdD) Applicants must have several years successful teaching and reading knowledge of appropriate modern language.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of science in engineering (BSc)

Master of engineering (MEng) At least nine months from bachelor's degree in engineering.

Master of science (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FINE ARTS

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA) Applicants must present portfolio for art and design or pass audition for drama.

Master of arts (MA)

Master of fine arts (MFA)

Master of visual arts (MVA) Normally two academic years from four-year BFA.

FOOD SCIENCE

Bachelor of science in food science [BSc(FdSc)] Administered by inter-disciplinary committee of the faculties of agriculture and science and school of household science.

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of science [BSc(Hec)]

Master of science (MSc) Usually two years from the BSc in household economics.

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years from either BA or other acceptable degree. In special circumstances, three years from completion of two years of BA.

Master of laws (LLM)

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Master of library science (MLS) One year from BLS or equivalent.

MEDICINE

Bachelor of science in medical laboratory science [BSc(MLS)]

Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)] Normally one year in branch of medical science after completion of two of the four undergraduate years of study in MD program.

Doctor of medicine (MD) Four years after two years of science beyond senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc)

Master of health services administration (MHSA) Two years after undergraduate degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus) Applicants must pass audition.

Master of music (MMus)

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BSc)

Bachelor of science in nursing for registered nurses (BSc) Two years plus summer school after graduation from approved RN diploma program.

Certificate in advanced practical obstetrics. Five month program for qualified RN's.

PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

Bachelor of science in pharmacy (BSc)

Hospital residency. One year after four-year BSc in pharmacy.

Master of hospital pharmacy (MHP) At least two years after four-year BSc in pharmacy. Includes residency.

Master of science (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years after four-year BSc in pharmacy.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

Bachelor of physical education (BPE)

Bachelor of arts in recreation administration.

Master of arts (MA)

Master of science (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

REHABILITATION MEDICINE

Diplomas in physical therapy and occupational therapy. Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of occupational therapy (BOT) One year of pre-professional study and three years in division of occupational therapy.

Bachelor of physical therapy (BPT)

Bachelor of science in speech pathology and audiology (BSc) One year of pre-professional study and three years within division of speech pathology and audiology.
 Diploma in teaching occupational therapy. Two-year program open to graduates in occupational therapy with minimum two years' experience following graduation.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General program three years from senior matriculation. Professional and honors program four years from senior matriculation.
 Students who intend to proceed to MD or DDS may follow prescribed program in two pre-professional years to qualify for BSc at the end of a further two years in professional faculty.
 Master of science (MSc) At least two years from general BSc or one year from honors BSc.

THEOLOGY

Degree and continuing education program in theology offered at St. Stephen's College, an affiliate of the university.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening credit program consisting of undergraduate and graduate courses primarily in arts and education offered during winter session at various off-campus centres. Spring session and summer session graduate and undergraduate courses offered towards degrees in art education, arts, science, graduate studies and commerce. Teachers proceeding toward a first degree, graduate work or diploma in education may do so through summer session.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For no university credit. Department of extension offers over 400 continuing education courses, classes and seminars for adults in liberal studies, business, technical and professional studies, community resources development, fine arts, human relations, and public administration. Both extension library, which maintains a collection of 78,000 volumes available to users across the province, and educational media division, which maintains films, slides, filmstrips, records, videotapes and audio cassettes, serve to reinforce the work of the department of extension.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

The Boreal Institute for Northern Studies. Director: R.S. Jamieson
 Cancer Research Unit (McEachern Laboratory). Director: G.E. Lepage, BSc, MSc, PhD
 Institute of Law Research and Reform. Director (legal staff): W.H. Hurlburt, BA, LLB, QC

Centre for the Study of Mental Retardation. Director: J.P. Das, PhD
 The Nuclear Research Centre. Director: G.C. Neilson, MA, PhD
 Surgical-Medical Research Institute. Director: K. Kowalewski, DPhil, MD, MPhil, FRCPCan
 Theoretical Physics Institute. Director: D.D. Betts, MSc, PhD
 Centre for Advanced Study in Theoretical Psychology. Director: J.R. Royce, AB, PhD

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE

Collège universitaire Saint-Jean, 8406-91st Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6C 4G9. Co-educational. Founded as a private institution in 1911 and affiliated with the university in 1963. Established as a constituent college in 1970. The college offers a bilingual program towards the BA, BEd, and BSc. Dean: F.J. McMahon, BA, MTh

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

St. Joseph's College, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2M7. Roman Catholic, co-educational. Established in 1926 as an affiliate of the university with the right to offer undergraduate courses in philosophy and history. The college offers courses in philosophy and Christian theology. Residence for men only. Rector: Rev. J.B. Courtney, CSB, MA

St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2M7. United Church, co-educational. Established in 1927 through the union of Robertson College (1910) and Alberta College South. Affiliated with the university since 1909. Offers courses for credit towards degrees at the university and confers degrees in theology. Provides courses in continuing education for the ministry. Principal: Rev. G.M. Tuttle, BA, BD, ThD, DD

Camrose Lutheran College, Camrose, Alberta T4V 2R3. Lutheran, co-educational. Established in 1959 and affiliated to the university as a junior college. Offers two years of instruction beyond senior matriculation. President: K.G. Johnson, BA, BD, STM

Canadian Union College, Lacombe, Alberta T0C 0Z0. Seventh-Day Adventist. Established in 1907 and affiliated with the university in 1971. Offers one year of instruction after senior matriculation. President: N.O. Matthews, BSc, BT, MEd, PhD

Concordia Lutheran College, Edmonton, Alberta T5B 4E4. Lutheran, co-educational. Established in 1921 and affiliated to the university in 1968. Offers two years of instruction beyond senior matriculation. President: A.R. Roth, BS, MEd, DED

ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY*

14515-122 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5W 2W4
Telephone: 403-452-9990
President: W.A.S. Smith, BA, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Neil O. Henry, BComm, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, nil;
Part-time undergraduate, 890.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: The university does not have full-time faculty.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: \$1,057,171 (operating funds, \$695,367; capital funds, \$361,804).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Athabasca University faculty, see Athabasca calendar.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Athabasca University came into existence in 1970 with a mandate to provide undergraduate degree programs in arts, science and education and to improve the teaching/learning process. Initial efforts were channeled into the development of home-based, self-study university courses and, in 1975, the government granted permanent degree status to the university. The development plan for 1977 to 1982 shows an expansion into the areas of administrative studies, social services and general arts and science. Priorities for 1977 - 78 include expanded student services, counselling, credit co-ordination, articulation with other universities, expanded course offerings, continued experimentation with innovative methods of instructional development and delivery, and the development of policies and procedures governing the granting of bachelor of arts and bachelor of general studies degrees.

The university is an open university sponsored by the Alberta Department of Education and Manpower to produce and deliver learning programs for adult Albertans who wish to study in their own communities or who are unable to attend a traditional postsecondary institution. Athabasca University has adopted a unicameral form of governance. The governing authority exercises the powers of a university board of governors, a faculty council and a university senate and is the university corporation.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Athabasca University operates centrally from Edmonton but does not have a

traditional campus. The central offices house the library, instructional development and delivery services, registrar and student services and university services. Off-campus facilities take the form of regional and local learning centres throughout the province.

LIBRARY The library functions primarily as an information service for the staff of the university. Students seeking access to a wide range of library resources to supplement course materials are advised to join the local public library and/or the local college and university libraries. Athabasca also arranges for student membership in the extension library of The University of Alberta in Edmonton. In those cases where access is limited, the library staff will assist students to obtain necessary materials.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The student body is represented in university decision making through membership on various governance committees including the governing authority and the academic planning and policy committee.

The student is encouraged to use the university's non-academic support services which include pre-enrolment orientation, course and program orientation, career and education planning. In addition the student may take advantage of instructional services such as seminars and tutorial sessions, general assembly lectures and telephone contacts with peers and/or instructors. Students are also encouraged to contribute articles to the newspaper, *ERGO*.

ACADEMIC YEAR The university does not operate on a traditional semester system. Students may commence their studies at any time, subject to requirements and availability of individual courses.

GRADING SYSTEM At Athabasca, each course carries a weight defined in terms of number of credits or semester hours. Grades are based on credit exercises and examinations. Percentages are the basis of the grading system and are given for each credit block and averaged for all successfully completed credits for a final grade. Passing grade, 60% or over. Supplemental examinations granted.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Financial assistance is available under provision of the student finance board of the province of Alberta. In addition to provisions for full-time students, bursary assistance is available to part-time students, that is students who take less than three full courses during an eight-month period.

*Provisional member, AUCC

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees are payable on a per course basis as follows: six credit, \$120; three credit, \$60; per credit \$20; admission fee, \$10. Extension of home-study tutorial service fee per month, \$10. Senior citizens, no charge. Fees for non-credit and credit courses are identical.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The university has an open admissions policy. The only entrance requirement is that a student be 18 years of age or older. The university tries to assist students in determining their chances of success through support services such as pre-enrolment orientation and access to an introductory package for each course.

COURSES AND DEGREES The university provides undergraduate degree programs leading to bachelor of general arts and bachelor of general studies. These require students to complete course work at Athabasca or elsewhere equivalent to at least 90 credits. This is similar to a three-year degree taken through full-time study at a traditional university. A semester of live lecture and telelecture courses equals one-half the traditional academic year or approximately three and a half months. A course requiring three lecture hours per week over two semesters is a six-credit course. Home-study courses are given similar credit weight for equivalent amount of work in the packaged materials. Although courses usually have a weight of three or six credits, students may earn more or less in courses designed to enable students to select those parts of a course relevant to their needs. Courses are described as either preparatory, introductory or advanced.

Athabasca operates through a process of credit co-ordination which includes provision for transferability of courses to and from other institutions, specific transfer arrangements between Athabasca and other universities, colleges and professional associations, and the awarding of advanced credit.

During 1977 the university will concentrate on courses in arts and science, administrative studies and the social services. Students are advised to read course descriptions in the calendar carefully as some have special requirements in terms of pacing and scheduling, access to particular media, laboratory or learning centres or recommended prerequisite courses or skills. A transfer guide outlines transfer arrangements with The University of Alberta.

The following courses are available for home-study as of September 1977: introductory courses include accounting, anthropology, chemistry, computers, ecology, literary forms and techniques (humanities), ancient roots (humanities), modern consciousness (humanities), statistics, psychology, the study of human communities (social sciences), sociology, and a special laboratory-based course in biology; advanced-level courses include introduction to the renaissance (humanities), Canadian urban development (social sciences).

In addition to the above, experimental/student-demand and individualized learning experiences are available. These include: administrative studies-native education; advanced level sociology-anthropology; vocational and/or general interest courses; post-basic degree in nursing; teacher education. Details are available from the registrar.

ATLANTIC INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

5244 South Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1A4
Telephone: 902-425-5430
Director: W.B. Hamilton, BA, BEd, MA, PhD

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time graduate, 2; Part-time graduate, 73.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 26

Operating income 1977-78: \$611,800 (provided by government grant through the Maritimes Provinces Higher Education Commission).

List of administrative officers and coordinators available from AUCC secretariat.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE In 1969, the legislature of the province of Nova Scotia passed the Atlantic Institute of Education Act. The first BEd degrees were awarded in 1972 jointly with universities in the region. The Institute awarded its first MEd degrees in 1974.

The board of governors includes 11 members and one official observer. In addition to the board, the Institute is governed by an Academic Council which was established as a result of the Atlantic Institute of Education Act. The act called for the establishment of an Academic Council to "govern over the academic affairs of the institute and prescribe the departments, faculties, programs, courses and research". In 1973, the Minister of Education for Nova Scotia appointed 23 persons as members of the Academic Council.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The Institute is housed in a 19-room building which contains offices, meeting rooms and teaching areas. It is located in the South end of the city of Halifax which has a population of approximately 113,000.

ACADEMIC YEAR Operates on a year-round basis.

FEES AND COSTS Fees vary with instructional costs.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Minimum qualifications for admission to the MEd program are a BEd or equivalent and satisfactory teaching experience or other relevant experience working with children. Minimum qualification for admission to the

PhD program are MEd or equivalent and satisfactory experience in the field of education.

Applications are considered all year round.

COURSES AND DEGREES Graduate Teacher Education. The "Open Access Study Plan" is an overall structure enabling educators in Atlantic Canada to undertake full or part-time studies with the help of the Atlantic Institute of Education. The individual focus of OASP enables students to pursue programs of study not presently offered at existing institutions. Through this program, students may increase professional qualification and may earn MEd or PhD degrees. OASP is designed to accommodate a special group of students and is not appropriate for all teachers seeking further education. Several experimental extension courses are offered by the Atlantic Institute of Education.

CONTINUING TEACHER EDUCATION The Lighthouse Centre for the Development of Learning Resources evolved out of the lighthouse learning program which ended in August 1975. The centre provides a means for individuals and groups to become involved in the creation of learning materials for school children, teachers and people generally which reflect their interests, concerns and aspirations. The objectives of the centre are: a) to facilitate multicultural understanding; b) to develop exemplary materials; c) to provide continuing education; d) to facilitate communication.

In addition, two special programs have been developed at the institute. The first, Practical Workshops in Educational Leadership, focuses on evaluation, the relationship between school boards and administrators, the administrator and curriculum development, and multiculturalism in education. Four workshops are planned for 1977-78 and interested persons should contact Frank MacCormick for further information. The second special program involves the Educators of Atlantic Science Teachers. This is an association of science educators and curriculum consultants from the four Atlantic provinces whose purpose is cooperation in teacher education, research and curriculum development. Information is available from Charles McFadden.

RESEARCH The Atlantic Institute of Education has conducted research studies principally for governments in the Atlantic region of Canada in areas such as post-secondary education, early childhood and community schools, educational television and technology, and demographic studies related to Atlantic Canada.

ATLANTIC SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

640 Francklyn Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3B5
Telephone: 902-423-6939
President: Rev. Lloyd Robertson, BA, BTh, MEd

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 13; Part-time undergraduate, 1; Full-time graduate, 64; Part-time graduate, 88.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 7.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The Atlantic School of Theology was founded in 1971 by Holy Heart Theological Institute (Roman Catholic), University of King's College Faculty of Divinity (Anglican Church of Canada); and Pine Hill Divinity Hall (United Church of Canada). With the beginning of the 1971 - 72 academic year, the school took responsibility for theological education which was formerly handled by the founding institutions. A 1974 act of the legislature of Nova Scotia incorporated the school and gave it the power to grant degrees in its own name. The School has accreditation status for a two-year period with the Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada. The Atlantic School of Theology offers programs in continuing education for both laity and clergy and prepares candidates for ordination.

The School is governed by a board of governors and senate. Each founding party names five of the 20 board members. The senate has 20 members at present.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The school is located in Halifax, a city of approximately 130,000 people. The main campus is on the northwest arm of Halifax Harbor.

LIBRARIES The library of the School now houses the collections of the Pine Hill Divinity Hall and Holy Heart Theological Institute for a total of 57,000 volumes and 260 periodicals by yearly subscription. The theology collection of the University of King's College is available to Atlantic School of Theology students and numbers an additional 18,450 volumes.

ACADEMIC YEAR First term: September 14 to December 16. Second term: January 3 to April 14.

GRADING SYSTEM Credit, non-credit.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time students take 10 courses per year at \$72 per one-term course.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The Atlantic School of Theology is a graduate school with its basic degree program leading to a master of divinity degree. Normal entrance requirement to the basic degree program is the attainment of the bachelor's degree from a recognized university. Clergy may enter a master of theology program following successful completion of the master of divinity degree.

Under certain conditions older candidates may be admitted to a program leading to the bachelor of theology degree.

Entrance to the master of theological studies program requires a previous bachelor's degree.

COURSES AND DEGREES

DIVINITY

Master of divinity

THEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Master of theological studies (MTS) Designed primarily for persons who, while not seeking preparation for the ordained ministry, want a more profound study of the various theological sciences and their sources. Full or part-time study.

THEOLOGY

Bachelor of Theology (BTh)

Master of Theology (MTh)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

The school also offers programs of a non-degree nature to interested groups. These are developed as needs are made known.

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY*

Lennoxville, Quebec J1M 1Z7

Telephone: 819-569-9551

Telex: 05-836168

President: C.I.H. Nicholl, MAsC, PhD, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, W.F. Duncan.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 841; Part-time undergraduate, 188; Full-time graduate, 6; Part-time graduate, 21.

Full-time faculty 1975 - 76: 67.

Operating income 1975 - 76: \$4,504,000 (government grants, 75%; fees, 12%; rents, 12%; endowments, 1%).

List of executive and administrative officers, dean of faculty, and divisional chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Bishop's faculty, see Bishop's calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Bishop's University was founded in 1843 as a liberal arts college. It was constituted a university with the power to grant degrees in 1853. Teaching began in 1845 and the first degrees were awarded in 1854. The university remained under the control of the Church of England until 1947; it is now controlled by a corporation with jurisdiction over business affairs. There is also a senate.

Bishop's is a predominantly residential university whose primary concern is offering undergraduate education in the arts, sciences and business administration. Its academic programs are broadly based and stress the interrelationships of disciplines rather than their specializations. The residential aspect and small size of the university encourage an informal atmosphere in academic and social situations. Emphasis is placed on personal contact between faculty and students through small classes, and frequent use of seminars, laboratories and tutorials. Self-directed study is encouraged with student research projects and special independent study programs.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated at Lennoxville (population approximately 4,000) in the Eastern Townships of southern Quebec. The campus occupies 310 acres. In addition to academic buildings, a library, chapel, sports and recreation centre, students' centre, bookstore, artificial-ice arena, theatre and homes for some of the faculty are provided on the campus.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation in single rooms is provided for 326 men and 234 women in three new residences: Munster Hall, Kuehner Hall and Abbott Hall.

LIBRARY The John Bassett Memorial Library houses a growing collection of 138,000 books, more than 1,420 current periodicals and many government publications and microforms. The library was opened in 1959. In 1970 an addition was completed which doubled the size of the building. It provides space for the general services of the library and accommodates over 500 readers with comfortable study and lounge areas. Special collections include the P.H. Scowen Eastern Township historical collection and the Honorable C. Gordon MacKinnon Collection of Canadiana, as well as rare books in the fields of literature, history and religion.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The students' executive council consists of five members elected by the students' association. The council serves its constituents by establishing student representation on university governing bodies and committees and by maintaining a variety of activities and organizations of interest to students. Bishop's has a diversified athletic and recreation program which makes use of facilities on the campus and in the surrounding area. Interuniversity sports include football, soccer, basketball, skiing, golf, tennis, curling and field hockey. Intramural sports include flag football, tennis, cross-country skiing, golf, volleyball, hockey, basketball, badminton, broomball, squash, floor hockey and softball. Individual sports including rifle shooting, judo, karate, skiing, curling and swimming are also available. A variety of entertainment and cultural events are sponsored; dramatic and music productions and symposia are held in Centennial theatre. Students publish a weekly newspaper and broadcast a weekly radio program. Academic, political science and social service clubs and a film society are available on campus. The students' council maintains an exchange program with The University of Alberta. Bishop's is a participant in the World University Service of Canada seminars, Canadian Crossroads international summer programs and Canadian University Service Overseas. The university bookstore handles text books and caters to the needs of the university community for auxiliary supplies.

The university operates a health service which is available to resident and non-resident students. A student counselling service provides personal, educational and vocational counselling to all students. The student placement office provides information about job openings, arranges contacts with representative of business, industry, government, community services and universities, and assists students in presentation of credentials.

ACADEMIC YEAR Semester credit system. Fall session: September to Christmas. Winter session: January to May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM First class: 80% and over; second class: 65 - 79%; third class: 50 - 64%; failure: below 50%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Bishop's offers 62 entrance scholarships which range in value from \$500 to \$3,000. They are available by competition to students with honors standing. The university also administers a student loan fund. Unless special circumstances exist, first-year students are not awarded money from this fund. Loans are also offered by the department of education of the government of Québec. A small number of bursaries are awarded to deserving students.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate: arts and education, \$650; science, \$715. Full-time graduate: \$650. Part-time: \$130 per subject. Summer school for teachers \$65 per course. Extension: \$130 per 6-credit course; \$65 per 3-credit course.

Residence: room and board per academic year \$1,675. Student fees: \$60 per semester.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: the normal requirement for admission to a 90 credit (normally three-year) program is a CEGEP or collegial diploma (DEC) or senior matriculation. Students not holding the DEC may be required to take additional courses according to the requirements of the program they enter. Other cases will be considered on an individual basis. A student who does not qualify under the normal regulations may be considered for admission if exceptional ability is shown in any one field. Teachers holding the Québec class II permanent diploma will be considered for admission to a 60-credit (normally two-year) arts program. A bachelor's degree is required for admission to courses leading to first degree in education. Applications from mature students of 21 years of age or older are considered on their individual merits. Part-time students may be admitted to complete the requirements for a degree.

Graduate: for admission a student must have obtained a degree with specified grade in appropriate subjects.

There are no final dates for receipt of applications; acceptance continues as long as space is available. Early admission to undergraduate programs is made in April or June.

COURSES AND DEGREES All bachelor's degrees require three years for pass and honors programs unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year from the honors bachelor's degree or two years from the pass bachelor's degree.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Pass and honors programs available.

Master of arts (MA)

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of business administration (BBA) Pass and honors programs available.

Bachelor of arts with major and minor in business administration (BA)

EDUCATION

Diploma in education (for teaching in schools). Post-graduate year after completion of BA or BSc.

Diploma in education (for teaching in colleges). Post-graduate year after completion of MA or MSc or honors BA or BSc.

Diploma in advanced studies in education. As for MEd degree, but does not require thesis.

Master of Education (MEd) Two years from bachelor's degree plus two years teaching experience. May be taken entirely in summer sessions.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Pass and honors programs available.

Master of science (MSc)

THEOLOGY

Master of theology (ThM)

EXTENSION EDUCATION

For credit. For the benefit of teachers, the university conducts a summer session during which graduate courses with credit towards the diploma in advanced studies in education or the MEd are offered. The session is of six weeks' duration and four summer sessions are normally required to meet course requirements for the MEd.

The extension department offers degree credit courses by summer session and winter evening classes. Summer school courses are offered for six weeks during July and August. Winter evening classes are offered only during the normal academic year. The courses offered are determined by demand.

BRANDON UNIVERSITY*

Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A9

Telephone: 204-728-9520

Telex: 0350272

President and Vice-chancellor: Harold J. Perkins, BA, MSc, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, C.W. Kennedy, BA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 1,169;
Part-time undergraduate, 1,249.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 135.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: \$7,655,296 (government grants, 75%; student fees, 11%; services, 11%; other sources, 3%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Brandon University faculty, see Brandon calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Brandon University is the outgrowth of Brandon College, which was originally organized in 1899 by the Baptist Union of Western Canada. In 1938 it became non-denominational and was reorganized as Brandon College Incorporated. Teaching at the college began in 1899. From 1899 to 1910 the college was affiliated to The University of Manitoba and from 1911 to 1938 it was affiliated to McMaster University. From 1938 to 1967 the college was again affiliated to The University of Manitoba which granted degrees to students of the college.

The authority for the organization of Brandon University is The Universities Establishment Act of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba of 1966 and an order-in-council passed under the act in January 1967. The order-in-council provides for a 15-member board of governors and 31-member senate. The university is a co-educational, non-denominational, government-supported institution.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University is situated on an 18-acre site in the western section of the city of Brandon which has a population of approximately 38,000. The original buildings now house administrative and faculty offices and the original science building serves as a drama centre. New buildings constructed since 1960 include a library and arts building, a 300-seat lecture theatre, a music building, an education building, three residences and dining hall,

a physical education building, the Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium and the J.R. Brodie Science Centre. Special research facilities are housed in the J.R. Brodie Science Centre and at the H.S. Perdue Wildlife Research Station at Plum Lake, 45 miles from campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation is available in Cowan Hall for 150 women and in Darrack Hall for 150 men. McMaster Hall, a co-educational residence tower, houses 280 students. An adjoining dining-hall and cafeteria serves 1,000 students. The university housing office provides a register of accommodation available in private homes.

LIBRARIES There are three main libraries on campus holding over 160,000 volumes, including 2,500 journal titles. The main library provides general services with emphasis on the arts and science faculties. A collection of books, periodicals, scores and sound recordings is housed in the music library, and the Christie Library, with emphasis on the faculty of education, houses a collection of professional books and journals, a curriculum collection and a demonstration school library collection.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Brandon University Students' Union Inc. was incorporated in the fall of 1969 by an act of the Manitoba legislature and functions under the law of the Companies Act of the province. The union constitution is set up in the form of corporate by-laws. The students' union is a member of the World University Service of Canada, the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship and a number of political parties.

The union initiates academic, social and leadership programs for all students attending the university. It is headed by the Student Council and has eight representatives on the university senate and one on the board of governors. All full-time students are members of the students' union which has vested in it all legislative functions of student government to promote the welfare of the student body. Students serve on numerous senate committees and any student in good standing is eligible to run for election to the university senate.

Athletics for both men and women include football, soccer, basketball, swimming, wrestling, indoor and outdoor track, hockey, baseball, tennis, golf, badminton, gymnastics and skiing.

The university allows the use of university facilities by student groups of all faiths and co-operates with official agencies of the various faiths. Approximately 60 such organizations are active on campus.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

The department of counselling services provides personal counselling for students and refers those requiring academic, medical, psychiatric or spiritual advice to appropriate advisers.

Both the university counselling service and the Canada Manpower Centre in downtown Brandon provide advice and assistance to students concerned about vocational choice and career planning. Graduates may meet with prospective employers through a program of on-campus interviews. Assistance is also provided for students seeking part-time or seasonal employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: two terms, third week of September to the last week of April. Spring session: seven weeks in May and June. Summer session: seven weeks in July and August.

GRADING SYSTEMS All faculties use a 4-point grade system: A+, A, A-, 4 points; B+, 3.5 points; B, B-, 3 points; C, 2.5 points; D, 1 point; F, 0 points. A grade point average of 2 is necessary for graduation in all degree programs except for the BEd and BMus which require an average of 2.5.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Awards and financial assistance are based on academic qualifications, need or a combination of the two. All students are considered for assistance. Applications for financial aid should be submitted to the registrar's office.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time: \$425 for a full year in all faculties. Part-time: \$85 per full course.

Residence: room and board, \$33.75 - \$38.75 per week or \$1,075 - \$1,295 per academic session (September to April).

Students fees: \$41 (\$25 student union general operation; \$10 building fund; \$5 athletic; \$1 accident insurance).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: grade 12 graduation or equivalent as recognized by the provincial department of education. Out-of-province students must hold certificates equivalent to high school graduation acceptable for admission to university in the home province.

Mature students: candidates who have reached 21 years of age by the last day of final examinations for the session to which they apply will be considered. The mature student category is intended for those who do not have the qualifications necessary to gain entrance as regular students.

Foreign students: certificates equivalent to the standing required for Canadian students.

UK and Commonwealth: GCE with two or three different subjects at A-level or equivalent.

Students, whether or not in Canada at the time of application, whose mother tongue is not English, must pass an English-language proficiency test to be eligible for admission.

Applicants submitting an international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Canadian students applying for spring session must submit applications by April 30; for summer session by June 24; for winter session by August 30. Foreign students must submit applications for admission by July 2.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require three years from senior matriculation for general degree, four years from matriculation for specialist degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and specialist programs offered.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of teaching (BT)

Certificate in education. Requires the completion of the BT degree in full-time program. Open to holders of BA, BSc, or other bachelor's degree and to those who have completed a year of professional teacher education. Successful candidates are awarded a certificate by the provincial Department of Education. Bachelor of education (BEd) A two-year course for students with a first bachelor's degree. The second year is completed through continuing education courses on part-time basis.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus) With specialization in music education, five years from senior matriculation; with specialization in performance, four years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General and specialist program offered.

Bachelor of general studies (BGS) This three-year degree program is offered to those who have completed the equivalent of 90 credit hours or any 15 courses taken from the various faculties and schools on campus. In

some cases, the student may transfer from other universities or from community colleges. The BGS senate committee reviews the overall program and the individual student's program.

CONTINUING PROGRAMS

For credit. Undergraduate: evening and Saturday classes offered in arts, science and education. Summer school: courses offered in arts, science, music and education for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who wish to improve their professional qualifications.

No credit. Diploma and certificate courses not requiring matriculation. Certificates in music under the program of the Western Board of Music and the Toronto Conservatory of Music. General interest courses: music, oral French.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS IMPACTE: the Indian Metis Project for Careers through Teacher Education, is designed for Indian and Metis students and aims to produce fully qualified certified teachers through the faculty of education to teach Indian and Metis children.

Pent: the Project for Educating Native Teachers, is a program five summers in length (three full courses taken each summer) and designed to meet the need for native teachers.

Winnipeg Centre Project: intended to provide people in the Winnipeg downtown area with an opportunity to take teacher training.

Special Mature Student program: designed for mature students who wish to obtain a bachelor's degree or teacher's certificate. Students admitted to the program receive financial support from the province of Manitoba.

CORE program: intended for those who have been out of high school for some time and wish to proceed to a bachelor's degree or a teaching certificate. Student allowances are paid by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

BUNTEP: the Brandon University Northern Teacher Education Project, is concerned with the preparation of teachers in northern Manitoba. This is an off-campus program and offers courses at several locations north of the 53rd parallel.

BRESCIA COLLEGE*

1285 Western Road, London, Ontario N6G 1H2

Telephone: 519-432-8353

Telex: 111

Principal: Sister Dolores Kuntz, BA, MA, Dip Psych, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Mrs. E.M. Arnold.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 350;
Part-time undergraduate, 28.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 18.

Income: All capital income and a small percentage of operating income is provided by the Ursuline Sisters who own and operate the college. The balance of the operating income derives from student fees and provincial grants.

List of executives and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Brescia College faculty, see Brescia calendar or The University of Western Ontario in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Brescia College was established by the Ursuline Sisters and affiliated with The University of Western Ontario in 1919 as a women's college under Roman Catholic auspices, though open to students of all faiths. The original name of Ursuline College was officially changed in 1963 to that of Brescia College. The first degrees were conferred on its graduates by The University of Western Ontario in 1923.

Brescia operates the department of home economics within the university (the latter offering the science courses prescribed in the program of home economics) from which students graduate with a BSc(HEc). All other Brescia College graduates receive the BA degree granted by The University of Western Ontario.

The college is governed by The University of Western Ontario senate, on which the college has two voting representatives, and a 16-member board of governors.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus adjoins that of The University of Western Ontario in London (population 240,392). The main residence building, opened in 1925 with additions in 1949 and 1972, also accommodates some home economics laboratories. The Mother St. James Memorial Building provides administration offices, classrooms, laboratories and an auditorium.

*Ordinary member, AUCC. Affiliated with The University of Western Ontario.

STUDENT RESIDENCE The college offers accommodation for 174 students.

LIBRARY One wing of the Mother St. James Memorial Building houses the Bishop Michael Francis Fallon Memorial Library.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Student government is divided into the Brescia College Council, which administers student affairs within the college as a whole and sends representatives to The University of Western Ontario student council, and the Brescia residence council, which concerns itself with residence life.

Students share in all academic, social, athletic and cultural university activities with students from The University of Western Ontario. Student services provided by the university are also available to Brescia College students.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to mid-May.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as for The University of Western Ontario.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE A certain number of scholarships and bursaries are available.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition and incidental fees per year, \$788.50; preliminary year, \$839.

Residence: room and board for seven days a week during winter session, \$1,637 plus \$2 residence council fee and \$20 caution fee.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

For general and honors programs and for home economics, same as for The University of Western Ontario. Preliminary year: Ontario grade 12 or equivalent; based on percentage, rank-in-class and principal's report.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

Bachelor of arts (BA) General program three years from senior matriculation. Honors four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in home economics [Bsc(HEc)] Three-year program offered jointly by college and university. Optional fourth year for specialization.

Preliminary program. Equivalent of Ontario grade 13. Co-educational.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA*

2075 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, British Columbia
V6T 1W5

Telephone: 604-228-2211

Cable: Grey Point

Telex: 0453296

President: Douglas Kenny, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, J.E. A. Parnall, BEd, MA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 17,710;
Part-time undergraduate, 4,042; Full-time graduate,
2,317; Part-time graduate, 845.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 1,862.

Total income 1975-76: \$135,650,093 (provincial grants, 67.8%; student fees, 9.2%; research grants, 12.2%; services, 5.9%; gifts, grants and bequests, 3.2%; miscellaneous, 2.6%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of UBC faculty, see UBC calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE A university for the province was first advocated in 1877 and in 1890 an act of the provincial legislature established The University of British Columbia. However, this effort failed when the first meeting of the senate lacked a quorum. In 1889, Vancouver High School was affiliated to McGill University (Montreal) and in 1906 the McGill University College was formed to offer an expanded academic program. In 1908 the act of 1890 was repealed and a second act established and incorporated the new University of British Columbia. In 1915, the university assumed the classes of the McGill University College. The first degrees were awarded in 1916.

The University of British Columbia is a provincial, non-denominational, coeducational institution. It operates under the authority of the Universities Act of British Columbia. The university is administered by a board of governors, a senate, convocation and faculty council. The board of governors consists of 15 members and current membership of the senate is 99.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus, consisting of 1,000 acres, is situated on the peninsula of Point Grey, bounded on three sides by the Gulf of Georgia. The population of metropolitan Vancouver regional district is approximately 1,300,000.

There are more than 85 buildings in which lectures are held, including some converted army huts used for teach-

ing, library, administrative buildings, gymnasia, auditorium; permanent student residences and temporary buildings housing a limited number of suites for married couples; faculty club and social centre; student union building, International House, Panhellenic House, graduate student centre. Also located on the campus are the provincial research council building, the federal fisheries, forestry, and agricultural sciences building and the affiliated institutions.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation is provided for single students on a room-and-board or room-only basis. Family housing is provided in a limited number of unfurnished suites in Acadia Park and Acadia Camp.

The Alma Mater Society maintains an off-campus student housing list for its members. The dean of women's office provides a limited service to women students who wish to work for room and board. International House assists in finding off-campus accommodation for foreign students.

Theological colleges provide a limited number of beds in the following residences: Carey Hall (Baptist); St. Andrew's Hall (Presbyterian); and Vancouver School of Theology (United/Anglican). Fraternities offer limited accommodation.

LIBRARIES The library holds over 4,000,000 volumes including microfilms. It serves the university through a system of 14 libraries and a number of departmental reading rooms. Particularly strong holdings are in the fields of Canadiana, English literature of the 19th and early 20th centuries, Chinese literature and history, forestry, fisheries, and Slavonic studies. Several of these collections are of international importance. The collections of serial publications are especially strong.

Although the main library is open to all students, the Sedgewick Undergraduate Library serves students in most undergraduate arts courses, and in first or second-year science and applied science courses. Coin-operated photocopying machines, lounging areas and two floors of study space are available. A reference service is available seven days a week to provide assistance in the use and interpretation of library materials. The Sedgewick library houses the Wilson record collection and listening room.

Twelve other branch libraries offer specialized materials and reference service to students and faculty in particular subject fields.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Alma Mater Society with its governing executive, the student representative assembly, controls all student activities and is responsible for student discipline. The day-to-day affairs

*Ordinary member, AUCC

of the society are administered by the student administrative council which is appointed by the student representative assembly. The society publishes *The Ubysey*, the student newspaper, an introductory handbook about student affairs and a student telephone directory. In addition several undergraduate societies publish technical journals of interest to their respective professions. The university clubs committee comprises representatives from more than 100 campus clubs.

All students of the faculty of graduate studies are assessed a membership fee for the Graduate Student Association which is housed in the Thea Koerner House. The executive consists of seven members, two of whom are representatives on the Alma Mater Society student representative assembly.

All women students in the AMS are members of the women's athletic association and are eligible to participate in the 11 intramural and 13 extramural sports of the women's athletic program. This program is run by the students. All male students are members of the men's athletic association and may participate in the 27-sport extramural program. Athletics are administered by the men's athletic representatives. The athletic director is responsible to the committee for the implementation and direction of the sports program.

The student health service comprises an out-patient department and a 26-bed hospital. This facility is available to all students who are taking three units or more.

Student counselling services are available to registered students and those considering attendance at UBC to discuss educational and vocational choices as well as personal concerns. The office is open during the summer months; students planning to enter the university should arrange for interviews during June, July and August. On matters dealing with course requirements and prerequisites for study programs for specific objectives, students should consult advisors in the faculty in which they are registered or plan to register.

A program of voluntary aptitude testing, to assist in the determination of educational and vocational goals, is available to all students who are either attending the university or planning to attend.

Fraternities and sororities are recognized by the senate of the university as student organizations. Sororities are governed by the women's Panhellenic Association. Membership in fraternities and sororities is by invitation.

Campus organizations serving students from abroad are International House, World University Service of Canada and Friendly Relations with Overseas Students.

The placement section of the office of student services assists students to obtain part-time and summer jobs while attending UBC. In addition, a program of campus

interviews is arranged with company representatives who are recruiting prospective graduates during their final year of study.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Spring session: early May to late July.

GRADING SYSTEMS Academic standing in each subject is graded as follows: Class 1, 80-100%; Class 2, 65-79%; Pass, 50-64%; Fail, below 50% (below 60% in medicine, dentistry, graduate studies).

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time first degree: fees range from \$573 (education) to \$894 (dentistry). Masters: first year \$812, second year \$437, each subsequent year \$40 plus student-levied fees. Doctoral: first year \$812, second year \$626, third year \$437, each subsequent year \$102.

Part-time: undergraduate \$38 per unit; graduate \$75 per unit.

Summer session: undergraduate \$125 per 3-unit course; graduate \$225 per 3-unit course.

Residence: room and board (single) \$1451-1588, (double) \$1347-1370 per person; room only (single) \$886, (shared suite) \$936 per person.

Student fees: undergraduate, \$24; graduate, \$26.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: secondary school graduation following at least 12 years of formal schooling. No university degree credit granted for any secondary school work. Credits to equivalent of two year's university may be given for courses of a recognized post-secondary academic institution after 12 years of formal schooling. Minimum age 16. \$15 fee from all applicants presenting educational documents issued outside B.C. except for faculty of graduate studies.

For admission to courses leading to a first degree in applied science, commerce, forestry and pharmacy, first-year arts or science from a college or university with adequate standing. For admission to a first degree in dentistry, law and medicine, three years beyond secondary school graduation. For admission to a first degree in architecture and librarianship, a bachelor's degree.

Graduate: an honors bachelor's or a first professional degree.

Foreign students: certificates equivalent to Canadian certificates required. Must demonstrate adequate knowledge of English and write an English language test administered by the office of student services. Number and level of courses and remedial courses will be specified

on basis of test. Students transferring from other Canadian universities or colleges will only be accepted after a first degree. Students from abroad attending junior college or secondary school in Canada or USA must meet the same requirements as if applying directly from their home country. Satisfactory evidence of ability to meet all educational and living costs is required.

United Kingdom: GCE with average grade of three, no subject less than four in at least three subjects at A-level. Three A-level subjects may exempt first-year arts, science, agriculture, education. Possible credits for A-level subjects: pre-engineering — mathematics, physics, chemistry. Pre-commerce — English, mathematics, one other exemption. Pre-forestry — mathematics, chemistry, physics, or botany or biology.

West Indies: same as UK. Cambridge overseas school certificate alternative to GCE.

Hong Kong: educational level for admission to University of Hong Kong in subjects required for admission to UBC, or equivalent through GCE. Individual subject grades required.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate considered for admission with advanced credit on same basis as for GCE A-level.

Commonwealth students writing exams in May, June or July of one year may in general be considered for admission only in September of the following year. Canadian students must submit applications before June 30, non Canadians before May 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelors' degrees require four years of study from secondary school unless otherwise specified. Masters' degrees require at least one year from an approved bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctorates require at least two years from a master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

AGRICULTURE

Bachelor of science in agriculture [BSc(Agr)]
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of architecture (BArch) Three years from a bachelor's degree in arts, science or engineering.
Master of architecture (MArch)

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)
Bachelor of fine arts (BFA)

Master of arts (MA)
Master of fine arts (MFA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of commerce (BCom) Combined law and commerce. BCom degree granted after three years of commerce and two years of law.

A two-year program of study for university graduates leading to a degree of licentiate in accounting is offered.
Master of business administration (MBA) At least one year from a BCom degree, two years from other degrees.
Master of science in business administration (MSc)
As for MBA.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Master of arts (MA) or Master of science (MSc) Two years from a bachelor's degree in agriculture, architecture, arts, commerce, engineering, forestry, law, science or social work.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

DENTISTRY

Diploma in dental hygiene (DipDentHyg) Two years from first-year science.

Doctor of dental medicine (DMD) Four years from third year of arts or science.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) (a) Elementary field, four years from secondary school graduation. (b) Secondary field, five years from secondary school graduation.

Master of arts (MA in education) One year from bachelor's degree followed by teacher training and teaching experience.

Master of Education (MEd) At least one year from BEd or bachelor's degree and teacher training; no thesis required.

Doctor of education (EdD)

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of applied science (BASc) Four years from first-year science.

Master of applied science (MASc)

Master of engineering (MEng)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FORESTRY

Bachelor of science in forestry (BSF) Four years from first-year science.

Master of science (MSc)

Master of forestry (MF)

Master of applied science (MASc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of home economics (BHE)

Master of science in human nutrition

Doctor of philosophy in human nutrition (PhD)

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years beyond penultimate year in four-year bachelor of arts course.

Master of laws (LLM)

LIBRARIANSHIP

Master of library science (MLS) Two years from acceptable bachelor's degree.

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine (MD) Four years from the third year of arts or science beyond secondary school graduation.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from an MD or honors BSc degree.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus)

Master of music (MMus)

Doctor of philosophy in musicology (PhD)

Doctor of musical arts (DMA)

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BSN)

Master of science in nursing (MSN) Two years from BSN.

PHARMACY

Bachelor of science in pharmacy [BSc(Pharm)] Four years from first-year arts or science.

Master of science in pharmacy (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical education (BPE)

Bachelor of recreation education (BRE)

Master of physical education (MPE)

REHABILITATION MEDICINE

Bachelor of science in rehabilitation (BSR) Three years from first-year arts or science; one or two years from recognized diploma.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)

Master of science (MSc)

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW) Two years from second-year arts; one year from bachelor's degree.

Master of social work (MSW)

THEOLOGY

Courses offered at affiliated colleges.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Correspondence courses offered in a number of fields. Evening courses, chiefly in under-

graduate arts, education, nursing and science. Summer school: a) undergraduate courses in arts, education, industrial education, commerce, home economics, physical education, and science; b) graduate courses in arts, commerce, education and science.

For diploma or certificate credit. Diploma courses in adult education, criminology, early childhood education, engineering administration. Continuing, professional and technical education programs in many areas.

For no university credit. Continuing professional education. Short courses, conferences, seminars in most professional fields. Liberal education, public affairs, community programs, creative arts, public and agency leadership. Various formats.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Institute of Animal Resource Ecology. Director: W.G. Wellington, MA, PhD

Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics. Acting director: F.Y.M. Wan, MS, PhD

Institute of Asian Research. Director: B.M. Morrison, MA, PhD

Arctic and Alpine Research. John Stager, PhD

Institute of Astronomy and Space Science. Director: G.A.H. Walker, BSc, PhD

Institute of Industrial Relations. Director: Mark Thompson, BA, MS, PhD

Institute of International Relations. Director: M.W. Zacker, MA, PhD

Institute of Oceanography. Director: G.L. Pickard, MA, DPhil

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS

The Vancouver School of Theology, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1L4. Provides theological education for lay men and women, future clergy and graduates in theology. Principal: J.P. Martin, BASc, BD, ThM, PhD

St. Mark's College, Vancouver, British Columbia. Roman Catholic residence for men. Principal: Rev. P.C. Burns, CSB, STB, PhD

St. Andrew's Hall, Vancouver, British Columbia. Presbyterian residence for men. Dean of residence: Rev. J.A. Ross, MA, BD, PhD

Carey Hall, Vancouver, British Columbia. Baptist residence for men. Principal: J.E. Runions, BA, MD, FRCP(C), MRCPsych

Regent College, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1W6. Trans-denominational. Offers courses for lay men and women. Principal: J.M. Houston, MA, BSc, DPhil

BROCK UNIVERSITY

Merrittville Highway, St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1
Telephone: 416-684-7201

Telex: 061-5133

President: Alan J. Earp, MA, MLitt, LLD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, P.E.R.
Bartram, BA, MEd

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,533,
Part-time undergraduate, 2,087; Full-time graduate, 73;
Part-time graduate, 316.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 219.

Total operating income 1976 - 77: \$13,300,000 (pro-
vincial and federal grants, 81.1%; student fees, 17.8%;
other sources, 1.1%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of
faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC
secretariat. For complete list of Brock University fac-
ulty, see Brock calendar or *Commonwealth Universities
Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Brock University
was officially opened in September 1964 following
several years of efforts by citizen groups seeking a
university for the Niagara peninsula. The university act
was passed by the Ontario legislature in 1964 and
subsequently revised in 1971. The university is named
after Sir Isaac Brock, killed in action at Queenston
Heights on the Niagara River during the war of 1812.

Brock University is a provincial university. It is a
co-educational institution whose main source of income
is public. The university is controlled by a board of
trustees and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university has
two campuses. The smaller one, the Glenridge campus,
houses laboratories for physics, biology and chemistry.
The 600-acre DeCew campus is dominated by a
14-storey building, the Brock Tower, which contains the
library, classrooms, cafeteria and administration. The
Thistle complex, with theatres, lecture rooms and
bookstore, surrounds the tower. The East Block, an
academic building housing classrooms, laboratories, ad-
ministrative offices, and a physical education and recre-
ation centre was completed in 1973. The physical
education centre, in addition to housing the academic
program, offers a variety of recreational facilities.
Tennis, squash, handball, combative sports, dancing and
scuba are available in addition to the normal inter-
collegiate and intramural sports.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT RESIDENCES The facilities of 10 houses
accommodate 210 women students and 210 men.

LIBRARY The library is housed in the Brock Tower
and contains more than 300,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All undergraduate
students are members of the Students' Union which is
directed by an administrative council. Students partici-
pate in university government on both the board of
trustees and the senate. They run the campus centre, the
tuck shop, the student newspaper, Radio Brock and the
central advertising bureau as well as organizing social
functions. They also publish the student handbook, the
student directory and a poetry magazine.

The intercollegiate athletic program includes badminton,
basketball, curling, cross-country skiing, fencing, golf,
hockey, rugby, soccer, track and volleyball.

The health service provides medical services, referrals
and consultation as required. All full-time students
subscribe to a \$10 per year health plan of which \$2 goes
toward a prescription plan. Students are also expected to
subscribe to the Ontario Health Insurance Commission
Plan.

A professional counselling service is available on campus.
Services include group and individual counselling.

A placement service assists students seeking part-time or
summer employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to
early May. Spring evening session (extension): May to
mid-July. Summer day session (extension): early July to
mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM A (first-class honors), 80% and
over; B (second-class honors), 70 - 79%; C (satisfactory),
60 - 69%; D (pass), 50 - 59%; F, below 50%. Lowest
passing grade, 50%. C average required for graduation.

FEES AND COSTS

Undergraduate fee per course, \$150. Visa student
undergraduate fee per course, \$300. Incidental fees
(health fee, athletic fee), maximum \$30.

Residence: single, \$900; double, \$805. Food op-
tions: 10 meals per week, \$734; 14 per week, \$788; 19
per week, \$815.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The university awards entrance and in-course scholarships,
available to students entering second, third and fourth

years, for academic excellence. All students applying for admission are considered. Departmental prizes awarded for excellence in particular areas of study (no application required). All students are eligible to apply to the Canada Student Loans Plan and to the Ontario student awards program (applications available from secondary schools and Brock awards officer). Bursaries are usually awarded late in the academic year to students with satisfactory standing who could not complete year without financial assistance.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Ontario grade 13 with standing satisfactory to university. All candidates considered individually on evidence of probable success in chosen year I program. All applications must be submitted to the Ontario Universities Application Centre in Guelph in accordance with dates published by centre.

Special summer school program for Ontario grade 12 students of highest calibre. Purpose is to identify students who, in judgment of high school teachers and Brock faculty, are ready for university entrance. A limited number will participate in summer program of lectures, labs, small group discussions with faculty members, and preparation of seminar papers, reports and essays. Upon completion of program, students judged likely to succeed in year I will be eligible for admission in September. Further details from registrar's office.

Graduate: for information, except education, contact department concerned. Direct inquiries regarding master of education program to registrar's office.

Mature: applicants not eligible for regular admission, who have been out of school for at least two years, may be admitted as mature students. Normally required to write an aptitude and achievement test. Teachers holding permanent Ontario certificate and nurses with Ontario RN certificate may be admitted to year I as mature students without writing test.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees require three years and honors bachelor's degrees require four years of study from grade 13 unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ADMINISTRATION

Certificate in administration. Seven courses.
Bachelor of administration (BAdmin) Honors.

ARTS

Certificate in computer science and information processing. Seven courses, four in computer science, one in mathematics, two others.

Certificate in urban and environmental studies. Six courses, three in urban and environmental studies, two in a related discipline, one in mathematics.

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.

Master of arts (MA) Minimum one year in length.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year from acceptable general bachelor's degree, leading to provincial certification.

Bachelor of education (BEd) Candidates must hold recognized permanent teaching certificate and have a number of years of teaching experience. Recommendation of principal and/or supervisory personnel as well as successful completion of admissions interviews required. Degree does not in itself admit to graduate studies.

Master of Education (MEd) Part-time program equivalent in length to one full year of study.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical education (BPhysEd) General and honors.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General and honors.

Master of science (MSc) Two years in length.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

For credit. Undergraduate courses in administration, arts and science, education and physical education are offered in the evening and summer sessions for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers seeking to improve professional qualifications.

For no credit. Adult education services. Systematic courses in the humanities and sciences.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Three interdisciplinary programs have been established in each of administration, urban and environmental studies, Asian studies and Canadian studies.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY*

2920-24th Avenue North West, Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1N4

Telephone: 403-284-5110

Telex: 038-21545

President and Vice-chancellor: W.A. Cochrane, MD,
FRCP (C), FACP, FAAP

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Julia
Turner.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 9,762;
Part-time undergraduate, 2,144; Full-time graduate,
954; Part-time graduate, 618.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 933.

Total income 1975 - 76: \$58,570,950 (government
grants, 77%; fees, 12%; operating, 10%; other, 1%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of
faculties and department chairmen available from
AUCC secretariat. For complete list of the University
of Calgary faculty, see Calgary calendar or *Common-
wealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of
Calgary had its origin in 1945 when the former Normal
School became a branch of the faculty of education of
The University of Alberta in Edmonton. By 1960,
when it moved to its present campus, The University
of Alberta at Calgary offered a full program for bachelor
of arts and bachelor of science degrees, the first two
years of education and the first year of commerce, en-
gineering and physical education. In 1963 a faculty of
arts and science, a faculty of education, a division of the
faculty of engineering and a department of the school
of physical education were established at Calgary with
their own heads. In 1964, The University of Alberta at
Calgary gained autonomy in academic matters and in
that same year, a faculty of graduate studies was estab-
lished. In 1965 the division of engineering gained faculty
status and the university gained full autonomy in 1966.
Schools of social welfare and physical education, and
faculties of business and fine arts were established in
1967. The faculty of medicine and the school of nursing
accepted their first students in the fall of 1970 and the
faculty of environmental design accepted its first stu-
dents in 1972. The schools of social welfare, physical
education and nursing became faculties in 1975. A
faculty of law was established in 1976 and in that same
year the faculty of arts and science was replaced by a
university college and faculties of humanities, social
sciences and science.

The University of Calgary is a non-denominational,
co-educational, provincial university. It is governed by

a board of governors, a general faculties council (equiv-
alent to the academic senate in most universities) and
a senate which acts as a bridge between the university
and the community and which is designed to serve as
the public conscience of the university.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus is located
on 314 acres in the northwest section of Calgary, a city
with a population of 470,043. It has grown from two
buildings in 1960 to 25 in 1977. Situated adjacent to
the Foothills Hospital, the medical school is on a site
one mile south-west of the campus. The Environmental
Sciences Centre is located 40 miles west of the city on
the forestry reserve. Other teaching and research facili-
ties are situated near Priddis, at Banff and near Calgary.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university has a twin-
tower student residence complex with accommodation
for approximately 350 single male and 350 single female
full-time undergraduate students. A small percentage of
single graduate students can also be accommodated.
Most rooms are shared occupancy. Meals are served
in the dining centre adjacent to the residence halls. Two
hundred and fifty town house apartments, the majority
consisting of two bedrooms, living-dining room, kitchen
and basement, are available to married students. There
are also a few one and three-bedroom units.

LIBRARY The university library contains nearly
700,000 volumes and receives 10,000 serials and period-
icals on subscription. There are also rare books and
special collections sections.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The students'
union, located in its own building on campus, provides
a number of services to students. Details can be obtained
from the Students' Handbook.

The graduate student association promotes and serves
the intellectual, cultural and social welfare of graduate
students and officially represents graduate students
whenever necessary. Membership in the association
includes all graduate students, their spouses and honor-
ary members. All registered graduate students must
pay an annual fee for the operation of the graduate
student centre. This fee is optional to part-time students.

Student services on campus include a health service,
counselling, student awards offices, a dining centre
and employment services. The student affairs office
makes reception arrangements for international students
and assists them in finding accommodation.

Medical services for students are available on a 24-hour
basis and are maintained by an annual appropriation
from revenue. The university health services claim
the benefits for medical services from the Alberta Health

*Ordinary member, AUCC

Care Insurance Commission and/or any other insurance carried by the student. Unless an emergency arises, staff uses outside medical services.

Professionally trained counsellors and psychologists are available and provide personal, educational and vocational counselling, psychological assessment, an occupational-educational and information library and a reading and study skills program.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration operates a student placement service on campus and assists students in obtaining permanent, part-time and summer employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall session: September to December. Winter session: January to April. Spring session: mid-May to end of June. Summer session: beginning of July to mid-August. The academic year is 12 months in duration, July 1 to June 30. The fall and winter sessions are each 13 weeks in duration and the spring and summer sessions are each 6 weeks in duration.

GRADING SYSTEMS Graduate and undergraduate grading systems are as follows: A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-, D+, D, and F. For students proceeding towards an undergraduate degree, the clear passing grade for each course is a C unless otherwise specified. For those taking courses towards a graduate degree, the passing grade is B.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Awards and financial assistance are available to matriculated students provided they are 21 years of age and have resided in Alberta for 12 consecutive months or, if under the age of 21, provided their family reside in the province of Alberta. Further information and application forms are available from the student awards office at the university. Applications must be submitted by June 15 for undergraduate awards and by July 15 for matriculation awards. Awards and financial assistance are also available to graduate students and inquiries should be directed to the graduate awards service, faculty of graduate studies.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time bachelor's degrees: fees range from \$500 to \$625 (engineering) and \$1,000 (medicine). Master and doctoral degrees: \$500. Visa students are required to pay an additional surcharge of \$300 on tuition fees. Part-time: \$170 per full course, \$85 per half course; engineering and graduate students, \$210 per full course, \$110 per half-course; medicine, \$250 per full course. Residence: room and board double \$1,538, single \$1,931 for an eight-month period, September to April. Student fees: full-time undergraduate, \$58.50 which

includes use of athletic facilities; part-time undergraduate, \$5; medicine \$31; full-time graduate, \$54; part-time graduate, \$19.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: (\$10 application fee required from all new undergraduate applicants). Either Alberta high school diploma with a minimum average of 60% and no subject below 50% for the specified matriculation (grade 12) courses (if the fifth subject presented is an option, a mark of 65% is required in this subject with a minimum average of 60% on the remaining four subjects) or satisfactory scores on CEEB tests prescribed by the faculty concerned. Students from outside Alberta require standards equivalent to those for Alberta students. Applicants to the faculty of law require two years of university study toward a bachelor of arts degree or a full degree in other disciplines. For entrance to the faculty of medicine, a student is normally required to present three years of study in an acceptable undergraduate degree program. Since the number of places is limited, the number of applications accepted from non-Canadian students is also limited.

Graduate students: applicants for admission must normally hold an appropriate first degree from a recognized institution with a minimum grade-point average of 3.0 (based on a four-point grading system) in the last two years of academic work. Degree programs are open to graduates of other universities; non-graduates are not eligible.

Mature students: Alberta residents who are 23 years of age or over and do not meet normal requirements for admission may be excused from presenting senior matriculation. Applicants must be interviewed by a designated representative of the faculty to which they are seeking admission. No entrance examination required.

Foreign students: certificates are evaluated in terms of the normal requirements.

UK and other Commonwealth countries: GCE is acceptable in the subjects prescribed for admission to the particular faculty with at least two appropriate subjects at A-level and three appropriate subjects at O-level; the same subject cannot be counted at both levels. Certificates equivalent to the GCE may be accepted.

USA: either satisfactory standing in accredited university or college courses deemed equivalent to subjects required by the faculty concerned or high school grade 12 academic graduation and satisfactory scores on CEEB tests prescribed by the faculty concerned.

France: *baccalauréat deuxième partie* in prescribed subjects and satisfactory standing on a prescribed oral and written English language examination.

Other European countries: requirements as for admission to a European university and satisfactory standing on a prescribed oral and written English language exam.

South America: requirements as for admission to universities in home country; satisfactory scores on SAT and CEEB achievement tests recommended and often required. Proof of proficiency in English is required.

Asia: certificates equivalent to senior matriculation (12 or 13 years of schooling); early submission essential. Proof of proficiency in English is required.

Applicants presenting the international baccalaureate will also be considered for admission.

Application deadlines: March 31 for spring and summer sessions; July 2 for fall session (September); December 1 for winter session (January). Mature applicants must contact the faculty they wish to enter by June 1 of the year in which admission is sought. Students from abroad should apply to the registrar well in advance of deadlines for full information.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years of study from secondary school unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least two years from the bachelor's degree and doctorates at least two years full-time from a master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)

Master of arts (MA) One year's residence required.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Two years' residence required.

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BComm)

Master of management studies (MMS) No full-time study necessary. Requirements must be completed within six years of initial registration, by course of instruction, research report with oral presentation and defence.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) Four years from senior matriculation or two years from approved degree in arts or science.

Diploma in education (DipEd) One year from approved degree and a professional or permanent professional teaching certificate.

Master of arts (MA) Thesis required.

Master of education (MEd) At least 12 months from bachelor's degree. No thesis.

Master of science (MSc) Thesis required.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Two years' residence required.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of science in engineering (BSc)

Diploma in engineering (DipEng) Four full courses after approved degree or equivalent.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year full-time from appropriate bachelor's degree in engineering.

Master of engineering (MEng) Minimum one year from four-year bachelor's degree in engineering and two years' practical professional experience. No residence requirement.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Two years' residence required.

ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Master of environmental design (MEDes) Minimum of three sessions (fall and winter and one other fall session) full-time from appropriate first degree in architecture, environmental science or urbanism.

FINE ARTS

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA)

Bachelor of arts (BA)

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years full-time after minimum two years of university beyond Canadian equivalent senior matriculation. Enrolment is limited.

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine (MD) Three years full-time, after three full years of university beyond Canadian equivalent senior matriculation, and two years of post-graduate training. Enrolment is limited.

Master of science (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Two years' residence required.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus) Candidates must have completed grade VIII examinations of the Western Board of Music or present equivalent standing.

NURSING

Bachelor of nursing (BN) Limited enrolment.

Bachelor of nursing (BN) for registered nurses. Two-year program for registered nurses who possess senior matriculation. Limited enrolment.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical education (BPE) Three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) In addition to regular programs of study, and by special arrangement with other institutions, students may be permitted to take the

following programs at The University of Calgary: the first year only of courses leading to degrees in agriculture, food science, forestry, household economics, optometry and pharmacy. Students wishing to enter dentistry or veterinary medicine at other universities may also complete the pre-professional requirements by special arrangement.

Master of science (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Two years' residence required.

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW) Four years from senior matriculation or two years or more from approved degree. Limited enrolment.

Master of arts (MA) Thesis required.

Master of social work (MSW) At least two sequential terms (fall and winter sessions) full-time from appropriate first degree. No thesis. Applicants must present undergraduate degree with second-class standing or better with emphasis on social and behavioral sciences.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Late afternoon and evening programs include undergraduate and some graduate level classes offered during the spring/fall/winter sessions in business, education, engineering, fine arts, humanities, nursing, physical education, science, social sciences and social welfare. Spring and summer sessions: six weeks in May and June. Six weeks in July and August for undergraduates, graduates and teachers wishing to improve their qualifications. Courses in business, education, fine arts, humanities, physical education, sciences, social sciences and social welfare. Banff School of Fine Arts offers a limited number of courses in art, drama, French, and music.

For no university credit. Non-degree evening classes are conducted through the department of continuing education in a variety of subjects. Non-degree courses at the Banff School of Fine Arts summer session in ballet, ceramics, opera, drama, French, weaving, music, musical theatre, painting, photography and theatre crafts. The Banff School of Advanced Management offers management development programs.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Environmental Sciences Centre at Kananaskis; Cosmic-ray laboratory (atop Sulphur Mountain) at Banff; Rothney Astrophysical Observatory (in the foothills, southwest of Calgary); foreign studies program; resources and the environment; marine science program (in combination with four other universities); native students services program. Interdisciplinary courses are also offered in the fall/winter sessions.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Environmental Sciences Centre. Director: G.W. Hodgson, MSc, PhD

Petroleum Recovery Research Institute. Chief Research Officer: N. Mungan, BA, BS, MS, PhD

Institute for Transportation Studies. Chairman: J.F. Morrall, BEng, MASC, PhD

Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies. Director: H.D. Palmer, BA, MA, PhD

Inter-University Centre of Post-Graduate Studies, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. Vice-chairman: U.F.J. Eyck, BLitt, FRHistS, MA

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Medicine Hat College, 101-5th Street South West, Medicine Hat, Alberta T1A 4G5. Co-educational, non-denominational. Established in 1965 and provides two years of instruction after senior matriculation. President: R.E. Sackley, BSc, CERT Mun. Adm.

Mount Royal College, 4825 Richard Road South West, Calgary, Alberta T3E 6K6. Co-educational. Original college established in 1910. Affiliated to The University of Alberta as a junior college in 1931. Offers one year of instruction after senior matriculation. President: D.M. Lauchlan, BA, BD, DipEd

CONSTITUENT TEACHING ORGANIZATION Banff School of Fine Arts, Banff, Alberta. Co-educational, non-denominational. Established in 1933 as a school in the arts related to the theatre. Provides residence and dining accommodation, meeting and seminar arrangements. Summer session courses are offered for university credit, Banff School certificates, or simply for recreation and pleasure.

CAMPION COLLEGE*

c/o University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2
Telephone: 306-586-4242
Telex: 111
President: Rev. E.P. W. Nash, SJ, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the dean, Rev. T. O'D.
Hanley, SJ, BSc, PhD

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 383;
Part-time undergraduate, 82.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 17.

Total operating income 1975-76: \$708,000 (government grants, 72%; academic fees, 28%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Campion College faculty, see Campion calendar or University of Regina in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The college was incorporated by an act of the legislature of Saskatchewan in 1917. Classes began in 1918. In 1924 the institution was granted the status of a junior college in affiliation with the University of Saskatchewan. The classes which it taught for the BA degree were recognized in succession by The University of Manitoba, then the University of Ottawa, and finally the Université de Montréal. The university classes ceased during the war. In 1947 the college renewed its affiliation with the University of Saskatchewan. In 1966 it became a federated college of the university and in 1974 it became a federated college of the new University of Regina.

Campion College is a co-educational, Catholic, church-related institution offering, in co-operation with the faculties of arts and science of the university, all programs leading to the BA, BFA, BMus, BMusEd and BSc degrees conferred by the University of Regina. It is supported by provincial government grants, tuition fees and contributed services of the religious members of its staff. Its professors are members of the staff of both college and university; they belong to the faculties of arts and science and to the university council; their classes are open to any qualified university students, so far as space permits.

The college is governed by the corporation, consisting of the Jesuit Fathers stationed at the college; and its executive, the board of governors. Academic matters are controlled by the university senate on which the college is represented by the president.

*Ordinary member, AUCC. Federated with the University of Regina.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college building is located on the university campus in southeast Regina (population 149,593). It houses the library, music room, student lounge, chapel, auditorium, staff and student offices, and a cafeteria.

LIBRARY The library holds approximately 53,000 volumes and has special collections in Canadian history and religious studies.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The college offers students chapel, counselling, food and housing services. Its students may use the university health centre and bookstore and counselling service as well as the Canada Manpower Centre on campus. They belong to the Campion College Students' Association and to the University of Regina Student Union.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall semester: early September to end of December. Winter semester: January to end of April. Intersession: early May to late June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Grade of 5, 90-100%; 4, 80-89%; 3, 70-79%; 2, 60-69%; 1, 50-59%; failure, 0-49%. For BA, minimum CGPA of 1.75 required; for BFA, 2.0; for honors BA, 3.25 in area of concentration.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Students are eligible to receive all scholarships, bursaries, prizes and loans available to arts and science students of the University of Regina, and other awards from private donors or from governmental sources. The college has 14 entrance scholarships of its own ranging from \$100 to \$500.

FEES AND COSTS

Arts and science, \$264 for one semester, \$528 for two. Part-time, \$70 per class per semester.
Residence: same as for University of Regina.
Student fees: \$39.25 per year (compulsory).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate arts. Division IV (21 credits of which 12 must be at levels II and III) or Saskatchewan grade 12 or equivalent. Overall average of at least 65%. All credits submitted must be in different subjects.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Associate in arts (AA) Two years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation, honors four years.

FINE ARTS

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA) Four years from senior matriculation.

MUSIC

Bachelor of arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of music (BMus) Four years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science (BSc) Four years from senior matriculation.

COMBINED COURSES

Combined course in arts, arts and science and administration, dentistry, education, engineering, law, medicine,

music may allow student to obtain BA or BSc and professional degree in less time than if the two were taken separately.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Campion College participates in newly developed program of religious studies at the university. Students wishing to teach Christian ethics in schools may obtain minor in religious education through university faculty of education using classes in religious studies taught at Campion, Luther College, or university.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening, intersession and summer classes in conjunction with University of Regina.

For no credit. Adult education programs in theology and allied fields.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs in French-Canadian studies, Canadian plains studies and religious studies leading to BA or BSc.

COLLEGE OF CAPE BRETON*

P.O. Box 760, Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 6J1

Telephone: 902-539-5520

Telex: 111

President: Donald Campbell, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, D.V. Fewer, MEd

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 530;
Part-time undergraduate, 1,016.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 55.

Total operating income 1976-77: \$5,834,234 (government grants, 75%; fees, 12%; other, 9.4%; miscellaneous, 3.6%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of College of Cape Breton faculty, see Cape Breton calendar.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The College of Cape Breton was established by an act of the legislature in 1974 as an institution linking the traditions of technology and university with a mandate to develop new approaches to postsecondary education. At that time, the Sydney Campus of St. Francis Xavier University, founded in 1951, and the Nova Scotia Eastern Institute of Technology, founded in 1968, were amalgamated. The Nova Scotia government and St. Francis Xavier University transferred the governance and control of these institutions to a new board of governors.

The college is a co-educational institution offering both technological diplomas and university degrees and diplomas. Degrees are awarded by virtue of affiliation with St. Francis Xavier University. The institution is controlled by an autonomous 36-member board of governors and a 32-member college council. The latter is concerned with the academic and educational affairs of the college.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The College of Cape Breton occupies two campus sites. The Sydney campus, located in downtown Sydney, houses the MacDonald arts building and library, science building, student centre office and classroom buildings. In addition, within three city blocks, are the administration and the Logue building which houses the business administration department, coop bookstore and the Beaton Institute of Cape Breton Studies. The Bras d'Or Institute operates a field station during the summer located in East Bay on the shores of the Bras d'Or Lakes.

The Tech campus is located on the Sydney-Glace Bay Highway approximately five miles from the Sydney campus. It houses all technology programs and trades and apprenticeship training in a large modern facility.

The College of Cape Breton has undertaken a new building program. All physical facilities will be located at the Tech campus site on approximately 120 acres. The new buildings (library, academic centre, campus centre, gymnasium) will be integrated with the existing buildings and should be ready for occupancy in October 1978.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The college has no residence facilities but operates a housing bureau to assist students seeking accommodation.

LIBRARIES There are library facilities at each campus. The collection at the Sydney campus supports the humanities, sciences and behavioral sciences. It holds about 100,000 bound and processed volumes, almost 700 current periodicals and is a depository for Canadian government documents.

The Tech campus holds about 5,000 bound and processed volumes and 200 current periodicals. Its holdings serve engineering, business, technology and trades.

Resource centres associated with the library include The Electronic Learning Centre, Education Resource Centre, the Bras d'Or Resource Centre, and the archives and library of the Beaton Institute (5,000 volumes, 15,000 records and 1,500 oral history tapes).

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The student union officers are elected annually by the students and administer funds collected for student activities. Students are represented on all major governing bodies of the college.

The college provides a wide range of student activities. The varsity athletics programs include hockey, basketball, volleyball, soccer, cross-country running, golf, and field hockey. Intramural programs include a rifle club, archery, volleyball, swimming, flag football, softball, basketball and hockey. The college drama group is active in local and national productions and faculty, students and the community at large are invited to participate. Concerts, art shows and special lectures are provided by clubs on campus as well as through the college's concert and lecture series. Other activities include a camera club, a radio club, a student bulletin, a winter carnival, a yearbook and a film society.

Medical and surgical expenses incurred by any Canadian student are covered by the medicare plan of the student's home province. Liability insurance covers any

*Ordinary member, AUCC

student on or off-campus engaged in any supervised college activity. It also covers travel to and from the campus.

Academic and career counselling is provided through the offices of the registrar, deans, and faculty as appropriate. The Reading/Writing Centre provides testing services and personal counselling is provided by staff members on an informal basis. The chaplaincy office also serves a counselling role.

The registrar's office and co-ordinators of technology jointly arrange interviews for students with prospective employers. The federal Department of Manpower and Immigration and the provincial Department of Labour offer their services throughout the academic year. Employment is available on campus for students who wish to serve as campus police, peer tutors or research assistants.

ACADEMIC YEAR Sydney campus. Winter session: mid-September to mid-May. Intersession: May to June. Summer school: early July to mid-August. Tech campus. Session begins early September and ends latter part of June.

GRADING SYSTEM In all university programs: pass mark, 50% with average of 55%; major average, 65%; honors, 70%. Term average of 55% required for promotion. Technology programs: 85 - 100%, excellent; 70 - 85%, very good; 55 - 69%, acceptable; 50 - 54%, conditional pass; 0 - 49%, failure. Term average of 55% with no mark below 50% required for promotion.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Entrance scholarships and bursaries provided for university programs. Scholarships awarded in varying amounts and some are renewable.

FEES AND COSTS

(Sydney campus) Full-time tuition fees per annum, \$648. Fees per annum per complete six-credit course, \$150. Registration fee, \$5. (Tech campus) No tuition fees. Non-refundable registration fee, \$50. Student fees (Sydney campus): \$45 mandatory for all full-time students and voluntary (prorated) for part-time students.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate four-year arts or secretarial arts: Nova Scotia grade 11 or equivalent in English; three courses other than agriculture, art, health, hygiene, home economics, industrial arts, music, physical education or secondary industrial education; fifth subject may be any subject including the foregoing exclusions. Admission to

science with exception of physical education requires Nova Scotia grade 12 with English, mathematics, two of biology, chemistry, physics, geology, one other grade 12 subject. Physical education requires English, two of biology, chemistry, geology, physics, two other grade 12 subjects. Three-year programs in arts or secretarial arts require Nova Scotia grade 12 or equivalent in English, remaining requirements same as for four-year program. Business administration, four-year program from Nova Scotia grade 12 requires English, mathematics (grade 11 level) and four other level 12 subjects. Applicants from other provinces must submit equivalent certificates. Minimum average for all three and four-year programs, 60% with no mark below 50%.

Technology: business technologies require Nova Scotia grade 11 mathematics, English and three other courses at grade 11 level. Mathematics at grade 12 level preferred. Engineering technologies require grade 12 mathematics, chemistry, physics, English and one other subject at grade 11 level. Physics and chemistry at grade 12 level preferred. Successful completion of Nova Scotia grade 12 university preparatory program or equivalent recommended.

Mature: applicants who have been away from studies a number of years (usually five) and are 23 years of age, may be admitted to both university and technology programs if they are judged suitable.

Foreign: USA applicants require grade 12 academic high school graduation equivalent to Nova Scotia requirements for four-year arts program. CEEB scores required.

Others: those with five subjects including English and mathematics at O-level on GCE or its equivalent may be considered for admission to four-year program.

Applications and supporting documents from foreign students must be submitted by July 15. There is no application deadline for Canadian students.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years beyond senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Technology diploma programs require two years (twenty months) beyond senior matriculation.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts in community studies (BA) Three-year full-time program consisting of 15 six-credit courses or equivalent. Offered in affiliation with St. Francis Xavier University but curriculum established and controlled by College of Cape Breton.

Bachelor of arts (BA) Offered in affiliation with St. Francis Xavier University and follows curriculum of that institution. Degree may be completed at the college in the following manner: a) approved mature student may register for and complete degree in its entirety; b) approved student may complete degree on part-time basis; c) students may take up sophomore level on full-time basis and complete degree through part-time study with dean's approval; d) students wishing to complete degree elsewhere may study to the sophomore year in general, major or honors program.

Bachelor of secretarial arts (BSectA) Four years beyond junior matriculation of which two may be completed at the College of Cape Breton.

BUSINESS

Bachelor of business administration (BBA) Four years beyond senior matriculation. Two years may be done at the college. Entire degree may be completed at the college in part-time study. Those in full-time program may transfer to part-time study with dean's approval and complete degree at the college.

ENGINEERING

Pre-engineering certificate. First year of two or three-year certificate program may be taken at the college after senior matriculation.

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of science in home economics (BSchEc) First year of four-year program may be taken at the college after senior matriculation.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Four years beyond senior matriculation, two years of which may be taken at the college. Students may follow major, honors or general program.

Bachelor of science in physical education (BScPhysEd) Four years beyond senior matriculation, one year of which may be taken at the college.

TECHNOLOGY DIPLOMA PROGRAMS

Diploma (DiplTech) Offered in business administration with common first year. Second-year options include accounting, data processing, management, marketing. Other integrated two-year diploma programs available in the areas of hospitality administration and secretarial science. Engineering technology programs available in chemical, civil, electrical, electronic, environmental, instrumentation, mechanical and mineral technology.

APPRENTICESHIP TRADES TRAINING PROGRAMS

Apprenticeship training provided on two-fold basis. Students with no trades experience may apply to Department of Labour through the College of Cape Breton, The Apprenticeship Division, Tech Campus, P.O. Box 5300, Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 6L2, to The

Apprenticeship Division, Department of Labour, Provincial Building, Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 5K9 or to The Apprenticeship Division, Department of Labour, P.O. Box 697, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2T8. Students accepted into the program serve in a first-block apprenticeship program which offers minimum 16-week training period in theory and practical skills for which student is given credit. Student can then seek employment in the trade and is required to attend second, third and fourth block release classes. These are five weeks per year before completion of apprenticeship. Those already employed in a designated trade with practical experience who can demonstrate expertise may be registered for a block release following a 90-day probationary period. Successful applicant will follow each five weeks of classes with approximately 2,000 hours of practical experience in the trade. Apprenticeship program is currently moving toward a uniform four-year duration. All graduates of apprenticeship training program receive the Canadian International Provincial Standards Certificate.

Trade areas currently available requiring grade nine or equivalent include commercial cooking and motor vehicle body repairer. Those requiring grade 10 or equivalent include heavy duty equipment mechanic, motor vehicle repair bus and transport, industrial mechanic, machinist, motor vehicle mechanic, refrigeration and air conditioning, steamfitter and pipefitter. Grade 11 or equivalent is required for industrial electrician, construction electrician and industrial instrument mechanic. The welding program has a designated in-plant entrance requirement.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Academic courses toward BA for teachers as well as education courses toward higher provincial teaching license. During academic year, these include creative dramatics, curriculum development, educational leadership, language arts, learning disabilities and home economics. Summer program designed specifically for needs of professional groups, teachers and university students proceeding toward a degree. A block program in educational leadership provides a systematic approach for professional development of school administrators. The college also provides short-term workshops and seminars for local educators. Courses are also offered to enable managers, bankers and government officials to complete requirements for BBA degree. Business courses offered in affiliation with the Canadian Institute of Management (CIM), Registered Industrial Accountant (RIA) and the Institute of Canadian Bankers (ICB) include accounting, marketing, management, taxation, finance, industrial relations, organizational behavior, law, mathematics and computer science. In addition, students may register in extension studies and complete either the BA or BBA.

For no university credit. Approximately 70 courses of varying lengths offered. They include Scottish culture, foreign languages, general interest courses and technical and vocational trades training programs offered in conjunction with the Adult Vocational Training Centre. Five-year program leading to diploma in religious education also offered.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Tompkins Institute for Human Values and Technology.

Director: J.G. Dawson, MA, PhL, STB

Beaton Institute of Cape Breton Studies. Director:

Robert Morgan, BA, PhD

Bras d'Or Institute. Director: Donald Arseneau, BSc, MSc, PhD

CARLETON UNIVERSITY*

Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6

Telephone: 613-231-4321

Cable: Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario

Telex: 053-4232

President and Vice-chancellor: Michael Oliver, BA, MA, PhD, LLD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, James Jackson, DFC, BA, MFA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 8,233; Part-time undergraduate, 6,084; Full-time graduate, 979; Part-time graduate 835.

Full-time faculty 1967 - 77: 633.

Total income 1975 - 76: \$41,468,598 (provincial government, 71.5%; student fees, 17.5%; sponsored research, 8.2% miscellaneous, 2.8%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Carleton University faculty, see Carleton calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Carleton College was established in 1942 by the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning. The association was incorporated in 1943 and operated Carleton College. The first degrees, in journalism and public administration, were awarded in 1946. In 1952, the Carleton College Act changed the corporate name to Carleton College and endowed it with the power to grant degrees. In 1957, the name was changed to Carleton University and the institution moved to the new Rideau River campus. The first three buildings on the campus were opened in 1959. There are now 23 buildings including St. Patrick's College, a small liberal arts college which was acquired by the university in 1967 from the English Oblates of Eastern Canada. The college was located on Echo Drive in Ottawa until the fall of 1973 when it moved to a new building on the Rideau River campus. With the move, St. Patrick's College intensified its efforts to provide a different atmosphere and approach to undergraduate studies. New methods and new developments in teaching and learning continue to be the main emphasis of the college.

Carleton University is a co-educational, provincial, non-sectarian institution whose main source of income is public. The university is managed by a 39-member board of governors and a senate composed of 60 members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Carleton University is located on a 152-acre site in Ottawa (metropolitan population 626,000) between the Rideau River and the Rideau Canal. The university has 12 teaching and research buildings, an administration building, a library, five residences, a gymnasium, a fitness centre and a 50-meter indoor swimming pool. A university centre houses a variety of recreational and extracurricular facilities. The St. Patrick's College facility contains classrooms, seminar rooms, office and auditorium/theatre space, a resource centre, food services, recreational space, a fine arts room and a language lab.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university has five residences which accommodate 1,317 students. Lanark is co-educational and has 175 beds. Grenville is a women's residence with 181 beds. Russell, a men's residence has 179 beds and Glengarry has a total of 635 beds with accommodation for women on three floors and the rest of the building occupied by men. St. Patrick's College students are accommodated in Renfrew house with 147 beds. A limited number of graduate students can be placed in two off-campus houses in single and double rooms.

LIBRARIES Carleton University libraries hold 840,000 volumes, 205,000 microforms and 20,000 current periodical subscriptions. Students have access directly or through interlibrary loans to the National Library, National Science Library and nearly 100 special government libraries.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Students' Association is comprised of all registered students and sponsors a variety of programs and activities. Debates and symposia concerning the financing and quality of education, publications including a weekly newspaper, student co-op housing, clubs, musical and dramatic societies, social functions, and other recreational and cultural undertakings constitute the co-curricular student program. Radio CKCU-FM offers a wide range of community programming. The Students' Association was instrumental in proposing a plan of co-operative decision-making known as New University Government which allows formal student representations in the governing of the university at the levels of departments, faculty boards, senate and board of governors.

The awards office, Canada Manpower Centre, and student housing and food services are a few of the services available to students. The university centre offers recreational and educational services and provides an opportunity for students to gather in a relaxed and informal manner outside the classroom. The campus organization for foreign students, the World University Service of Canada, an overseas student advisory service

*Ordinary member, AUCC

and administrative officers provide services for foreign students. The Ottawa community offers an international club at the YMCA.

There are two clinics and an infirmary on campus which are staffed by physicians and nurses. The services provided by these facilities are available to all students at the university.

The counselling service is staffed by individuals qualified to provide counselling in areas of personal, academic and career concerns. Consulting psychiatrists are also in attendance.

Student employment on campus is available in the bookstore, student associations, the university centre, the library and the various food services. Recruiting is done individually by these offices. Students interested in part-time positions for the academic year should register at an early date with the campus Canada Manpower Centre. Information is available concerning permanent employment as well as summer opportunities and the holdings of the guidance library are of use to those exploring career areas.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: September to early May. The first term of the winter session runs from September to December, the second term from January to May. Day and evening courses are offered. The second term of the winter session commences in late January and runs to May. Summer session: May to end of examination period in August. Evening division begins in May and continues until August. Day division begins in July and continues until August. Courses offered in the first or second halves of these periods are designated first or second term courses respectively.

GRADING SYSTEMS All faculties use a 12-point grading system ranging from A to D. The percentage equivalents are as follows: A+ (90 - 100%); A (85 - 89%); A- (80 - 84%); B+ (77 - 79%); B (73 - 76%); B- (70 - 72%); C+ (67 - 69%); C (63 - 66%); C- (60 - 62%); D+ (57 - 59%); D (53 - 56%); D- (50 - 52%).

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Carleton University offers a number of entrance scholarships with an average value of \$1,000. These scholarships are open to all first-year applicants to the university. Bursary assistance is available to students not qualifying for government assistance.

FEES AND COSTS

Fees include tuition, students' association, athletics and health fees where applicable, laboratory, graduation, and summer survey fees.

Full-time first degree: arts, journalism, music, science, commerce, \$697 to \$700. Engineering, industrial design

and architecture, \$760. Graduate studies: \$173 per term to \$700 per full academic year. Part-time: per subject, \$135 to \$137.

Residence: room and board, \$1683 (double) and \$1813 (single).

Student fees: (included in above tuition costs) undergraduate \$120; graduate \$80.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

For admission to qualifying year (equivalent to grade 13), successful completion of Ontario secondary school graduation diploma with minimum average of 70% including appropriate prerequisites at level 4. Admission to first year requires Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma with minimum average of 60% for a pass program and 65% for an honors program.

Quebec applicants to qualifying year must successfully complete Quebec Secondary V with a minimum 75% average and include six, two-unit, college preparatory subjects at the Secondary V level. Quebec students applying to first year must successfully complete first year of the general or pre-university CEGEP program with a minimum third-class honors standing, including appropriate prerequisites.

Applicants from other provinces must hold standing equivalent to Ontario requirements and must meet admission requirements of universities in their home province.

Graduate: a bachelor's degree or its equivalent for a master's program and a master's degree for a PhD program. In many departments, applicants who do not qualify for direct admission to a master's degree program may be considered for admission to a qualifying-year program.

Mature students: persons lacking normal entrance requirements but who are 23 years of age or over prior to the session in which they wish to enrol and can give evidence of potential success in university studies will be considered for admission to full-time studies.

Foreign students: foreign students may be considered for admission to either the qualifying year or first year. Certificates equivalent to Ontario honor graduation required.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must present satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test or the test of English as a foreign language.

Candidates submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

UK and Commonwealth: GCE or equivalent in five subjects with at least two at A-level for first year admission.

USA: high school graduation with a minimum of 16 units in grades 9-12 for qualifying year (freshman) consideration. Advanced placement with grades of three or better. Those who achieve a high level of standing in the first ten courses at Carleton may have their program assessed for a possible reduction in degree requirements. College Board's SAT required with three achievement tests, including English composition, recommended.

All undergraduate applications for January must be submitted by December 1. Applicants from abroad seeking admission in September must submit applications by April 1. Mature students and transfer students, July 1. High school applicants, August 1. Special students (Carleton students registering in degree-credit courses without having been formally admitted to the university), August 15.

Graduate candidates whose documents originate outside Canada must apply by June 1. All other applications for graduate programs must be received no later than August 15.

Applicants wishing to be considered for scholarships, fellowships or assistantships administered by Carleton must submit their applications by March 1 and supporting documents (transcripts, letters of reference) by March 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES Pass bachelor's degrees require four years of study from junior matriculation and three years of study from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Honors bachelor's degrees require five years of study from junior matriculation and four years of study from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's programs are one and two years in length from a bachelor's degree, depending on the student's background. PhD programs require two years of full-time study after a master's degree.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of architecture (BArch) Pass course, six years from junior matriculation, five years from senior matriculation.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Carleton University recently abolished all compulsory first year courses in favor of a "free choice" system. Incoming students can choose any five courses from a list of courses designated open to first-year students.

Master of arts (MA) One year from honors bachelor's degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BCom honors)

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of engineering (BEng) Five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of engineering (MEng) Two years from bachelor's degree in engineering. **Doctor of philosophy in engineering (PhD)**

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

Bachelor of industrial design (BID) Four years from senior matriculation. The program is completely integrated with both the engineering and architecture programs for the first two years. Third and fourth years are directly under the guidance of the school of industrial design.

JOURNALISM

Bachelor of journalism (BJ honors) Two programs are available: a) five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation; b) one year after completion of first degree.

Master of journalism (MJ)

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Certificate in public service studies (CPSS) Junior matriculation required for admission. Applicants without junior matriculation will be considered on their merits and the completion of certain subjects at Carleton University before admission is granted. The course consists of six courses to be completed in full-time or part-time study.

Bachelor of arts with honors in public administration (BA) Five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation.

Graduate diploma in public administration (DPA) One year from bachelor's degree from a recognized college or university in the required pattern.

Master of arts in public administration (MA) One year or more from either a bachelor's degree and the graduate diploma in public administration or a bachelor's degree with either honors or an additional year of graduate work.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)

Master of science (MSc) One year from honors BSc

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK

Master of social work (MSW)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening undergraduate courses in arts, science, engineering and commerce. The following degrees, certificates or diplomas may be taken entirely by evening study: BA, CPSS, DPA and, with permission, MA in specified disciplines. Studies for the

BSc, BComm and BJ may be started in evening classes but candidates should expect to do part of the degree work in the day division. A number of courses are also offered in off-campus centres.

Summer session is designed for students proceeding to a degree on a part-time basis, for those taking courses towards professional and vocational qualification, for full-time students needing additional courses and for persons seeking qualification for admission to the university.

For no university credit. The extension division offers a variety of non-credit evening courses in liberal arts, communication arts, business and professional development, social work, and languages. There are also a num-

ber of workshops/seminars for professionals. The division sponsors an extensive series of public lectures on a range of topics, concerts, dramas, films and other cultural events of interest to the general adult community.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS School of public administration; School of international affairs; Institute of Canadian studies; School of social work; School of journalism; Institute of Soviet and East European Studies. Interdisciplinary courses are offered in computing science, humanities and sciences. St. Patrick's College offers a unified liberal arts program which is designed to develop the intellectual life of the participant by means of an integrated approach to the study of selected themes of continuing concern to man.

SEMINARY OF CHRIST THE KING

Mission, British Columbia V2V 4J2

Telephone: 604-826-8715

Rector: Rev. Augustine Kalberer, SML, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Rev. Lawrence Bilesky, MA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate 5.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 6.

List of administrative and executive officers available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of faculty, see Seminary of Christ the King calendar.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Seminary of Christ the King was founded in 1931 by Archbishop William Duke of Vancouver. The Benedictine monks assumed direction of the institution in 1939 and in 1966 a provincial charter empowered the seminary to grant the bachelor of arts degree and degrees in theology. The seminary is a privately supported Roman Catholic ministerial training school staffed by Benedictine monks of Westminster Abbey, Mission, B.C. It offers four years of instruction in both the faculty of arts and the faculty of theology to men preparing for the priesthood.

The seminary staff of 21 constitutes the senate and elects the chancellor who is chairman of the board of governors and appoints the other six board members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The 200-acre campus is situated in the Fraser Valley near Mission, B.C., 40 miles east of Vancouver.

LIBRARY The library holds 21,000 books along with current scientific journals.

STUDENT ASSOCIATION The Student Association functions as a student council and manages sports and recreational activities.

ACADEMIC YEAR Begins the second week of September and ends at the beginning of May. There are two

sessions with examinations in December and May. Course credit is awarded on the semester basis.

GRADING SYSTEM Letter grades are used on student records and carry the following numerical equivalents: A, 4, first class; B, 3, second class; C, 2, pass; D, 1, pass; F, 0, failure; I, 0, incomplete; W, 0, withdrew. The grade point average is established by multiplying the semester hours of the course by the numerical equivalent of the course grade. A grade point average for the semester is computed by dividing the total number of grade points by the total number of semester hours. Standing is determined by the grade point average as follows: first class, 3.5 or higher; second class, 2.5 or higher; pass, 1.0 or higher. The minimum requirement for the bachelor of arts degree is a grade point average of 2.0.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Anyone interested in the priesthood may apply. The academic requirement for admission to the faculty of arts is successful completion of grade 12 from a university entrance program. Admission to the faculty of theology normally requires a first degree (BA) with courses in the humanities.

Mature students: students who do not have normal academic entrance qualifications and have worked a number of years but wish to resume studies and choose the priesthood as a goal may apply as mature students. These students must be over 25 years of age and have given evidence of ability to profit from university studies, for instance through recent evening courses or correspondence courses taken with the department of education. Each applicant is considered individually.

COURSES AND DEGREES For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see page 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Normally a four-year program.

THEOLOGY

Bachelor of theology (BTh) Granted after three years of theological study for which the BA or equivalent is a prerequisite. A fourth year of theological studies is required to complete professional training for the priesthood.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY*

Sir George Williams Campus: 1455 de Maisonneuve Boulevard West, Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8

Telephone: 514-879-5995

Loyola Campus: 7141 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec H4B 1R6

Telephone: 514-482-0320

Telex: 111

Rector and Vice-chancellor: John O'Brien, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the university registrar, Kenneth D. Adams, BSc, LMus

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 8,879; Part-time undergraduate, 12,626; Full-time graduate, 674; Part-time graduate, 1,968.

Full-time faculty 1975-76: 642.

Total operating income 1976-77: \$51,803,000 (provincial grants, 70%; tuition fees, 17%; other, 13%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Concordia University faculty, see Concordia calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Concordia University, established in August 1974, joins together Sir George Williams University and Loyola College.

Sir George Williams University was developed from the formal educational work of the Montreal YMCA inaugurated in 1873. The first university-level classes were offered in 1929 in the evening division, and day courses in arts, science and commerce were begun in 1932. In March 1948, the university was granted a specific charter by the provincial legislature, establishing it a body corporate and politic for the purpose of conducting a college or university in the province of Quebec.

Loyola College evolved from a small, traditionalist Jesuit College in the classical mold with about 400 students into a complex university-type institution with faculties of science, engineering and commerce. Although its origins can be traced back to the English side of the Jesuit Collège Ste-Marie from 1848, Loyola began its own separate existence in 1899 when it was incorporated by an act of the Quebec legislature. Its students first received degrees from Université Laval and later from Université de Montréal.

The university is a co-educational, non-denominational institution supported by public and private funds. It is governed by a 30-member board of governors and a senate of 60 voting members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The Loyola Campus is located on a fifty-acre site in the west end of Montreal. The 14-building complex houses 83 lecture and seminar rooms, five auditoria, 104 laboratories, studios and specialized rooms. The Lacolle centre for education innovation is an off-campus facility located 40 miles from Montreal.

The Sir George Williams Campus, located in central Montreal, is housed mainly in two large buildings. The Hall building houses the engineering and science library; six class and seminar rooms; auditoria; faculty offices; laboratories for natural sciences and engineering; psychology, sociology and language laboratories; computer terminals; a theatre; a cafeteria; and art galleries. The Norris building houses the main libraries, the faculty of commerce and administration, and classrooms and administration offices. The university also owns and rents a number of premises located in the vicinity of the main building.

STUDENT RESIDENCES On the Loyola Campus accommodation is available to approximately 250 full-time students. The facilities are versatile and can house students in traditional dormitory style or/ apartment-suite style rooms. For those students wishing to live off-campus, the Off-Campus Housing Service provides listings of available apartments, homes and rooms.

As there are no residence facilities on the Sir George Williams Campus, the office of the dean of students maintains an off-campus housing registry for students seeking accommodation.

LIBRARIES The Concordia University libraries contain a growing collection of nearly 850,000 items. The Norris library, on the Sir George Williams Campus, contains a reference and research collection selected to meet the needs of graduate students in commerce, administration, the humanities and the social sciences. As an extension of the local holdings, researchers in the social and behavioural sciences have access to a computerized information retrieval service (CAN/SDI). This library also houses a number of special collections. Among them are the Layton collection, the most complete collection in Canada on Irving Layton; the Quinn pamphlet collection on politics in Quebec; the CBC radio drama scripts; and the Bibaud collection.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

The science and engineering library on the Sir George Williams Campus provides researchers in the pure and applied sciences with access to the Canadian enquiry service (CAN/OLE), an on-line information retrieval system developed and operated by the Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (formerly the National Science Library). This library is the home of the William Notman collection of photographs of the Victoria Bridge construction and the city of Montreal in 1859.

In addition to its general collection in the social sciences and humanities, the Georges P. Vanier library on the Loyola Campus houses a number of unique special collections. They include the Masonic collection and the Rudnyckjy archives dealing with the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism and ethnic groups in Canada. The Drummond science library has holdings in biology, biochemistry, engineering, geology, mathematics and physics. Co-operative arrangements exist with other research libraries in the Montreal area.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES A wide variety of extra-curricular activities is available to students. These vary from clubs for students with cultural, social or political interests to office in student government itself.

The opportunity for training and development in radio, television and the newspaper field is available through the various student-run media. Clubs and student-run activities as well as student faculty associations are grouped under the Day Student's Association (SGW) and the Loyola Students' Association, whose officers are elected by the full-time undergraduate students.

The graduate students' association comprises all students registered for a program of graduate studies at the university. Sir George Williams Campus has a wide variety of extra and co-curricular programs for full-time, part-time and graduate students. The three student associations offer opportunities to participate in social and special interest groups, student government, training and development in radio, television and journalism. The Sir George Williams Campus offers an extensive intramural and recreational sports program for all students. Responsibility for policy and budgets for the wide range of student services rests with the Concordia Council on Student Life composed of students, faculty and student services staff. The council has the responsibility for establishing priorities in student services to meet changing student needs.

The Loyola Campus is the focal point of the physical education program and includes amongst its facilities full-length playing fields, outdoor activities, and a modern physical education centre. The centre contains facilities for men and women, a gymnasium and an ice arena.

The intramural program at the Sir George Campus uses university facilities and the downtown YMCA.

Loyola's program development sector aims at creating events and opportunities for students that have substantial learning value outside the classroom environment. Students can earn up to six credits (one full course) in recognition of previously approved work accomplished outside the classroom.

Physicians are available daily and psychiatrists by appointment. The service has a referral system with outside specialists and related agencies. It is equipped to handle most medical problems and emergencies. The university group health and accident insurance plan is compulsory for all single and married international students entering the university as they are not eligible for medical or health coverage under the Quebec Provincial Hospital Insurance Service.

Orientation at Sir George Williams is designed to familiarize new students with the various services and facilities available to them and to help them resolve any problems which may be encountered during their introduction to university life. A number of alumni lawyers offer service to students in need of legal advice. This service does not cover legal fees which may be incurred. Appointments are made through the office of the dean of students.

The chaplains at Sir George are appointed by their denominations. Administered under the office of the dean of students, operational expenses, other than the chaplaincy salaries, come from the student services budget.

Each campus has an ombudsman office; at Loyola it is occupied by one person, a Loyola graduate selected by a research committee of students and faculty; at Sir George Williams, by three persons already in the employ of the university who are released on a part-time basis from their regular functions. The primary role of both offices is to function as a liaison and mediator in the variety of conflicts that may arise between different areas of the university.

The office of guidance services, located on both campuses, provides (1) individual and group counselling; (2) an information service with emphasis upon graduate and career planning; (3) reading skills development and study skills programs.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration has a Canada Manpower Centre on both campuses.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall session: September to December. Winter session: January to early May. Summer session: June to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM

Assigned or Converted letter
or numerical mark

TABLE A

From	To
90 - 100	A+
85 - 89	A
80 - 84	A-
77 - 79	B+
73 - 76	B
70 - 72	B-
67 - 69	C+
63 - 66	C
60 - 62	C-
57 - 59	D+
53 - 56	D
50 - 52	D-
40	F
20	FF

TABLE B

From	To
A+	95
A	87
A-	82
B+	78
B	75
B-	71
C+	68
C	65
C-	61
D+	58
D	55
D-	51
F	40
FF	20

The instructor has the option of submitting grades on either a percentage scale or a letter grade scale, subject to the decision of each faculty council.

If a faculty member assigns a percentage it will be converted to a letter grade in accordance with Table A. Both grades will appear on record and transcript.

If a letter grade is assigned it will be converted to a numerical mark shown in Table B. Both grades will appear on record and transcript.

The numerical grades will be used for evaluation of academic achievement levels.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The university offers a number of entrance scholarships at the undergraduate level, as well as graduate fellowships. Deadlines for application are March 15th and February 2nd respectively. On both campuses there are endowed scholarships which are awarded for in-course excellence. Government assistance is available to all students through their home provinces or states. For information contact the financial aid director on either campus.

FEES AND COSTS

Undergraduate: tuition is based on the number of course credits for which a student is registered. The fee is \$15 per credit. The usual full-time student follows a program of 30 credits from September to May, thus paying \$450. Engineering students pay \$45 per course. Graduate: full-time and part-time students \$10 per credit; independent students \$20 per credit.

Residence rates per academic year: double room \$650; single room \$843. Meals can be contracted for on a

yearly basis at a cost of approximately \$695 (three meals, five days a week).

Compulsory medical insurance for out-of-country students: single, \$50; married, \$100.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Quebec holders of the diploma of collegial studies, or its equivalent, considered for admission to the first year of the 90-credit (three-year) program. Candidates for admission expected to have successfully completed specific courses required for entry into a given undergraduate program. These pre-university "profiles", established through joint action of the Quebec universities and the Quebec department of education, will be found in the Department of Education booklet, "Accueil 77 - Structures d'accueil aux études universitaires de premier cycle pour septembre 1977". Further information may be obtained from office of admissions.

Ontario grade 13 graduates with minimum overall average of at least 65% in appropriate subjects considered for admission to the 90-credit (three-year) program. Individuals who have completed grade 12 in Canadian provinces other than Quebec with minimum overall average of at least 65% in appropriate subjects or who have completed first year at Memorial University of Newfoundland considered for entrance to an extended undergraduate program of approximately 120 credits.

Applicants who are landed immigrants or Canadian citizens, whose first language is other than English or French and who have been in full-time attendance for less than four years at a secondary or collegial institution where the language of instruction was English, will take the Concordia Diagnostic Test if they apply from within, or within reach of, the Montreal area. Elsewhere in Canada, they will write the TOEFL or Michigan tests.

Each non-Quebec candidate for admission to full-time study must have his/her high school submit an academic letter of recommendation on the form provided by the university.

Graduate: Concordia offers diploma, master's and doctoral programs at the graduate level. Normal admission requirement for a diploma is a bachelor's degree; for a master's program, a bachelor's degree with honors in a relevant discipline; for a doctoral program, a master's degree with high standing in the field of study. Several programs have additional requirements: for example, MBA program requires applicants to take the Princeton graduate management admission test; applicants to psychology master's programs should write the graduate records examination and Miller analogies test. Detailed information about each program can be found in the graduate calendar, available upon request.

Mature: mature applicant defined as candidate for admission who: 1) does not satisfy normal academic requirements for admission, but seeks admission on basis of potential to undertake undergraduate program; 2) will be at least 21 years of age within calendar year in which the program is entered; 3) has either been out of school for twenty-four months since age of 18, or has been out of school for 12 months with no unfavourable academic record in past twenty-four months. "Out of school" should be interpreted as being away from full-time study in an educational institution. Further information from office of admissions.

Foreign: UK and Commonwealth must present five appropriate general certificate of education papers including at least two at A-level or equivalent to be considered for admission to 90-credit (three-year) program. Higher national certificates and diplomas with passes at an appropriate level may be accepted in lieu of A-level passes. Students with better than average results in five acceptable O-level papers plus one full year formal schooling beyond O-level may be considered for admission into extended undergraduate program of approximately 120 credits.

Hong Kong: applicants with Hong Kong certificate of education with good grades in five subjects and one further year of formal study may apply for admission to extended undergraduate program of approximately 120 credits.

USA: high school graduates from accredited schools who have followed an academic program designed for university entrance may apply for admission to extended undergraduate program of approximately 120 credits.

Other countries: information with respect to admission requirements and placement levels may be obtained by writing to the office of admissions.

Students applying from outside Canada, whose first language is other than English, must demonstrate proficiency in the English language by writing the test of English as a foreign language or the University of Michigan English-language test.

Closing dates for receipt of applications vary with the program.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require three years from the collegial level unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS AND SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA, BA honors, BA specialization)
Three years from collegial level.

Bachelor of education (BEd) Three years from collegial level. Teaching of English as a second language; elementary and secondary options.

Certificate in andragogy. 30 credits.

Certificate in bio-physical education. 42 credits.

Certificat d'enseignement de l'anglais, langue seconde.

Programme intensif de perfectionnement. Entrance requirement, certified elementary school teaching diploma.

Certificate in French language. Entrance requirement, CEGEP diploma or equivalent. 30 credits.

Certificate in health education community nursing. Entrance requirement, nursing diploma and RN. 45 credits.

Certificate in health education community services. Entrance requirement, nursing diploma and RN plus one year full-time employment or volunteer work in health clinics, educational programs, hospitals and other community settings. 42 credits.

Certificate in library science. Entrance requirement, CEGEP diploma or equivalent. 36 credits.

Certificate in teaching English as a second language. One year. Elementary and secondary options. For Canadian citizens possessing valid Quebec teaching certificate.

Certificate in outdoor education. 33 credits.

Diploma in community politics and the law. One year from bachelor's degree.

Diploma in early childhood education. One year from bachelor's degree. For those with valid Quebec teaching certificate.

Diploma in communication studies. Entrance requirement, bachelor's degree. 42 credits of which six are the research seminar.

Diploma in ethics. One year from bachelor's degree.

Diploma in history. Entrance requirement, bachelor's degree with major or minor, or equivalent, in history. For those who plan to teach in Quebec school system, Quebec teacher certification required for admission.

Diploma in library science. Entrance requirement, bachelor's degree. 36 credits. Internship: 60 working hours in library system related to student's option.

Diploma in instructional technology. One year from bachelor's degree.

Diploma in theological studies. Entrance requirement, bachelor's degree. 33 credits course work plus three credits comprehensive examination.

Master of arts (MA) Three terms from honors BA, BFA.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

Bachelor of science (BSc, BSc honors) Three years from CEGEP diploma or equivalent.

Certificate. One year from collegial level.

Diploma. One year from BSc.

Master of science (MSc) One year from honors BSc.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least six terms full-time study beyond master's degree or nine terms beyond bachelor's degree.

COMMERCE

Bachelor of administration (BAdmin) 51 required credits and nine additional elective credits from commerce

and/or economics. Remaining 30 credits may be selected from minor concentration in any department or faculty.
 Bachelor of commerce (BComm) Professional program.
 Diploma in institutional administration. One year from bachelor's degree in any field.
 Master of business administration (MBA) Three to five terms from bachelor's degree in any field.
 Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ENGINEERING

Certificate in quality control (CQC) Six terms part-time from collegial level.
 Bachelor of computer science (BCompSc) Six terms from collegial level.
 Bachelor of engineering (BEng) Six to eight terms from collegial level.
 Master of computer science (MCompSc) Three to five terms from bachelor's degree; three terms from BCompSc. Also offered on part-time basis.
 Master of engineering (MEng) Three terms full-time or six terms part-time from BEng or equivalent.
 Master of engineering (building) (MEng) Three to five terms from bachelor's degree in engineering or architecture. Also offered on part-time basis.
 Master of computer science (MCompSc) Option A, which combines courses and thesis, available to full and part-time students. Option B, which combines course work and major technical report, has requirement for practical experience and available part-time only. Program divided into year I and year II. Students without prior academic education in computer science normally required to complete both years. Students with BCompSc, or equivalent, with high standing normally admitted to year II.
 Master of engineering (MEng) Applicant must hold BEng, or equivalent, with high standing. Admission restricted to those judged capable of doctoral work.
 Master of engineering (building) (MEng) Applicants must hold bachelor's degree in engineering or architecture, or equivalent, with high standing. Program divided into year I and year II. Students with appropriate background may be exempted from part or all of year I.
 Doctor of engineering (DEng) Applicants must hold either BEng or MEng or equivalent with high standing. To be admitted on part-time basis, applicants must hold MEng with high standing.
 Doctor of engineering (DEng) At least nine terms full-time study beyond bachelor's degree, or at least six terms beyond master's degree.

FINE ARTS

Certificate in creative drama and theatre arts. 30 credits in certificate program. Entrance requirement, elementary teacher certificate.

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA, BFA honors) Three years from collegial level.
 Diploma in art education. One year from bachelor's degree.
 Master of arts (MA) Three terms from BA, BFA.
 Master of fine arts (MFA) Six terms from BA, BFA.
 Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Four terms from MA.

CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION Wide variety of special programs and courses available through centre for individuals not necessarily interested in following regular undergraduate or graduate programs. For most, certificate of achievement issued upon successful completion of required work. Course offerings reviewed and supplemented frequently to ensure changing needs for professional development. Programs include hospitality management program (management of hotels, restaurants, and institutional and commissary food service establishments); tourism; management practices (non-credit); security administration (private and industrial security, offered in French and English); computer electronics; journalism; advertising and public relations; and small group special interest courses (to develop particular skill, further interest, or satisfy curiosity). Credit and non-credit programs also available in various areas in music and arts.

The centre, in conjunction with university's TESL Centre has designed an expanded program of English instruction to meet needs of adult students seeking language training for professional, social and academic purposes. The program is divided into six levels allowing steady progress from beginning level as well as entrance to program at appropriate levels for students with some knowledge of English. All classes limited to 18 students to ensure maximum student/instructor contact.

Credit courses offered off-campus during winter and summer sessions. Courses from university programs can be made available wherever there is sufficient demand provided qualified lecturers are available. Admission same as for regular admission to university undergraduate programs. Specific effort made to meet needs of teachers seeking courses for "perfectionnement".

Academic programs offered in a number of countries. Usually scheduled between April and September, these courses are regular university offerings under direction of an academic department.

Seminars and workshops, sponsored with co-operation of an academic department or faculty, scheduled to meet needs of community in topics not normally part of regular degree programs.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY *

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5

Telephone: 902-424-2211

Telex: 014-423-512

President and Vice-chancellor: The Hon. H.D. Hicks, CC, QC, BSc, BCL, MA, DEd, LLD, DCL

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, A.J. Tingley, MA, PhD

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 5,928; Part-time undergraduate, 1,041; Full-time graduate, 941; Part-time graduate, 328.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 781.

Total income 1975 - 76: \$55,527,963 (government grants, 58.7%; student fees, 10.0%; restricted funds, 10.6%; endowments, 5.0%; miscellaneous, 15.7%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Dalhousie University faculty, see Dalhousie calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Dalhousie University was founded in 1818 by the ninth Earl of Dalhousie who was then lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia. With the exception of a few years between 1838 and 1845, Dalhousie did not function as a university until 1863. The first bachelor of arts degree was awarded in 1866.

Dalhousie is a private, non-denominational, co-educational university. It is governed by a 46-member board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located on 62 acres in a residential area in the southwest end of Halifax, a city with a population of 117,882. Dalhousie has more than 12 teaching and research units, a gymnasium and a skating rink.

Major buildings include an arts and administration building, the Killam Memorial Library, Fenwick Place, Burbidge pharmacy building, Macdonald science library, the student union building, Life Sciences Centre, Arts Centre, the chemistry building, the Sir James Dunn science building, dental building, Weldon law building, and the Sir Charles Tupper medical building. The animal care centre, medical science facilities and the faculty of health professions are located in the Sir Charles Tupper medical complex.

The student union building offers lounges, a cafeteria, meeting rooms, a games room, a television lounge, a bank, a barber shop and a bookstore.

There are a number of computers on campus which are used for laboratory experimentation. There is also an arts centre for the performing and visual arts with an auditorium, ancillary areas for music activities, a drama theatre with supporting workshops and teaching quarters, and an art gallery.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Shirreff hall for women and Howe hall for men are on-campus residences capable of housing 400 students each. Off-campus there is a 113-unit married students residence which has a pre-school child care centre and a number of houses available to students for accommodation. Fenwick Place provides off-campus accommodation for 500 students in 255 units.

LIBRARIES The university library system accommodates the needs of the undergraduate teaching programs and the specialized professional schools. It consists of the law library which holds 105,000 volumes, the health sciences library which holds 132,000 volumes, the Killam library with over 551,000 volumes and the Macdonald science library with 90,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All full-time, fee-paying students are represented on the Student Council, the student governing body. The objectives of the union are to promote the artistic, literary, educational, social, recreational, charitable and sporting activities of its members; to act as an official organization of the students of the university; and to coordinate, promote and direct the activities of the students of the university subject to the rules and regulations of the university.

The Graduate Student Association includes in its membership all graduate students enrolled in non-professional degree programs. Objectives of the association include the promotion of the cultural, educational and artistic education of graduate students.

Clubs and societies in which students may participate include Dalhousie chorale, concert band, Dawson geology club, Dalhousie liberal association, Cameron house film society, Dalhousie commerce society, law society, pre-med society, and the Canadian University Service Overseas, which recruits Canadians to work in developing countries, the art gallery committee, and the Dal-King's reading club. The student council, student newspaper and other student organizations are accommodated in the student union building.

The International Students Association provides a meeting ground for overseas students at the university

*Ordinary member, AUCC

and promotes fellowship among Canadian and overseas students. The association assists overseas students with problems which they may encounter and hosts a welcoming reception for new students, in addition to a Christmas program, folk nights, dances and an international soiree. Other campus organizations for foreign students include the African students society, the Dal-Chinese students society, the Dal-West Indian society and Indisa.

Religious organizations on campus include the Dalhousie Christian fellowship, Hillel society (Jewish), Newman club (Catholic), Bahais at Dalhousie and Dalhousie Muslim Students Association.

The university operates a health service and a small infirmary. Further specialist services in a fully accredited medical centre are also available. The health service is not open to university staff except in emergency cases.

Professional staff at the Student Counselling and Psychological Services Centre provides assistance at no charge to students. Services include individual counselling, anxiety management, a study skills program, a vocational exploration program, effective listening program and a couples communications program.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration maintains a year-round Canada Manpower Centre in the student union building. This office provides personal employment counselling to students and current information on careers. Over 100 employers visit the campus annually, usually between mid-October and mid-December, and conduct personal interviews with students. Information and interviews for summer employment are available in January, February and March of each year. Notices of job opportunities are posted on employment bulletin boards throughout the university.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to early May. Summer session: six weeks in May and June and six weeks in July and August.

GRADING SYSTEM Arts and science: letter grade, no numeric equivalent. Dentistry: distinction, 80 - 100%; pass, 50 - 79%; pass mark, 50%; average of 50% required in first year, 60% in subsequent years. Graduate studies: pass mark, B-; thesis grading, approved or not approved. Health professions: letter grade and grade point average. Law: pass mark, 50%; overall weighted average of 55% required. Medicine: distinction, 80-100%; pass, 55-79% pass mark, 55%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The university offers entrance scholarships to graduating high school students on the basis of academic performance and bursaries to full-time students of the

university who demonstrate financial need. Undergraduate scholarships are awarded on academic performance. Postgraduate scholarships and fellowships and fellowships are awarded to new and continuing postgraduate students on the basis of academic performance. The awards office coordinates all student financial support programs and offers financial and budgetary counselling.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees per year: full-time for more than three credits for first degree in arts, commerce, pre-law, science, nursing, pre-medical, pre-dental, education, engineering, pharmacy, physical education, physiotherapy, \$771.50; law, \$820; medicine, \$892 for first, second, third and fourth years and \$520 for fifth year; dentistry, \$935; dental hygiene, \$775.50. Master of arts, science or laws, \$800. Doctoral degrees, \$800. Part-time: one or two classes, \$150 per class.

Residence: room and board on campus (1976 - 77), \$1,370-\$1,570.

Student fees: \$50 per full-time undergraduate student; \$10 per year graduate.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: normal minimum requirement for admission to arts, science or health professions and to dental hygiene is completion of Nova Scotia grade 12 in the university preparatory program or its equivalent with average of at least 60%. Students who do not meet normal admission requirements will, in certain instances, be considered for admission. Applicants from New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, grade 12. Ontario, grade 13; Quebec, first year CEGEP general program or first year university collegial program. Newfoundland, first year at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Graduate: candidates may be admitted to one-year master's programs if they hold honors bachelor's degree or equivalent of a Dalhousie honors degree in the field of study in which graduate work will be done. Students who have completed at least four undergraduate classes or equivalent in the field in which graduate work is to be done with at least second-class average must be admitted to two-year master's programs. Students who do not meet this latter requirement may be admitted to a qualifying year of study. At the end of this year, students are eligible to apply to the master's program and must meet the requirements for the two-year master's program. Candidates seeking admission to doctoral programs must hold honors bachelor's degree equivalent to that of Dalhousie or master's degree or equivalent. Candidates with honors undergraduate degree in proposed field of study may be admitted to three-year PhD program. Those with master's degree or equivalent in proposed field of study may be admitted

to two-year PhD program. Where the degree held is in a field other than proposed field of PhD study, candidate may be accepted into two-year program at discretion of department.

Mature students: students who do not meet normal admission requirements and who have been away from studies for a number of years may apply as mature students. They must show by letter and interview that they would benefit from university studies.

Foreign students: Great Britain, West Indies, West Africa must present GCE with passes in at least five subjects of which two must be at A-level and one must be English.

Hong Kong: GCE as for Great Britain or University of Hong Kong matriculation certificate under same conditions as for GCE.

India, Bangladesh, Pakistan: bachelor's degree with first or second-class standing from recognized university or, in certain circumstances, first-class standing in intermediate examinations in arts and science with passes at university level in English, mathematics and a language other than English. Neither standing, however, is sufficient for admission to the sequential BEd program.

USA: first year at recognized university or similar institution of higher learning with minimum 30 semester hours. Students less qualified considered if they appear exceptionally well-qualified on the basis of CEEB scores or advanced placement work.

Other countries: write to the admissions office for further information.

Test of English as a foreign language may be required by certain departments for admission to graduate studies.

Students seeking admission to the faculties of arts, science and administrative studies are subject to the following application deadlines: Canadian students, August 1; foreign students, May 1; all students transferring to Dalhousie, July 1. Application dates vary for other faculties and students should write to the university for details.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees require three years from senior matriculation, honors four years, unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least two years of study after a bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.

Master of arts (MA) At least one year from honors BA or equivalent, or two years from general BA with high standing in at least four classes in field of specialization. Those with honors bachelor's degrees may complete requirement in one calendar year full-time study.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MA.

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BComm) General and honors.

Certificate in public administration (CertPA) One academic year. May be taken on part-time basis.

Master of business administration (MBA)

Combined master of business administration and bachelor of laws (MBA/LLB) Four years following bachelor's degree.

DENTISTRY

Diploma in dental hygiene (DipDHyg) Two-year diploma course beyond senior matriculation.

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS) Four years following three years of arts or science beyond junior matriculation or two years of arts or science beyond senior matriculation.

Master of science in oral surgery [MSc(OralSurg)] Three years with thesis beyond DDS.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education integrated (BEd) Four years beyond senior matriculation for general BA or BSc and BEd or five years for honors BA or BSc and BEd.

Bachelor of education (BED) One academic year. Sequential course for students with BA, BSc or BComm.

Bachelor of education for vocational teachers (BED) Three years or equivalent after teaching experience in vocational schools or similar settings.

Master of arts in education [MA(Ed)] One year from BEd with at least second-class standing or after MA or MSc.

ENGINEERING

Preparation for entry to the Nova Scotia Technical College without a degree.

Architecture. Two years beyond senior matriculation.

Engineering. Two or three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in engineering [BSc(Engin)] Three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science with honors in engineering physics [BSc(Eng-Phy)]

HUMAN COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

Master of science in speech pathology or audiology (MSc)

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years from BA, BSc or BComm, or from three years university study beyond

junior matriculation or two years university study beyond senior matriculation.

Master of laws (LLM) At least one year from LLB. Thesis required. Combined Master of business administration and Bachelor of laws (MBA/LLB) Four years beyond bachelor's degree.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Master of library service (MLS) Four-term course following bachelor's degree with at least second-class standing. May be taken on two-year schedule, one-year (12 months) schedule or part-time schedule (to be completed in five years).

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine (MD) Four years following three years in arts or science beyond junior matriculation or two years beyond senior matriculation. One-year internship required following MD to meet licensing requirements.

Residency training programs approved by appropriate national accrediting agency available in a number of areas. Most require four years beyond internship; family practice requires two.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music education (BMusEd)

NURSING

Bachelor of nursing (BN) Four calendar years from senior matriculation or three years following RN from recognized school of nursing.

Diploma courses. Applicants admitted one year after graduation from recognized school of nursing with RN standing and satisfactory period of professional experience.

Diploma in public health nursing (DipPHN) One year.

Diploma in outpost nursing (DipOPN) One academic year at Dalhousie and one-year supervised internship in northern Canada. Applicants already certified as midwives may complete program in 13 months.

Master of nursing (MN) Two years following bachelor's degree and RN qualification.

PHARMACY

Bachelor of science in pharmacy [BSc(Pharm)]

Residency in hospital pharmacy. One year after BSc(Pharm).

Master of science (MSc) Normally two years after BSc(Pharm). Twelve months resident study and research minimum requirement.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical education (BPE)

Bachelor of science in health education (BSc)

Master of science (physical education) [MSc(PhysEd)]
One academic year plus thesis.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Bachelor of science (physiotherapy) [BSc(Physio)]

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Diploma in public administration (DPA) One year following bachelor's degree. May be taken in part-time study.

Master of public administration (MPA) Two-year program after bachelor's degree. Final year may be taken in part-time study.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General and honors.

Master of science (MSc) At least two years from general BSc. Students with BSc honors or general degree of very high standing may complete requirements in one year if full time is devoted to course.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years from honors bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree.

SOCIAL WORK

Master of social work (MSW)

Diploma of social work (DipSW) Two years without previous degree in exceptional cases.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Classes offered leading to degrees in arts, science, education, commerce and physical education. Mature students accepted. Regular courses, scheduled in late afternoon and evening, are open to both full and part-time students. Summer school courses are offered in two sessions, May-June and July-August. Students may take up to five credits in summer sessions, one per session.

For no university credit. Correspondence courses offered in municipal accounting and administration for assessors through Institute of Public Affairs. Evening courses offered in selected fields in late afternoon and evening classes with or without examinations. In-service programs provide professional courses through faculty of medicine and other professional faculties in co-operation with respective professional societies. Special lecture series, conferences, seminars and workshops offered by various departments in faculty of arts and science and by Institute of Public Affairs. Series of lectures and workshops offered through the computer centre on computer programming.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Transition-year program designed to assist educationally disadvantaged black and Indian students of Nova Scotia in preparation for entry to general undergraduate degree courses.

Experimental classes, differing in concept or content from regular offerings, may be arranged in faculty of arts and science in any session where demand is evident.

Coordinated and individual programs may be arranged within the BA general and BSc general degree requirements.

Interdisciplinary undergraduate-level programs may be arranged in African studies and Canadian studies.

Foundation-year program of University of King's College offers integrated, interdisciplinary first year in humanities and social sciences and is available to Dalhousie students who must also enrol at King's College.

Special arrangements exist for study toward honors degree jointly at Dalhousie and Mount Saint Vincent University.

Interdisciplinary graduate-level programs available in co-operation with Nova Scotia Technical College in fields of environmental studies and urban and regional studies.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Clinical Research Centre. Director: J.D. Hatcher, MD, PhD

Atlantic Research Centre for Mental Retardation. Director: M.W. Spence, MD, PhD

Centre for African Studies. Director: R.J. Smith, BA, MA, PhD

Centre for Foreign Policy Studies. Director: G.R. Winham, AB, DiplInternatLaw, PhD

Centre for International Business Studies. Director: D.J. Patton, BA, MA, DBA

Government Studies Program. Director: R.D. Foster, BA, MA, PhD

Institute of Environmental Studies. Director: R.J. Harrison, LLB, LLM

Institute of Public Affairs. Director: Kell Antoft, BA

Institute of Oceanography. Director: L.M. Dickie, BSc, MSc, PhD

Trace Analysis Research Centre. Director: D.E. Ryan, BSc, MA, PhD, DIC, DSC

ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES University of King's College, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 2A1. See separate entry.

Mount Saint Vincent University, Rockingham, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6. See separate entry.

Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2X4. See separate entry.

COLLÈGE DOMINICAIN DE PHILOSOPHIE ET DE THÉOLOGIE*

96, avenue Empress, Ottawa (Ontario) K1R 7G2

Téléphone: 613-233-5696

Régent des études: G.-D. Mailhiot, OP, BA, MST, SSL, Dipl'Ecbibl

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au registraire, Jacques Marcoux, OP, BA, MA(Th), DoctScRel

Inscriptions 1976 - 1977: 1^{er} cycle à plein temps, 193; 1^{er} cycle à temps partiel, 441; 2^e et 3^e cycles à plein temps, 58; 2^e et 3^e cycles à temps partiel, 4.

Nombre de professeurs à plein temps 1976 - 1977: 35.

Budget du collège. Les sources de revenus du collège sont les suivantes: province d'Ontario, 15 %; frais de scolarité, 33 %; Ordre des Dominicains, 49 %; divers, 3 %.

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral du collège, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de celui-ci.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT Le Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie existe depuis 1900, à Ottawa. Le 12 juin 1909, l'Ordre des Frères Prêcheurs le reconnaissait comme studium général de la province Saint-Dominique du Canada. Durant la même année, le 31 mars 1909, le collège était incorporé civilement dans la province de l'Ontario et, par les lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 6 octobre 1967, il devenait le Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie. Le 26 juin 1965, la Congrégation romaine des universités érigeait le département de théologie en Faculté universitaire pontificale. Le 22 mars 1967, le Collège dominicain se voyait octroyer une charte civile universitaire.

Le conseil d'administration du collège, composé de huit membres, établit les règlements concernant l'administration de chaque département, contrôle l'administration financière du collège et approuve les projets d'intérêt majeur pour le développement du collège. Le sénat assure la promotion de l'enseignement et de la recherche.

TERRAINS ET BÂTIMENTS Le collège est situé dans la ville d'Ottawa et met une bibliothèque spécialisée à la disposition de ses étudiants. Le département de théologie pastorale est situé à proximité du campus de l'Université de Montréal.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Le collège donne à ceux et celles qui le demandent les indications pour trouver un logement dans le voisinage du collège.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE La bibliothèque spécialisée met 70,000 volumes et 350 périodiques à la disposition des professeurs et des étudiants.

ASSOCIATION DES ÉTUDIANTS Les étudiants sont groupés en une association (AECDO), dont le comité directeur a pour fonction d'entretenir des rapports avec la direction et le conseil des professeurs, d'informer les étudiants, d'organiser des activités parascolaires et de participer à tout ce qui peut promouvoir le bien commun du collège.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Deux sessions régulières: du début de septembre au milieu de décembre, du début de janvier au début du mois de mai. Le collège offre également une session d'été.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS 85 %, excellent; 80 %, très bien; 70 - 79 %, bien; 60 - 69 %, passable; moins de 60 %, faillite.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les étudiants dont les parents résident dans la province de Québec peuvent bénéficier des prêts et bourses du gouvernement de cette province tandis que les étudiants laïques de la province d'Ontario peuvent bénéficier des prêts du service d'aide aux étudiants du ministère de l'Éducation du gouvernement de l'Ontario.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ

Étudiants à plein temps, \$525; étudiants à temps partiel, \$20 par crédit; étudiants en rédaction de thèse ou de mémoire de recherche, \$40. Étudiants libres, \$20. Frais d'inscription, \$10 (étudiants réguliers); \$5 (étudiants à temps partiel). Cotisation à l'association des étudiants, \$15 par an.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

Département de philosophie: le candidat doit avoir complété une année dans une faculté des arts, ou des études équivalentes.

Faculté de théologie: le candidat doit détenir un baccalauréat ès arts (BA) ou avoir fait des études collégiales qui le rendent admissible aux facultés de théologie des universités canadiennes.

Maîtrise en théologie et maîtrise ès arts en théologie: le candidat doit détenir un baccalauréat en théologie (BTh) ou avoir fait des études jugées équivalentes; il doit avoir une bonne connaissance de deux des langues suivantes,

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

latin, grec ou hébreu, et aussi de deux des langues suivantes, français, anglais ou allemand.

Doctorat en théologie: le candidat doit détenir une maîtrise en théologie (MTh) ou une maîtrise ès arts (MA) en théologie, ou avoir fait des études jugées équivalentes. Les candidats doivent soumettre leur demande d'admission avant le 1^{er} août pour le trimestre d'automne, avant le 1^{er} décembre pour le trimestre d'hiver et avant le 10 juin pour la session d'été.

COURS ET GRADES

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

PHILOSOPHIE

Grades civils

Baccalauréat avec concentration en philosophie [BA(Ph)] Deux ans après la première année de la faculté des arts ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en philosophie (BPh) Trois ans après le DEC avec concentration en philosophie ou le programme de philosophie équivalent dans une faculté des arts.

Baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation conjointe en philosophie et en théologie (BASpPh) Trois ans après la première année des arts ou le Diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC).

Maîtrise ès arts en philosophie [MA(Ph)] Un an après le BPh. Mémoire.

THÉOLOGIE

Grades civils

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh) Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en théologie (MTh) Deux semestres après le BTh. Mémoire.

Maîtrise ès arts en théologie [MA(Th)] Quatre semestres après le BTh. Mémoire.

Doctorat de philosophie en théologie [PhD(Th)] Deux ans après la MTh. Thèse.

Grades canoniques

BTh, LTh, Doctorat en théologie.

PASTORALE (Institut de Pastorale, 2715, chemin de la Côte Ste-Catherine, Montréal 250 (Québec))

Grades civils

Baccalauréat en études pastorales (BEP) Un an après le DEC et deux certificats d'études pastorales ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en théologie pastorale (BThpast) Un an après le DEC et 60 crédits d'études théologiques ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise professionnelle en pastorale (MProfpast) Un an après le BTh ou le BThpast.

Maîtrise en théologie pastorale (MThpast) Un an après le BTh ou le BThpast. Mémoire

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Le collège offre des cours du soir et le samedi. Pour obtenir des renseignements sur les cours offerts, prière de communiquer avec le registraire du collège.

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH*

Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1
Telephone: 519-824-4120
Telex: 069-56540
President and Vice-chancellor: D.F. Forster, BA, AM

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, A.G. Holmes, BSA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 9,062;
Part-time undergraduate 651; Full-time graduate, 670;
Part-time graduate, 156.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 782.

Total operating income for 12-month ending April 30, 1976: \$70,000,000 (government grants, 55%; contracted research services, 20%; fees, 12%; research grants, 9%; miscellaneous, 4%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Guelph faculty, see Guelph calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Guelph was created by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1964. Prior to this, the Ontario Veterinary College, the Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute operated as the federated colleges of the Ontario department of agriculture and were affiliated to the University of Toronto from 1888.

The Ontario Veterinary College was established under private charter in 1862. The Ontario Agricultural College was established by the province of Ontario in 1874. Macdonald Institute was established in 1903 as a division of home economics at the Ontario Agricultural College. Wellington College was established in 1964 for the teaching of arts and science at the university. The faculty of graduate studies was established in 1964.

In 1970 a major academic administrative reorganization was approved by senate. It restructured the colleges and schools to deal with the rapid growth and development of the university. The university now consists of seven colleges (Ontario Agricultural College, Ontario Veterinary College, College of Family and Consumer Studies, College of Arts, College of Biological Science, College of Physical Science and College of Social Science) and five schools (School of Agricultural Economics and Extension Education, School of Physical Education, School of Engineering, School of Landscape Architecture and Canada's only School of Hotel and Food Administration).

The University of Guelph is non-denominational and co-educational. It is administered by a 24-member board of governors and a senate of approximately 150 members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The 1,100-acre campus is situated on College Heights within the city limits. In addition to some 25 teaching and research buildings, there are a main library, a university centre, a physical education building, seven licensed dining halls, 6 fast-food shops, and a coffee shop. There are nine student residence buildings and married student townhouses.

New facilities since 1965, built at a cost of \$105 million, include the arts building, crop science building, McLaughlin library, animal science building, physical science building, engineering building, alumni stadium, university centre/administration building and several residences.

In addition, existing academic buildings have been renovated to house offices, classrooms and academic departments, including computing science, landscape architecture and agricultural economics.

The University of Guelph arboretum, located on some 330 acres on the eastern part of the campus, was started in 1971 and will take 15 to 20 years to develop. It will be the only arboretum in Canada located in this particular climatic zone. The arboretum is expected to be a natural resource for the region, and the city of Guelph is co-operating in its development.

Three agricultural research stations, totaling about 1,700 acres and located in the towns of Elora, Cambridge and Arkell, are financially supported by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food and operated by the university.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Nine residence buildings house 2,000 male students and 2,040 female students. In addition, the university has 140 townhouses for married students.

LIBRARIES The university library collection of 996,000 items is housed in the McLaughlin library and in a branch library in the Ontario Veterinary College.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Student government at the university consists of the seven college councils and the Central Student Association which represents the common interests of all full-time undergraduate students. The councils and the association are independent organizations, financed by student monies and electorally responsible to the students they

*Ordinary member, AUCC

represent. They are financially accountable to the student body through the provision of a public annual financial report.

All graduate students are represented in the graduate student association whose governing body is the executive. The purpose of the association is to represent the graduate student body and its members in all matters pertinent to their welfare; to act as liaison between graduate students and the faculty, administration, and undergraduate students of the university; to promote social and cultural activities and service programs for the membership; and to provide a communicative link with the graduate students of other universities.

Students may participate in either intramural or, subject to any governing regulations, intercollegiate sports. A complete range of clubs, societies and student organizations is available.

Each student entering the university for the first time is required to submit a medical form completed by the student and, if necessary, the family physician. The university makes medical services available to the student body at all times. A medical clinic and infirmary have been established in Macdonald Hall to provide a comprehensive preventive medicine and treatment program. An immunization program is carried out annually among certain students exposed to possible infections. Mass tuberculosis surveys are also supervised. A physician is available during daily working hours in the out-patient clinic to provide advice and medical care. After hours, a qualified nurse is always on duty to provide advice, care and referral to a physician if necessary. A 12-bed infirmary provides service to students in residence or living off campus. It is staffed by qualified nurses on a 24-hour basis and provides an isolation facility for infectious diseases. Facilities are available to faculty and staff in emergency cases.

Students must have both OHIP and co-operative health services of Ontario coverage. The co-operative health services premium is included in the university fees. Exemptions from mandatory OHIP coverage are confined to: a) students from another province who are covered by their own provincial medicare program; b) foreign students whose studies are being supported or financed by agencies such as the Colombo plan; c) non-Ontario or non-Canadian students who have insurance coverage from their home area; d) postgraduate students.

The psychological and counselling services employ an experienced professional staff to assist undergraduate and graduate students with emotional and social problems. The basic method of service is a program of assessment and psychotherapy. A consultant service is available in cases involving non-students and staff but this service is second in priority to the service to students. Interviews and consultations are conducted by appointment only.

The career planning and placement office is available to assist students in finding part-time, seasonal and permanent employment. On-campus interviews and conferences are arranged with prospective employers from industry, business and education. Vocational counselling is available to students seeking to evaluate their educational and vocational goals. The reference section of the office contains vocational literature and company information. Sources of information on work, study, travel and volunteer service at home and abroad are also available.

ACADEMIC YEAR Commences with the spring semester. Spring semester: early May until early August. Fall semester: early September until end of December. Winter semester: early January until late April.

GRADING SYSTEM First-degree honors programs: distinction, cumulative average of 80-100% on all courses attempted; honors, cumulative average of 70-79%. Standing in individual courses graded as follows: A, 80-100%; B, 70-79%; C, 60-69%; D, 50-59%. Graduate studies: A, 80-100%; B, 70-79%; C, 60-69%; minimum B average required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Numerous scholarships and bursaries are available for students entering undergraduate programs, with the majority applicable to Ontario residents. Scholarships, fellowships and research, service and teaching assistantships are available for graduate studies.

FEEES AND COSTS (1977-78)

For programs commencing September 1977. Full-time undergraduate per semester: fees range from \$227.50 (agriculture) to \$402.50 for landscape architecture. Associate diploma in agriculture, \$120 per semester. Part-time undergraduate: \$80 per course. Full-time graduate (fees under review): \$250 per semester. Part-time graduate: \$165-\$250 per semester. Other fees: \$33 per semester. Visa students: undergraduate, \$750 per semester; graduate, \$650 per semester.

Residence: dorm-style accommodation \$440 single, \$410 double, \$360 triple per semester plus compulsory meal contract. Apartment-style accommodation, \$475 single, \$440 double, \$390 triple, no food contract required. Married student townhouses \$195 per month unfurnished, \$206 per month furnished.

Health service fee: full-time undergraduates and graduates, \$5. Extended health insurance, full-time students, \$6.

Student fees: undergraduate fees determined by program range from \$14.35 (arts and social science) to \$17.85 (Ontario Veterinary College). Fees do not apply to part-time students. Graduate: \$4 full-time, \$2 part-time.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Ontario secondary school honor graduation diploma (six credits of year 5, grade 13-level courses) or equivalent; 60% minimum overall average required. Principal's report and recommendation with school record.

Graduate: first degree with second-class honors from recognized university and in a university program acceptable to faculty of graduate studies.

Mature students: candidates, 21 years of age and older in first month of session to which admission is sought, who cannot meet normal requirements may request specific consideration. Special test, written only at university, required prior to admission in arts; all other programs require senior matriculation in subject(s) specified by the faculty; interviews may be required.

Foreign students: certificates evaluated for equivalence to those for Canadian students.

England, West Indies, East and West Africa: GCE with either four subjects (at least three at A-level) or five subjects (at least two at A-level). Evidence of proficiency in English required; satisfactory scores on University of Michigan English language test, certificate of proficiency in English from University of Cambridge or TOEFL acceptable.

Candidates submitting international baccalaureate considered for admission.

Applications for spring semester must be submitted by March 22, for fall semester by August 1 and for winter semester by December 1. University cannot guarantee applications received after these dates will be considered.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's programs require eight semesters from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require minimum two semesters from honors bachelor's degree or equivalent unless otherwise specified. Doctoral programs require minimum five or seven semesters from recognized master's or honors bachelor's degree respectively.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs see pages 301 to 354.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Bachelor of science in agriculture [BSc(Agr)]
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General program, with major or general studies, six semesters from senior matriculation. Honors program, eight semesters from senior matriculation.

Master of arts (MA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of science in engineering [BSc(Eng)]
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FAMILY AND CONSUMER STUDIES

Bachelor of applied science (BASC)
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

HOTEL AND FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of commerce (BComm)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of landscape architecture (BLA)
Master of landscape architecture (MLA) Minimum four semesters from BLA, six semesters from bachelor's degree, or equivalent.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of science in human kinetics [BSc(HK)]
Master of science (MSc) Minimum three semesters from honors bachelor's degree or equivalent.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General program, six semesters from senior matriculation. Honors program, eight semesters from senior matriculation.
Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Doctor of veterinary medicine (DVM) Eight semesters following minimum four semesters science at acceptable university level. Professional program.
Intern/residency program (graduate diploma) Three semesters (one calendar year) from DVM or equivalent.
Master of science (MSc) Minimum two semesters from honors bachelor's degree or other first degree, or equivalent.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For no university credit. Lecture series, seminars and courses in arts, social sciences and languages offered by colleges of arts and social science. Normally they require no prerequisites or examinations. Some carry moderate fee while others are open to public without charge. Brochures issued each month by coordinators of continuing education, colleges of arts and social sciences. College of family and consumer studies offers courses for professional development in some areas. Ontario Agricultural College sponsors professional

development courses for persons wishing to update science degrees. Other courses offered to agricultural and general public. Courses held on and off-campus. List of offerings available bi-monthly from coordinator of agricultural extension, OAC. Ontario Veterinary College conducts courses in conjunction with OVC alumni association and Ontario Veterinary Association. Courses, lectures, seminars and clinics of one to three days' duration presented throughout year to graduate veterinarians with view to updating practice of veterinary medicine. Eighty correspondence courses available in agriculture, horticulture and food science. Three-year program leading to Ontario diploma in horticulture offered for students interested in parks, nursery, landscape, commercial floriculture, processing crop production and turf management. One-year course in home gardening. Information available from director of correspondence study, university office of continuing education.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Arts and science programs offered on continuous year-round system of three semesters. In addition, agricultural science and family and consumer studies use modified form of trimester. Students in arts, science and some other degree programs commence university in September, January, and May each year. Ontario year-5 (grade 13) students may enter in May without completing year 5 (grade 13).

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

The Centre for Educational Disabilities. Director: G.A.V. Morgan, BA, MA, PhD

The Centre for International Programs. Director: J.C. Cairns, BA, MA

The Centre for Resources Development. Director: D.W. Hoffman, BSA, MSA, PhD

Institute of Computer Science. Director: K. Okashimo, BA, MA, PhD

HURON COLLEGE*

London, Ontario N6G 1H3
Telephone: 519-438-7224
Principal: The Ven, J.G. Morden, BA, LTH, BD, STM,
DTh, DD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Miss Catherine Ridley.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 619;
Part-time undergraduate, 19.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 31.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Huron College faculty, see Huron College calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook* (University of Western Ontario entry).

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Huron College, the founding college of The University of Western Ontario, was established in 1863. As a result of its academic affiliation with The University of Western Ontario, students can take courses taught both at the college and at the university and have access to all academic and social resources of the university. Degrees are conferred by the university through Huron College. In 1956 the college became an associate member of the American Association of Theological Schools.

Huron College is an undergraduate co-educational, residential liberal arts college. The board of governors consists of thirteen members and the college comes under the senate of The University of Western Ontario.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Huron College is located in London, Ontario, a city of approximately 220,000. The forty-six acre college campus is situated adjacent to the campus of The University of Western Ontario.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation is provided for 215 men and 100 women.

LIBRARY The library holds 130,000 volumes and the collection grows at a rate of 500 volumes per month.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Huron College student council and The University of Western Ontario student services are responsible for extracurricular activities. Huron College has a resident nurse and stu-

dents have access to The University of Western Ontario health services. The college has a chaplain and warden in residence. Counselling is available at all times through the office of the dean and registrar. The Bookstore is located on the university campus and services all of the colleges.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to first week in May.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as The University of Western Ontario.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time: \$762.50 (theology); \$765 (arts).

Part-time: \$120 per course (theology); \$160.30 per course (arts).

Residence: \$1,680.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: a minimum of six credits at the Ontario grade 13 level (or equivalent) with an average of not less than 66% for admission to the faculty of arts or social science. These six credits at level five must include: one credit in English; one credit in French, or a foreign language or mathematics; one credit each in two of biology, chemistry, English, French, foreign languages, geography, history, mathematics, music and physics; at least two other credits from subject areas specified above or from those approved by the Ministry of Education at level five. A student must have credit in at least four different subject areas.

Foreign students: five subjects with two at A-level and minimum "D" average in advanced level subjects on GCE certificate. English language test required. Students from USA must have grade 12 with first class standing or one year at junior college or university.

Mature students: must be 21 years of age and away from formal education for at least two years. Applicants must submit a letter to the admissions committee outlining activities since leaving secondary school to the present. An interview is required.

COURSES AND DEGREES From Ontario grade 13 graduation, general bachelors' degrees require three years of study and honors bachelors' degrees require four years of study unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
Bachelor of arts (BA)

* Ordinary member, AUCC. Affiliated to The University of Western Ontario.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The first two years only of this honors program are offered at the college. Students complete their third and fourth years at the school of business administration, The University of Western Ontario.

THEOLOGY

Bachelor of ministry (BMin) Three years beyond a bachelor's degree from a recognized university.

Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years beyond a bachelor's degree from a recognized university.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE*

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 2A1
Telephone: 902-423-7497
Telex: 019-21591
President: John Ferguson Godfrey, DPhil

Direct general correspondence to registrar, Mrs. G.S. Clark.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 339;
Part-time undergraduate, 7.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 9.

Total income for year ending June 30, 1976: \$801,689 (government grants 59.31%; endowments, 25.02%; gifts, 9.71%; fees, 5.96%). Income from ancillary enterprises: \$334,645.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of King's College faculty, see calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of King's College was established in 1789 by an act of the provincial legislature at Windsor, Nova Scotia. Teaching began that year and the first degrees were probably awarded in 1802 or 1803. Following a fire in 1920, the university was re-established in Halifax in 1923 by means of private subscriptions and with the financial aid of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which endowed the teaching of liberal arts. The university became associated with Dalhousie University and, under the terms of this association, holds in abeyance its power to grant degrees, except in divinity and other faculties not forming a part of Dalhousie. In arts and science the two staffs are for the most part combined. King's also retains complete control over present endowments, administration of residences and all internal matters.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University of King's College is situated on five acres of land on the northwest corner of the Dalhousie University campus in Halifax (metropolitan population 117,882). The principal building houses the offices of administration, classrooms and the library. In addition, there are the president's lodge, a dining hall, a chapel, a large recreation hall, a gymnasium and a swimming pool.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Alexandra Hall, the women's residence will accommodate 112 students. There is also accommodation for 113 men.

*Ordinary member, AUCC. Associated with Dalhousie University.

LIBRARY The library was founded in 1789. It now has about 58,000 volumes, principally in the humanities and theology. It is especially strong in English literature which is aided by the Dr. J. Burns Martin Memorial Fund, in Canadiana supported by the William Inglis Morse Endowment and in theology, philosophy and history. The Hon. W.J. Almon Memorial Fund and the Dr. T.H. Hunt Memorial Fund (a gift of the alumni) aid in the purchase of books.

Over the years the library has received many valuable and interesting gifts. Many of the forty incunabula in the collection were among a gift of books from T.B. Akins in 1872. The manuscript collection is small but it contains a number of illuminated medieval manuscripts. There is also a fine collection of United Empire Loyalist china given the university in 1881. Among the other interesting non-book items is a cuneiform tablet, date c.880 B.C. given in 1873, and swords that belonged to Sir John E. Inglis and Sir William Fenwick Williams, two noted Nova Scotians.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Students' Union is the organization in which students enjoy their right of self-government and they endeavor to play a role in all aspects of university life. The main organs of the union are its executive, the Students' Council, and the Student Assembly.

There is an athletic association for men and women, a dramatic and choral society and debating and literary societies.

Health services and a small in-patient infirmary are provided for students. Further specialist services in a fully accredited medical centre are available by agreement with Dalhousie University. In addition, Dalhousie counselling services are available to King's students.

Opportunities exist for students to earn part of their college expenses by working in the library, gymnasium and dining hall. A year-round Canada Manpower Centre is maintained on campus to assist students in obtaining employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May.

GRADING SYSTEM A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-, D.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE A wide range of scholarships, bursaries and prizes are offered. Information about scholarships available from registrar.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time arts and science, \$680. Part-time, \$155 per class. Incidental fees, approximately \$300.

Residence: room and board 1976-77, \$1,470 to 1,545.

Student fees: \$41 (compulsory).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate requirements as for Dalhousie University. Last date for receipt of applications normally August 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES

NOTE: Also see Special Program below

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors. Offered through Dalhousie University.

DIVINITY

NOTE: King's holds in abeyance powers to grant degrees in divinity given its co-operation in Atlantic School of Theology. It continues to grant degrees in divinity on recommendation of the General Synod, Anglican Church.

Associate in theology (ATh) On recommendation of board of examiners of General Synod, Anglican Church of Canada.

Bachelor of divinity (BD) Three years from BA on recommendation of board of examiners of General Synod, Anglican Church of Canada.

Master of sacred theology (MST) Two years from bachelor's degree.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General and honors. Offered through Dalhousie University.

NOTE: Also see Special Program below.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

No credit. Full-term evening courses in public relations and journalism. Academic requirements waived making both programs available to citizens in community as well as registered students. Courses commence in October. Other non-credit courses offered each year on variety of topics.

SPECIAL PROGRAM King's, in association with Dalhousie University, offers foundation year program designed for entering first-year students who wish to pursue studies in humanities and social sciences leading to BA or BSc without disciplinary or subject concentration in first year. Designed as integrated program of studies focussing attention on development of institutions and ideas in western societies. Students can develop choice of greater specialization for subsequent years. Successful completion will result in four credits towards BA or three towards BSc.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Institute of Pastoral Training. Secretary: Rev. E.V. Moriarty.

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION

Atlantic School of Theology. Co-educational theological school combining the resources of former Anglican, Roman Catholic and United Church institutions (King's, Holy Heart Theological Institute and Pine Hill Divinity Hall). Founded in 1971, the purpose of the school is to prepare students for ordination in the above denominations and to provide opportunities for theological study for interested persons. Principal: Father L.J. Robertson, BA, BTh, MEd

KING'S COLLEGE*

266 Epworth Avenue, London, Ontario N6A 2M3
Telephone: 519-433-3491
Telex: 024-691
Principal and Dean: J.D. Morgan, BA, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, J.H. Campbell, BA, BEd, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 1,044;
Part-time undergraduate, 116.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 28.

Total operating income 1976 - 77: \$2,300,000 (government grants, 70.8%; tuition fees, 25%; miscellaneous, 4.0%).

List of executive and administrative officers, dean of faculty available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of King's College faculty, see King's calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The College of Christ the King, an arts college for non-clerical students, was established in 1955 and its graduates received their degrees from The University of Western Ontario through an existing St. Peter's Seminary College of Arts affiliation. In 1966 the affiliation agreement with the university was transferred to King's College. All faculty appointed to and courses given by the college are approved by the university senate and the degrees conferred on all students are those of the university. The principal of the college is an ex-officio member of the university senate. The college is under the governance of an 18-member board of directors, and faculty committees, along with the dean of the college, supply academic guidance.

King's College is a co-educational undergraduate college of liberal arts and social sciences. It is sponsored by the Roman Catholic diocese of London and open to students of all beliefs.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS King's College is located in London (population 240,392) two blocks from The University of Western Ontario. An inter-lecture bus service operates between the college and the main campus and allows for an integration of courses from various parts of the university. The principal building houses faculty, student, administration offices, classrooms, a chapel, a cafeteria, lounges and a women's residence. There are three separate residence buildings as well as three buildings which house classrooms, seminar rooms, faculty and student offices.

*Ordinary member, AUCC. Affiliated with The University of Western Ontario.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The principal building on campus provides accommodation for approximately 100 women while additional residence accommodation is provided in three separate buildings for 60 women and 140 men.

LIBRARY The college library houses some 50,000 volumes. King's students, as members of the Western Ontario community, have full use of the libraries at Western. The theology department of St. Peter's Seminary provides further course and library facilities available with some restrictions to King's College students.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Students at King's College share the services offered to students of The University of Western Ontario. Included among these are athletic facilities, teams, clubs, employment services and voluntary military training.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to mid-May.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as that of The University of Western Ontario. See separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE King's College offers a number of entrance scholarships. Students should make enquiries upon application for admission.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees per year, full-time, \$788. Part-time per course, \$160.

Residence: room and board, winter session, \$1,700.

Student fees: undergraduate, \$76.50; graduate, \$30.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Same as for The University of Western Ontario. See separate entry. For admission to bachelor of social work program, minimum average 70% required in first year at university in addition to acceptable departmental interview.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General program, three years from senior matriculation in liberal arts and social sciences. Honors program four years from senior matriculation.

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW) Four years beyond senior matriculation.

The University of Western Ontario summer program. Courses available to the community through the continuing education program of the college.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Social work and religious studies courses offered at the college during intersession and summer session as part of

SPECIAL PROGRAMS From time to time the college offers special programs supplementary to the large number offered by The University of Western Ontario.

LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY*

Oliver Road, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1
Telephone: 807-345-2121
Cables and Telegrams: Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario
Telex: 073-4594
President and Vice-chancellor: Andrew Booth, BSc, PhD, DSc

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, W.J. McDonnell, BA, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,188;
Part-time undergraduate, 1,372; Full-time graduate, 105;
Part-time graduate, 87.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 240.

Total operating income 1976 - 77: \$15,071,000 (government grants, 81%; fees, 16%; other, 3%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Lakehead University faculty, see Lakehead calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Lakehead University evolved from Lakehead Technical Institute which was established in 1946 by order-in-council of the province of Ontario. Classes began in 1948 and, in the same year, first-year university courses were added to the curriculum. Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology was established by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1957. The governance and control of Lakehead Technical Institute were transferred to the board of governors of Lakehead College. The present university site, donated by the city of Port Arthur, was occupied in 1957. Second-year arts courses were added in 1960-61 and in 1962, the original Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology Act was amended to give the college university powers to establish faculties, and to confer university degrees in arts and science. The Lakehead University Act, was proclaimed in 1965 and the first degrees in arts and science were conferred in the same year.

Lakehead University is a co-educational and non-denominational institution. Control is vested in a board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Lakehead University is situated in the heart of Thunder Bay (population 111,476) and comprises some 295 acres of land. Thunder Bay is located in northwestern Ontario at the

head of Lake Superior on the Great Lakes, about 48 miles east of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The first college building opened in 1957 and a new library wing was added in 1960. In 1969 two extensions providing additional lecture rooms and laboratory space were opened. A new residence was opened in 1962 and expanded in 1966. A \$2,750,000 residence village comprising 10 new buildings is now complete and is situated on the McIntyre River within walking distance of all university buildings. The university centre has a 380-seat theatre-auditorium, lecture and seminar rooms, club rooms, a residence dining room and a cafeteria. From 1965 to 1969 the university continued to grow. A new library building was erected and expanded; an athletic centre gymnasium was constructed; and the Centennial Building was opened to house science and technology laboratories, classrooms and faculty offices. An addition to the athletic centre which includes an Olympic-size swimming pool, three squash courts, a general-purpose training room, a wrestling room, two classrooms, shower rooms and additional office space, opened in 1972. Also in 1972, a new academic building which provides additional faculty offices and classroom space was opened.

A man-made lake is in the centre of the campus. It was planned with the regional conservation authority and acts as an important flood control project for the McIntyre River which runs through the campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation is available for 228 women and 413 men. Single and double-room accommodation is available in both university residences. The university also maintains an off-campus housing office which compiles a list of rooms, room and board, apartments and houses in the community.

LIBRARIES The university library holds approximately 245,000 accessioned and catalogued books and bound periodicals and is growing at a rate of about 15,000 volumes each year. The university collection is supplemented by microfilms and microcards, of both books and periodical runs, amounting to another 50,000 volumes. There are also some 2,000 volumes of unbound periodicals. More than 3,300 journal titles are currently received by subscription and others are received by donation. The faculty of education library comprises approximately 26,000 accessioned and catalogued volumes and 400 periodicals supplemented by microfilms, microcards, filmstrips, slides and 5,000 mounted prints of pictures. This collection is largely related to the fields of elementary and secondary education.

Special collections include the Seaway collection consisting of 500 books, pamphlets and reports going back to the earliest engineering surveys; the local history collection of documents, journals, papers and over 300 pictures relating to the history of northwestern Ontario; and a small manuscript collection.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Lakehead University Student Union fee automatically entitles the student to membership in the society. The funds help subsidize student publications, the winter carnival, folk spectaculars, dances and other student events in addition to all student clubs and associations. These funds are administered by the society which is composed of elected student representatives.

The university has a wide variety of extracurricular activities in which students may participate. Students compete for western Canadian championships in sports such as golf, fencing, volleyball, skiing, wrestling, baseball, track and field, swimming and football.

The university maintains a health centre on campus with a registered nurse in attendance 24 hours a day, seven days a week. A physician is available for consultation on campus throughout the week. The university also provides a 10-bed infirmary for students and uses the neighboring hospitals to provide treatment for serious illnesses and accidents.

Students are free to discuss educational programs, choice of careers and personal problems with the dean of their faculty, other officers of the administration or members of the teaching staff. The physician and the dean of students are especially qualified to assist students in resolving their personal problems.

The Thunder Bay office of Canada Manpower, in co-operation with the university, maintains a student placement service on campus. Since the scope of the Canada Manpower service is nation-wide, students have access to employment opportunities from employers across Canada. Many of these employers arrange on-campus interviews at Lakehead as part of their personnel recruiting program.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Spring session: May to late June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM A+, 90-100%; A, 80-89%; B, 70-79%; C, 60-69%; D, 50-59%; E, 40-49%; F, 0-39%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Entrance scholarships include Lakehead University entrance scholarships and the C.J. Sanders scholarship. Also available are undergraduate scholarships including the Allied Chemical Canada, Ltd. scholarship; the J.P. Bickell Foundation scholarship; the Great Lakes Paper Company forestry scholarship; the Great West Timber scholarship; and the Dr. Crawford C. McCullough memorial scholarship. Entrance bursaries and awards offered include the Imperial Oil higher education awards;

the IBM-Thomas J. Watson memorial bursaries; the Inco bursary; the Lions Club bursary; the Joseph Marien memorial bursaries; and the Marion E. Tomlinson memorial bursary. Undergraduate bursaries and awards include the Atkinson Charitable Foundation bursaries; the A.T.A. Trucking Industry Education Foundation Inc. bursaries; the IBM-Thomas J. Watson memorial bursaries; International Pipe Line Company bursaries; Ontario Department of Health bursaries for public health nursing; and the Thunder Bay Medical Association bursary. In addition to the Lakehead University graduate fellowships, a number of other fellowships are available and are listed in the Lakehead University calendar.

FEES AND COSTS

First degree per year: arts, commerce, physical and health education, education, graduate diploma in business administration, nursing, \$715; science, forestry, \$725; applied science, \$770. Master's degrees: arts, science, \$375 per term; university schools, \$450. Part-time, \$155 per subject on pro rata basis.

Residence: board and room, (single), \$1,617, (double), \$1,532.

Student fees (including athletics): \$62.50.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate. Diploma programs: successful completion of grade 12 program or equivalent which would allow student to proceed to full Ontario grade 13 program. Overall average at least 60%. Certain programs require specified subjects at grades 11 and 12 levels. Principal's recommendation and school record required. Equivalent certificates required for applicants from other provinces. Degree programs: successful completion of Ontario grade 13 or equivalent embracing at least three distinct subject areas acceptable to the university. Overall average at least 60%. In addition, candidates must include in matriculation programs subjects that interlock with planned university majors. Applicants with high standing in grade 12 will be considered on individual basis. Principal's recommendation and school record required. For admission to both degree and diploma programs, applicants lacking required subject may be considered for admission if level of achievement in associated subjects is better than average. Each case considered individually.

Graduate: first degree with at least second-class standing in appropriate subjects.

Mature: for faculty of arts and university school programs, applicants who are at least 23 years of age in calendar year of entry, residents of Canada, and have not attended postsecondary institutions for two years prior to application for admission, will be considered as adult students. Those considering program in faculty of science or school of engineering on mature-student basis

should discuss necessary preparatory work with admissions officer. Mathematics to admissions level and preferably some sciences required.

Foreign: applicants from Commonwealth countries require GCE or equivalent with passes in five subjects with two at A-level or passes in four subjects with three at A-level.

USA: first-year university credits, minimum 30 semester hours from accredited institution.

Applicants whose mother tongue is not English must submit evidence of facility in English.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate considered for admission.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require minimum one year from honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General program, three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

Honors bachelor of social work (HBSW)

Master of arts (MA)

EDUCATION

Concurrent degree programs for elementary and secondary school teachers (BA-BEd, BSc-BEd).

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year from first degree.

Master of education (MEd) Full and part-time.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General program, three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc)

UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of commerce (BCom)

Diploma in business administration (DipBusAdmin)
Three years beyond junior matriculation.

Diploma in business administration (computer systems option) Three years beyond junior matriculation.

Graduate diploma in business administration. One year after first degree.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of applied science (BEng)

Bachelor of engineering (BEng) Two years beyond three-year diploma in engineering technology.

Diploma in engineering technology (DipEngTechnol)

Three years beyond junior matriculation.

FORESTRY

Bachelor of science in forestry (BScF)

Diploma in forest technology (DipForTechnol) Two years beyond junior matriculation.

Certificate in environmental forest technology. One year after forest diploma.

Certificate in logging technology. One year after forest diploma.

Master of science (MSc) Minimum one year from BScF or allied science with B average.

LIBRARY TECHNOLOGY

Diploma in library technology (DipLibTechnol) Two years beyond junior matriculation.

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN) Three years (post-basic). Four years (basic).

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE)

Bachelor of physical education in outdoor recreation resources studies. Three years from senior matriculation.

Master of arts (MA) Minimum one year after honors degree in physical and health education.

Master of science (MSc) Minimum one year after honors degree in physical and health education.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Off-campus undergraduate courses offered in arts for students proceeding to degree and for teachers wishing to improve professional qualifications. Courses presently offered at Atikokan, Dryden, Fort Frances, Geraldton, Kenora, Manitouage, Marathon, Nipigon/RedRock, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Terrace Bay. Evening undergraduate courses offered in arts and science. Spring and summer session courses offered in arts and science for undergraduates proceeding to degree and for teachers wishing to upgrade professional qualifications through degrees and diplomas in education. Limited number of courses in physical education offered.

For no university credit. Adult education services offer systematic courses in humanities and other areas. Special short professional or maintenance courses offered.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS These include Canadian studies, environmental planning, humanistic studies, industrial relations, international studies, liberal science, Taiga studies and theatre arts.

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY OF SUDBURY*

Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French version follows

Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6

Telephone: 705-675-1151

Cable: Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario

Telex: 067-7569

President: H.B.M. Best, BA, MA, DPh

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, J.M. Porter, BBA, MEd

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,470; Part-time undergraduate, 2,426; Full-time graduate, 54; Part-time graduate, 88.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 274.

Total operating income for year ending April 30, 1976: \$13,998,233 (Ontario government, 68.99%; fees, 14.63%; debenture interest grants, 9.84%; gifts, 3.5%; miscellaneous, 2.26%; interest earned, 1.03%). Provincial operating assistance, \$9,656,721; capital assistance, \$408,000; grant for debenture interest, \$1,377,397.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Laurentian University faculty, see Laurentian calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Laurentian University was established by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1960. Teaching began that year and the first degrees were conferred in 1961. The provincial act provided for the federation of denominational universities or colleges with Laurentian University. In 1960, the University of Sudbury (Roman Catholic), founded in 1913, and Huntington University (United Church), incorporated in 1960, federated with Laurentian. Thorneloe University (Anglican) joined the federation in 1963. By the acts of federation, the degree-granting powers of the federated colleges are held in abeyance except in theology.

At present, the federated colleges limit their instruction to philosophy and religious studies; philosophy is also offered within the joint university department of philosophy. All students receive their degrees from Laurentian University.

Laurentian is a non-denominational, bilingual, co-educational institution. It is governed by a senate and a board of governors. The senate consists of 38 voting and 10 non-voting members and the board of governors is composed of 25 voting and eight non-voting members.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located on an 800-acre campus, within the limits of the city of Sudbury (population, 97,741; region, 166,121), only a 10 minute drive from downtown Sudbury. The first two phases of Laurentian University's master plan have been completed. They include the H.J. Fraser science building with classrooms, laboratories, offices, shops, three auditoria which can be combined to form one large auditorium, a planetarium and an astrodome; a classroom building with amphitheatre; the arts and humanities building housing faculty offices, seminar rooms and four language laboratories; the dining assembly building; and finally the administration and library tower or Ralph D. Parker building containing the library and the university's administrative offices. All these buildings are connected and allow passage through the whole complex under cover.

To the east and southeast of the main campus are the college residences and the Laurentian University residence complex where approximately 15,000 square feet are designated as a campus centre for centralized social facilities. Also located on campus is a sports complex including the Benjamin F. Avery physical education centre with a 50-metre swimming pool, football and soccer fields, an Olympic-designed track, and tennis courts.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Huntington, Thorneloe, and Sudbury Colleges have residence accommodation for 400 men and women in single and double rooms. The Laurentian University residence complex includes the University College residence accommodating 250 students, a single-student apartment building accommodating 396 students, and a married student high-rise tower with 129 apartments.

LIBRARIES The Ralph D. Parker building contains the library which holds 400,000 volumes and 4,000 periodicals. The Science library in the Horace J. Fraser science building offers documentation in the pure and applied sciences. Located in the Benjamin F. Avery Physical Education Centre is the physical education reading room and the library of the school of education is in the school's own building. The colleges also maintain libraries and reading rooms.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Students' General Association, through its council and committees, represents the students and is responsible for student functions. The individual colleges and professional schools also have student councils, and the residences have residence councils. Students are also represented on the university board of governors, senate, standing committees, and departmental committees.

The Students' General Association provides a calendar of events and sponsors activities such as drama, publica-

tions, political clubs, faculty organizations and service clubs. Sports facilities are available through the division of physical and health education for intercollegiate and intramural programs, recreational clubs, and elective instructional classes.

Medical services, under the direction of a physician, are broad in scope and encompass preventive medicine, psychological disturbances and medical care.

Student counselling services are provided and include pre-university counselling, personal, academic and vocational counselling.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with the university, maintains a full-time Canada Manpower Centre on campus on a year-round basis. The purpose of the centre is to assist graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer or part-time employment, and to assist employers wishing to recruit at Laurentian.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: a six-week day session from early July to mid-August and an evening intersession from mid-April to end of June.

GRADING SYSTEM The grading scale for courses in the faculties of humanities, social sciences and science is as follows: A, 80 - 100%; B, 70 - 79%; C, 60 - 69%; D, 50 - 59%; F, 0 - 49% (failure); I, incomplete; W, honourable withdrawal. The grading systems in the professional schools vary, and students should consult the calendar. Unless an incomplete course is completed by the last day of May for the winter session, or for other sessions within a month of the examination, the course will be graded "F". However, the dean of the faculty concerned may grant an extension of the prescribed period.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Students are considered for a number of entrance scholarships which are awarded on the basis of academic merit. There are 40 tuition scholarships for full-time first-year students with 80% or better out of high school. In-course scholarships and bursaries are awarded on the basis of academic merit or financial need or both where terms specify. The university participates in the Ontario student assistance program.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate tuition per year, \$690. Graduate tuition, under review: degree fee, \$300; registration fee, \$100 per term to \$900; continuation fee, \$50 per term. Extension and part-time tuition fees per full course, in Sudbury, \$150; off-campus, \$155 (compulsory fee of \$7 in both cases). Part-time graduate per

course, \$225. Thesis fee after completion of formal course work per term up to three terms, \$150.

Residence: per academic year, \$780-\$850 (single room); \$650-\$750 (double room). Meals available on cash basis or meal card may be purchased. One-bedroom married student apartments, \$150 per month.

Student fees: \$41.50. Included in miscellaneous compulsory fees of \$93.50

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: certificates equivalent to Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) with three subjects (six credits) and minimum average of 60%. Subject to certain conditions, year five or grade 13 students may take university courses concurrently with secondary school program but credit will not be granted until student has completed normal basis for admission. Ontario students who complete three-year college of applied arts and technology program with at least an overall average of 66% are admissible with possible advanced standing in maximum of five courses. British Columbia applicants must graduate from grade 12 academic-technical program with C+ or better. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba applicants require grade 12. Quebec students who have completed two-year CEGEP or two-year collegial program are admissible with possible advanced standing. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick applicants require grade 12 with first-class standing in grades 10, 11 and 12. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland applicants require first year at the provincial university. A limited number of exceptional grade 12 students will be admitted. Such candidates must maintain an "A" average throughout secondary school, submit a personal biography and a positive recommendation from their guidance counsellor and/or principal and be interviewed.

Graduate: honors bachelor's degree or equivalent with at least second-class standing (B) required in appropriate area of study.

Mature: candidates 21 years of age or over on October 1 of current year, who cannot meet normal admission requirements may be admissible. For details, candidates should write mature applicant counsellor.

Foreign: certificates evaluated for equivalence to normal requirements. Notarized English and French translations of certificates not in English or French are required.

USA: first-year standing at accredited college or university with minimum 30 semester hours in appropriate subjects. Applicants with high standing in secondary schools, advanced placement tests, may apply to office of admissions for special consideration.

UK, West Indies, East and West Africa, Hong Kong: GCE or University of Hong Kong matriculation certificate with either four subjects (at least three A-level) or five

subjects (at least two A-level). Scottish leaving certificate acceptable. Other school or high school certificates may be acceptable.

Applicants without English or French as a first language must pass the test of English as a foreign language.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate considered for admission.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require one year beyond honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General program, normally three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, normally four years from senior matriculation.

Law and justice. One-year certificate after grade 13 and one-year diploma after a bachelor's degree.

Master of arts (MA)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of general science (BGS) Three-year general program.

Bachelor of science (BSc) General program, three years. Honors program, four years.

Master of science (MSc)

PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMS

COMMERCE

Honors bachelor of commerce (BCom)

Honors bachelor of commerce in sports administration [BCom(sports administration)] Offered jointly by school of commerce and administration and school of physical and health education.

Graduate diploma in business administration. Awarded upon successful completion of one-year program open to those who have obtained undergraduate degree in discipline other than commerce or business administration.

EDUCATION

Sudbury Teachers' College on campus was integrated with Laurentian University on September 1, 1974 as the school of education. Offers programs leading to teaching certificate for teaching French as a second language.

Bachelor of arts (BA) Three-year program with concentration in education.

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year after BA. Graduates qualify for ESTC 4. Also offered in faculty of education at Nipissing College in North Bay. One-year program leading to certification of elementary school teachers who have completed Ontario grade 13 in an

Ontario school. Gradually bachelor's degree will be required for admission.

ENGINEERING

First-year general engineering offered. Second year offered specializing in chemical, civil, mineral processing, mining or mechanical engineering. Third-year mineral processing and mining engineering offered (with the fourth year approved in principle).

LANGUAGE

Honors bachelor of science in language (BSL)

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN) Since 1975, registered nurses are admitted to program and may challenge third-year nursing courses.

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Honors bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE)

SOCIAL WORK

Honors bachelor of social work (BSW)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Centre for continuing education directs summer session and evening intersession on the Sudbury campus and in other Northern Ontario centres. Also offers part-time winter session courses in Sudbury, Blind River, Chapleau, Elliot Lake, Espanola, Kirkland Lake, Manitoulin Island, New Liskeard, Parry Sound, Sturgeon Falls, Iron Bridge, North Bay, Timmins, Huntsville, Capreol, Bracebridge and St. Charles. Summer and intersession courses offered in some of these areas. Some courses offered by correspondence.

For university credit. Full BA program offered. During regular session, part-time and full-time programs are integrated, with some courses offered on campus in the evening. Undergraduate courses in evening intersession in arts, science and in professional schools. Undergraduate summer session courses in arts and science and professional school subjects for undergraduates proceeding to degree and for teachers who wish to improve professional status. To receive a degree, student must complete at least five full Laurentian courses (normally the last five). Television and videotapes used for credit courses.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Special programs can be arranged to prepare students for entrance to professional faculties elsewhere. The following interdisciplinary programs are offered: law and justice (BA, certificate and diploma programs); Canadian studies (BA); bachelor of commerce in sports administration. Certificate of bilingualism awarded to student receiving general or honors bachelor's degree on successful completion of written and oral examinations.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE

University College, Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6. Founded 1960. Bilingual, co-educational and non-denominational. Constituent college within the university faculties of humanities, social sciences and science. Offers residential accommodation. Principal, dean of students and registrar: Rand Dyck, PhD

FEDERATED UNIVERSITIES

Huntington University, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6. Co-educational. United Church. Established and federated with Laurentian University of Sudbury, 1960. Offers undergraduate courses in religious studies. Credits transferable to Laurentian University of Sudbury. Offers residence accommodation. President: L.J. Winckel, BA, ThM, DTh

Université de Sudbury/University of Sudbury, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6. Co-educational and bilingual. Roman Catholic (Jesuit). Established 1913 and federated with Laurentian University of Sudbury in 1960. Offers courses in philosophy and religious studies. Credits transferable to Laurentian University of Sudbury. Provides residential accommodation. President: Lucien Michaud, sj, BA, BPh, EdD

Thornloe University, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6. Co-educational and Anglican. Established 1961. Offers undergraduate courses in religious studies. Credits transferable to Laurentian University of Sudbury. Residence

accommodation provided. Vice-chancellor and provost: E.B. Heaven, MA, LTh, STB

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Algoma College, Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario P6A 2G4. Affiliated with Laurentian University of Sudbury on December 17, 1965. First-year students enrolled in September 1967. Offers full-time first-year science, first and second-year commerce and social work, and three-year general arts, leading to BA awarded by Laurentian University. President: D.G. Howell, BSc, PhD, DipBact, MRCUS

Nipissing College, North Bay, Ontario P1B 8L7. Established 1967 and affiliated with Laurentian University of Sudbury. Offers first-year courses in science and social work, first and second-year courses in commerce, three-year general arts leading to BA awarded by Laurentian University, and bachelor of education which requires one year after an approved degree. Residence accommodation provided. Principal: G. Zytaruk, BA, BEd, MA, PhD

University College of Hearst, Hearst, Ontario P0L 1N0. Founded 1953. Non-denominational, bilingual and co-educational. Affiliated with the University of Sudbury in 1957 and with Laurentian University in 1963. Offers program leading to BA degree awarded by Laurentian University. Concentration subjects are English, français, history, philosophy, psychology, sociology, Canadian studies and commercial studies. First-year commerce and first and second-year social work offered. Director of studies: Raymond Tremblay, BA, BSc, MA

UNIVERSITÉ LAURENTIENNE DE SUDBURY*

Chemin du Lac Ramsey, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 2C6

Téléphone: 705-675-1151

Adresse-câble: Université Laurentienne, Sudbury (Ontario)

Télex: 067-7569

Recteur: M. H.B.M. Best, BA, MA, DPh

Prière d'adresser la correspondance générale au secrétaire général. M. J.M. Porter, BBA, MEd

Inscriptions en 1976 - 1977: Baccalauréat, à plein temps, 2,470; baccalauréat, à temps partiel, 2,426; études supérieures, à plein temps, 54; études supérieures, à temps partiel, 88.

Professeurs à plein temps en 1976 - 1977: 274.

Revenu global d'exploitation pour l'année terminée le 30 avril 1976: \$13,998,233 (gouvernement de l'Ontario, 68.99 p. 100; droits de scolarité, 14.63 p. 100; subventions pour intérêts sur les obligations, 9.84 p. 100; dons, 3.5 p. 100; divers, 2.26 p. 100; intérêts perçus, 1.03 p. 100). Aide provinciale à l'administration, \$9,656,721; aide à l'immobilisation, \$408,000; subventions pour intérêts sur les obligations, \$1,377,397.

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université Laurentienne ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT L'Université Laurentienne a été établie en vertu d'une loi de l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario, en 1960. Elle a commencé son enseignement la même année et a conféré ses premiers grades en 1961. La loi provinciale prévoit la fédération des universités ou collèges confessionnels avec l'Université Laurentienne. En 1960, l'Université de Sudbury (catholique), fondée en 1913, et la Huntington University (Église-Unie), ayant obtenu son incorporation en 1960, se sont fédérées avec l'Université Laurentienne. La Thorneloe University (anglicane) s'est jointe à la fédération en 1963. En vertu des accords de fédération, le pouvoir de décerner des grades détenu par les collèges fédérés est maintenu en suspens, sauf pour la théologie.

À l'heure actuelle, les collèges fédérés limitent leur enseignement à la philosophie et aux sciences religieuses; la philosophie est également enseignée dans le cadre du département conjoint de philosophie. Tous les étudiants obtiennent leurs grades de l'Université Laurentienne.

L'Université Laurentienne est une institution non confessionnelle, bilingue et mixte. Elle est régie par un Sénat et un Conseil des gouverneurs. Le Sénat se compose de 38 membres votants et de 10 membres non votants et le Conseil des gouverneurs, de 25 membres votants et de 8 membres non votants.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS L'université est située sur un campus de 800 acres dans les limites de la ville de Sudbury (dont la population est de 97,741 âmes et la population de la région, de 166,121 âmes) à 10 minutes seulement de trajet du centre de la ville. Les deux premières phases du plan directeur de construction de l'Université Laurentienne sont terminées; il s'agit de l'édifice des sciences H.J. Fraser, avec salles de cours, laboratoires, bureaux, ateliers, trois auditoriums pouvant être combinés en une seule grande salle, un planétarium et un observatoire; d'un édifice des salles de classe avec amphithéâtre; de l'édifice des arts et des humanités où se trouvent les bureaux des professeurs, des salles de séminaires et quatre laboratoires de langue; de l'édifice de réception et de restauration et, enfin, de l'édifice Ralph D. Parker ou tour de l'administration et de la bibliothèque qui abrite la bibliothèque et les bureaux d'administration de l'université. Tous ces édifices communiquent entre eux et l'accès de l'un à l'autre est possible sans sortir à l'extérieur.

À l'est et au sud-est du campus principal se trouvent les résidences des collègues et le complexe de logement de l'Université Laurentienne dans lequel environ 15,000 pieds carrés sont affectés à un centre universitaire destiné aux activités sociales. Il se trouve également sur le campus un complexe réservé aux sports, comprenant le Centre d'éducation physique Benjamin F. Avery avec une piscine de 50 mètres, des terrains de football et de soccer, une piste de course olympique et des courts de tennis.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Les collèges d'Huntington, de Thorneloe et de Sudbury ont des résidences qui peuvent loger 400 hommes et femmes dans des chambres à un lit ou à deux lits. Le complexe de logement de l'Université Laurentienne comprend la résidence du Collège universitaire pouvant loger 250 étudiants, un édifice d'appartements pour un seul étudiant, pouvant loger 396 étudiants et une tour de 129 appartements pour étudiants mariés.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES L'édifice Ralph D. Parker abrite la bibliothèque qui contient 400,000 volumes et 4,000 périodiques. La bibliothèque des sciences, dans l'édifice des sciences Horace J. Fraser, contient de la documentation dans les sciences pures et les sciences appliquées. Dans le Centre d'éducation physique Benjamin F. Avery se trouve la salle de lecture de l'éducation physique et la

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

bibliothèque de l'École des sciences de l'éducation se trouve dans l'édifice de l'école. Les collèges ont aussi leurs bibliothèques et salles de lecture.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS

L'Association générale des étudiants, par l'intermédiaire de ses comités et conseils, représente les étudiants et assume la responsabilité des activités étudiantes. Chacun des collèges et chacune des écoles professionnelles ont aussi leurs conseils d'étudiants et les résidences ont des conseils de résidence. Les étudiants sont également représentés au Conseil des gouverneurs, au Sénat, aux comités permanents et aux comités de département de l'université.

L'Association générale des étudiants établit un annuaire des événements et parraine les activités par exemple dans les domaines du théâtre, des publications, des clubs politiques, des organisations de faculté et des clubs sociaux. Des installations sont disponibles pour les activités sportives par l'entremise de la division de l'éducation physique et de l'hygiène, aux fins de programmes intercollégiaux et intra-muros, de clubs récréatifs et de cours facultatifs.

Des services d'orientation des étudiants sont offerts et comprennent l'orientation pré-universitaire, l'orientation personnelle, l'orientation universitaire et l'orientation professionnelle.

Le ministère de la Main-d'œuvre et de l'Immigration, en collaboration avec l'université, maintient un Centre de main-d'œuvre du Canada à plein temps sur le campus, à l'année longue. Ce centre a pour but d'aider les diplômés et les étudiants à se trouver un emploi permanent, un emploi d'été ou un emploi à temps partiel, et de faciliter le travail aux employeurs qui désirent recruter du personnel à l'Université Laurentienne.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session d'hiver: de la mi-septembre au début de mai. Session d'été: une session de jour de six semaines, du début de juillet à la mi-août et une intersession du soir, de la mi-avril à la fin de juin.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS L'éventail des cotes pour les cours dans les humanités, les sciences sociales et les sciences est le suivant: A, 80-100 p. 100; B, 70-79 p. 100; C, 60-69 p. 100; D, 50-59 p. 100; F, 0-49 p. 100 (échec); I, incomplet; W, retrait pour un motif valable. Le système de mentions diffère dans les écoles professionnelles et les étudiants voudront bien consulter l'annuaire. À moins qu'un cours incomplet ne soit terminé au dernier jour de mai, pour la session d'hiver, ou dans un délai d'un mois de la date de l'examen, pour les autres sessions, le cours sera coté "F". Le doyen de la faculté en cause peut, cependant, accorder un sursis.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES AUX ÉTUDIANTS

Les étudiants sont admissibles à un certain nombre de bourses d'entrée qui sont accordées selon les points conservés dans les études. Quarante bourses sont accordées pour acquitter les frais de scolarité d'étudiants de première année, à plein temps, qui ont conservé au moins 80 p. 100 des points à l'école secondaire. Des bourses sont attribuées au cours des études, selon le mérite scolaire ou selon les besoins financiers, ou encore selon les deux à la fois, d'après les conditions stipulées. L'université participe au programme d'aide financière aux étudiants de l'Ontario.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET AUTRES FRAIS

Droits de scolarité pour les étudiants à plein temps, au niveau du baccalauréat, \$690 par année. Droits de scolarité au niveau des grades supérieurs (en révision): droits pour le diplôme, \$300; droits d'inscription, \$100 par semestre jusqu'à concurrence de \$900; réinscriptions subséquentes, \$50 par semestre. Droits pour un cours complet extra-universitaire, à temps partiel, à Sudbury, \$150; hors-campus, \$155 (droits obligatoires de \$7 dans chacun des deux cas). Études supérieures, cours à temps partiel, \$225 par cours. Droits de thèse, une fois tous les cours terminés, \$150 par semestre jusqu'à concurrence de trois semestres.

Résidence: par année universitaire, \$780-\$850 (chambre à un lit); \$650-\$750 (chambre à deux lits). Des repas sont offerts au comptant; on peut, d'autre part, acheter une carte de repas. Appartements d'une chambre à coucher, pour étudiants mariés, \$150 par mois.

Droits d'étudiant: \$41.50 compris dans les droits divers obligatoires de \$93.50.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Étudiants au niveau du baccalauréat: certificats équivalant au diplôme de fin d'études spécialisées de l'Ontario (13^e année) avec trois matières (six crédits) et une moyenne minimale de 60 p. 100. Sous réserve de certaines conditions, les étudiants de la dernière année d'un cours de cinq ans ou les étudiants de la 13^e année peuvent suivre des cours de l'université en même temps que leurs études secondaires mais des crédits ne leur seront accordés qu'une fois qu'ils auront satisfait aux conditions normales d'admission à l'université. Les étudiants de l'Ontario qui ont terminé un cours de trois ans dans un collège d'arts appliqués et de technologie et ont conservé une moyenne générale d'au moins 66 p. 100 sont admissibles, parfois à un niveau plus avancé, dans au plus cinq cours. Les candidats de la Colombie-Britannique doivent avoir terminé la 12^e année d'un cours théorique-technique et conservé au moins la cote C+. Les étudiants de l'Alberta, de la Saskatchewan et du Manitoba doivent avoir terminé la 12^e année. Les étudiants du Québec qui ont terminé un cours de deux ans au CEGEP ou dans un collège sont admissibles parfois à un niveau plus avancé. Les candidats de la Nouvelle-Écosse et du Nouveau-Brunswick doivent avoir

terminé la 12^e année et avoir obtenu une mention de première classe pour les 10^e, 11^e et 12^e années. Les candidats de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et de Terre-Neuve doivent avoir terminé la première année à l'université de leur province. On admettra un nombre limité d'élèves de la 12^e année classés comme exceptionnels. Ces candidats doivent avoir conservé une moyenne "A" tout au long de leurs études secondaires, présenter une biographie personnelle et une recommandation positive de leur orienteur et(ou) du directeur de leur école et, enfin, se soumettre à une entrevue.

Étudiants au niveau des études supérieures: un baccalauréat spécialisé ou l'équivalent et une cote minimale de deuxième classe "B" dans le domaine d'études approprié.

Étudiants adultes: les candidats âgés de 21 ans ou plus au 1^{er} octobre de l'année courante, qui ne peuvent satisfaire aux conditions normales d'admission peuvent être reçus. Pour obtenir des détails, les candidats doivent écrire au conseiller des étudiants adultes.

Étudiants étrangers: certificats jugés équivalents à ceux qui sont normalement exigés. Il faut produire des traductions authentiquées en anglais ou en français des certificats qui ne sont pas établis dans une de ces deux langues.

Étudiants américains: avoir terminé les cours de première année d'une université ou d'un collège reconnus et compter au moins 30 heures-semester dans les matières appropriées. Les candidats ayant conservé des notes élevées à l'école secondaire et subi les épreuves avancées de placement peuvent s'adresser au bureau des admissions pour solliciter un traitement spécial.

Candidats du Royaume-Uni, des Indes occidentales, de l'Afrique (est et ouest), de Hong Kong: le certificat d'études générales ou le certificat d'immatriculation de l'Université de Hong Kong avec quatre matières (au moins trois de niveau A) ou cinq matières (au moins deux de niveau A). Le certificat de fin d'études écossais est accepté; peuvent également être acceptés les certificats d'autres écoles ou écoles secondaires.

Les candidats qui ne possèdent ni le français ni l'anglais comme langue première doivent subir l'épreuve d'anglais comme langue étrangère.

Les candidats qui détiennent un baccalauréat international peuvent être admis.

COURS ET GRADES Le baccalauréat exige quatre années d'études après l'immatriculation senior, à moins d'indication du contraire. La maîtrise exige une année au-delà du baccalauréat spécialisé, à moins d'indication du contraire.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

ARTS

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Programme général, normalement trois ans après l'immatriculation senior. Programme spécialisé, normalement quatre ans après l'immatriculation senior.

Droit et justice. Certificat d'un an après la 13^e année et diplôme d'un an après le baccalauréat.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA)

SCIENCES

Baccalauréat ès sciences générales (BGS) Programme général de trois ans.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc) Programme général de trois ans. Programme spécialisé de quatre ans.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc)

PROGRAMMES PROFESSIONNELS

COMMERCE

Baccalauréat spécialisé en commerce (BCom)

Baccalauréat spécialisé en commerce, administration des sports [BCom (administration des sports)] Offert conjointement par l'École de commerce et d'administration et l'École d'éducation physique et d'hygiène.

Diplôme supérieur en administration des affaires. Accordé une fois que l'étudiant a terminé avec succès un programme d'un an auquel sont admissibles ceux qui ont obtenu un baccalauréat dans une discipline autre que le commerce ou l'administration des affaires.

ÉDUCATION

Le Collège d'éducation de Sudbury, qui se trouve sur le campus, a été intégré dans l'Université Laurentienne le 1^{er} septembre 1974 en tant qu'École d'éducation. On y offre des programmes en vue de l'obtention d'un brevet d'enseignement aux fins de l'enseignement du français en tant que langue seconde.

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Programme de trois ans avec concentration en éducation.

Baccalauréat en éducation (BEd) Une année après le BA. Les diplômés ont droit au ESTC 4. Offert également à la faculté d'éducation du Collège Nipissing de North Bay. Programme d'un an en vue du brevet, pour les instituteurs des écoles primaires qui ont terminé la 13^e année dans une école d'Ontario. Graduellement, on exigera un baccalauréat aux fins de l'admission.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE ET HYGIÈNE

Baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation physique et hygiène (BEPH)

GÉNIE

On offre une première année d'études générales en génie et une deuxième année de spécialisation en génie chimique, génie civil, génie métallurgique, génie minier

et génie mécanique. La troisième année est offerte en génie métallurgique et en génie minier (et la quatrième année est approuvée en principe).

LANGUES

Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences du langage (BSL)

SCIENCES INFIRMIÈRES

Baccalauréat en sciences infirmières (BScN) Depuis 1975, les infirmières diplômées sont admises au programme et peuvent s'attaquer aux cours de troisième année en sciences infirmières.

SERVICE SOCIAL

Baccalauréat spécialisé en service social (BSW)

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE

Le Centre d'éducation permanente organise des cours d'été et des cours du soir en intersession sur le campus de Sudbury et dans certains autres centres du Nord de l'Ontario. Il offre en outre des cours d'hiver à temps partiel à Sudbury, Blind River, Chapleau, Elliot Lake, Espanola, Kirkland Lake, Manitoulin Island, New Liskeard, Parry Sound, Sturgeon Falls, Iron Bridge, North Bay, Timmins, Huntsville, Capreol, Bracebridge et St. Charles. Des cours d'été et des cours d'intersession sont offerts en certains de ces endroits. Certains cours sont offerts par correspondance.

En vue de crédits universitaires. Programme complet du baccalauréat ès arts. Durant la session régulière, des programmes à temps partiel et à plein temps sont combinés avec certains cours offerts sur le campus le soir. Cours au niveau du baccalauréat en intersession, le soir, en arts, sciences et dans les écoles professionnelles. Cours d'été au niveau du baccalauréat en arts et sciences et dans les matières des écoles professionnelles, à l'intention des candidats au baccalauréat et des enseignants qui désirent améliorer leur situation professionnelle. Pour obtenir un grade, l'étudiant doit suivre au moins cinq cours au complet de l'Université Laurentienne (normalement les cinq derniers). On peut suivre des cours ouvrant droit à des crédits à la télévision ou sur bandes magnétoscopiques.

PROGRAMMES SPÉCIAUX Des programmes spéciaux peuvent être établis pour préparer les étudiants à l'admission aux écoles d'enseignement professionnel ailleurs. Les programmes interdisciplinaires suivants sont offerts: droit et justice (BA, programmes en vue du certificat et du diplôme); études canadiennes (BA); baccalauréat en commerce, administration des sports. Un certificat de bilinguisme est accordé à l'étudiant qui se voit décerner un baccalauréat général ou un baccalauréat spécialisé, pourvu qu'il ait subi avec succès des examens oraux et des examens écrits.

COLLÈGE CONSTITUANT

Collège universitaire, Chemin du Lac Ramsey, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 2C6. Fondé en 1960. Bilingue, mixte et

non confessionnel. Collège constituant dans les facultés universitaires des humanités, des sciences sociales et des sciences. Résidences. Directeur, doyen des étudiants et secrétaire général: M. Rand Dyck, PhD

UNIVERSITÉS FÉDÉRÉES

Huntington University, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 2C6. Mixte. Église-Unie. Établie et fédérée avec l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury en 1960. Offre des cours en sciences religieuses, au niveau du baccalauréat. Crédits transférables à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. Résidences. Président: M. L.J. Winckel, BA, ThM, DTh

Université de Sudbury, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 2C6. Mixte et bilingue. Catholique (Jésuites). Établie en 1913 et fédérée avec l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury en 1960. Offre des cours en philosophie et en sciences religieuses. Crédits transférables à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. Résidences. Recteur: R.P. Lucien Michaud, sj, BA, BPh, EdD

Thorneloe University, Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 2C6. Mixte et anglicane. Établie en 1961. Offre des cours en sciences religieuses au niveau du baccalauréat. Crédits transférables à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. Résidences. Principal et vice-chancelier: M. E.B. Heaven, MA, LTh, STB

COLLÈGES AFFILIÉS

Algoma College, Sault Ste-Marie (Ontario) P6A 2G4. Affilié à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury le 17 décembre 1965. Étudiants de première année inscrits en septembre 1967. Offre des cours à plein temps, de première année, en sciences, de première et de deuxième années en commerce et en service social, et un cours général de trois ans en arts, conduisant au BA décerné par l'Université Laurentienne. Président: M. D.G. Howell, BSc, PhD, DipBact, MRCUS

Nipissing College, North Bay (Ontario) P1B 8L7. Établi en 1967 et affilié à l'Université Laurentienne de Sudbury. Offre des cours de première année en sciences et en service social, des cours de première et de deuxième années en commerce, un cours général de trois ans en arts conduisant au BA décerné par l'Université Laurentienne et un baccalauréat en éducation qui exige une année d'études au-delà d'un grade approuvé. Résidences. Principal: M. G. Zytaruk, BA, BEd, MA, PhD

Collège universitaire de Hearst, Hearst (Ontario) P0L 1N0. Fondé en 1953. Non confessionnel, bilingue et mixte. Affilié à l'Université de Sudbury en 1957 et à l'Université Laurentienne en 1963. Offre un programme conduisant au BA décerné par l'Université Laurentienne. Matières de concentration: anglais, français, histoire, philosophie, psychologie, sociologie, études canadiennes et études commerciales. Première année de commerce et première et deuxième années de service social. Directeur des études: M. Raymond Tremblay, BA, BSc, MA

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL*

Cité universitaire, Québec (Qué.) G1K 7P4
Téléphone: 418-656-2131
Télex: 051-3560
Adresse télégraphique: REGUNLAVAL
Recteur: Jean-Guy Paquet, DSc

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au registraire, Marc Boucher, BA, BSc

Inscriptions 1976 - 1977: 1^{er} cycle à plein temps, 14,094; 1^{er} cycle à temps partiel, 3,914; 2^e et 3^e cycles à plein temps, 1,583; 2^e et 3^e cycles à temps partiel, 1,107.

Nombre de professeurs à plein temps 1975 - 1976: 1,341.

Budget total de fonctionnement 1975 - 1976: \$118,516,557 (droits de scolarité, 8.2 p. 100; services auxiliaires, 6.9 p. 100; subventions de fonctionnement, 64 p. 100; subventions de recherche, 11.1 p. 100; autres sources, 9.1 p. 100).

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université Laval, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université Laval ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT L'Université Laval doit sa naissance au Séminaire de Québec, fondé par Mgr de Laval en 1663. Le 8 décembre 1852, sa majesté la Reine Victoria signait à Londres la charte royale qui octroyait au Séminaire de Québec les droits et privilèges d'université. Ce sont les dirigeants de ce Séminaire de Québec qui ont assumé la direction et l'administration de l'université depuis les débuts jusqu'à la fin de la deuxième guerre mondiale. L'Université Laval a décerné ses premiers diplômes en 1854. Le 8 décembre 1970, l'assemblée nationale du Québec accordait une nouvelle charte à l'Université Laval, charte qui fut promulguée en même temps que les premiers statuts de la nouvelle Université Laval, le 1^{er} septembre 1971.

Selon la nouvelle charte et les nouveaux statuts, le conseil de l'université est l'autorité suprême de cet établissement. À ce titre, il exerce tous les droits et pouvoirs de l'université. Il est composé de 51 membres auxquels s'ajoutent cinq personnes qui ont voix consultative et qui ont le droit de faire des propositions mais non celui de voter. Le conseil de l'université est présidé par le recteur qui est la première autorité dans l'université et qui a la responsabilité générale de la marche et du progrès de l'université.

Le conseil exécutif exerce tous les pouvoirs de l'université, à l'exception de ceux que la charte ou les statuts attribuent exclusivement au conseil de l'université, à un organisme ou à un administrateur de l'université, et de ceux que le conseil de l'université, par simple résolution se réserve ou réserve à d'autres organismes ou administrateurs. Le conseil exécutif a pour tâche principale de régler au jour le jour les problèmes que présente l'administration de l'université.

TERRAINS ET BÂTIMENTS Le campus principal de l'Université Laval est situé dans les territoires des cités de Sillery et de Ste-Foy à l'ouest de la ville de Québec, capitale de la province de Québec. La cité universitaire couvre une superficie de 411.2 acres; y sont situés, entre autres édifices, 13 pavillons d'enseignement, une bibliothèque générale, une arène et quatre résidences d'étudiants.

L'université possède aussi des propriétés à l'extérieur de la cité universitaire: à St-Augustin de Portneuf, une station agronomique; à St-David de l'Auberivière, une ferme; dans le parc des Laurentides, un pavillon pour l'enseignement et la recherche en sciences forestières et à St-Elzéar de Beauce, un observatoire d'astronomie. De plus, l'université a acquis un terrain à Soloi dans l'Île de Chypre en 1968 et y a construit une résidence en 1969.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Les résidences comptent 2,282 chambres simples et 56 chambres doubles. Il y a trois résidences pour les hommes avec un total de 1,357 chambres simples et de 35 chambres doubles. Pour les femmes, il y a trois résidences avec un total de 925 chambres simples. Une liste des appartements, des chambres et des pensions en dehors de la cité universitaire est préparée par le Service de logement et distribuée dans les secrétariats des facultés, des écoles et des résidences de l'université dès le milieu du mois d'août.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES Le réseau des bibliothèques de l'université comprend la bibliothèque générale qui contient les collections des sciences humaines, 916,423 volumes et 17,110 titres de périodiques, et la bibliothèque scientifique qui contient les collections des sciences fondamentales et appliquées, 254,371 volumes et 7,209 titres de périodiques. Les services spécialisés de la bibliothèque de l'université sont le service des archives, l'audio-vidéothèque et la cartothèque.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Au niveau du 1^{er} cycle, aucune association officielle ne représente l'ensemble des étudiants. Toutefois certaines facultés ont des associations locales. Par contre, l'Union des gradués inscrits à Laval (UGIL) est reconnue

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

officiellement par l'université. L'UGIL a pour but de promouvoir les intérêts du diplômé et d'assurer sa contribution au progrès de la communauté universitaire.

La Direction de la Vie étudiante est l'organisme de l'université qui regroupe les services offerts aux étudiants, c'est-à-dire le service des bourses et de l'aide financière, le service d'orientation et de counselling, le service de placement, le service aux étudiants étrangers, le service de santé, le service pastoral et groupements religieux, le service des loisirs socio-culturels et le service des activités sportives.

Les services médicaux offerts aux étudiants sont les consultations médicales, la clinique psychiatrique et la clinique générale. Tous les services médicaux sont gratuits.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Trimestre d'automne: début septembre - fin décembre. Trimestre d'hiver: début janvier - fin avril. Trimestre d'été: début mai - fin août. Cours d'été - 1^{re} session: début mai - fin juin (en majorité, cours donnés le soir et le samedi); 2^e session: début juillet - mi-août. La faculté des sciences de l'administration offre son enseignement durant toute l'année, soit durant trois trimestres.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS L'étudiant doit satisfaire aux exigences d'une cote moyenne de succès pour tous les cours suivis, cote dite moyenne cumulative. Il doit obtenir une moyenne cumulative de 2.5 alors que la note 2.0 suffit dans chacun des cours du programme.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Le Service des bourses au mérite a pour fonction de veiller à l'administration de toutes les bourses d'études au mérite offertes par l'université, par les organismes nationaux, internationaux et gouvernementaux, par les compagnies et autres. Parallèlement à ce Service des bourses au mérite, le Service de l'aide financière a la tâche de distribuer les prêts et les bourses conformément aux politiques et directives gouvernementales et universitaires.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET COÛTS DE RÉSIDENCE Études à plein temps au 1^{er} cycle par trimestre: arts et lettres, \$260; sciences pures et appliquées, \$285; médecine et art dentaire, \$335; sciences de la santé, \$285; sciences humaines et sociales, \$260; sciences de l'administration, \$285. Le coût entier d'un programme de 2^e ou de 3^e cycle correspond à autant de fois \$10 que le programme comporte de crédits. Par conséquent, le coût entier d'un programme de 45 crédits est de \$450, celui d'un programme de 90 crédits, \$900. L'étudiant à temps partiel doit payer \$20 par crédit. Les frais mensuels pour la location d'une chambre en résidence sont de \$520

pour les trimestres d'automne et d'hiver (étudiants à temps complet). Les étudiants des cours d'été paient \$22 par semaine.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

1^{er} cycle: les étudiants du Québec doivent posséder le diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC) ou l'équivalent. Pour connaître les exigences particulières à certains programmes de cours, l'étudiant doit consulter la brochure "Renseignements généraux" que l'université publie annuellement. On conseille aux candidats des autres provinces de consulter le "Livret à l'usage des étrangers et non québécois".

2^e et 3^e cycles: le candidat doit posséder au préalable le diplôme approprié du 1^{er} cycle. Un comité d'admission se réserve le droit de décider de l'admissibilité du candidat en fonction de ses aptitudes aux études supérieures et à la recherche.

Candidats adultes: les personnes âgées d'au moins 23 ans et ayant complété des études secondaires peuvent soumettre leur candidature au Service d'accueil de l'université en vue d'une admission à un programme d'enseignement régulier. En règle générale, compte tenu de leur scolarité, les candidats adultes doivent, avant leur admission définitive, suivre avec succès un certain nombre de cours préalables.

Étudiants étrangers: les candidats des autres pays sont priés de consulter la brochure intitulée "Livret à l'usage des étrangers et non québécois".

États-Unis: deux ans de "Junior College", c'est-à-dire la scolarité complète du "Lower Level".

France: pour les programmes des sciences humaines - baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire; pour les programmes de sciences - baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire plus une année d'université en sciences.

Angleterre: le "general certificate of education" (GCE de niveau A dans au moins trois disciplines - mathématiques, physique, chimie).

L'enseignement à l'Université Laval se donne en français et tous les étudiants doivent avoir une connaissance suffisante du français écrit et parlé, à la satisfaction du comité d'admission et de surveillance.

Les candidats aux études du 1^{er} cycle doivent soumettre leur demande d'admission avant le 1^{er} mars pour le trimestre d'automne et avant le 1^{er} novembre pour le trimestre d'hiver. Les candidats aux études des 2^e et 3^e cycles doivent présenter leur demande d'admission avant le 1^{er} mai pour le trimestre d'automne et avant le 1^{er} octobre pour le trimestre d'hiver.

COURS ET GRADES L'Université Laval distingue fondamentalement trois types de baccalauréat: (1) le programme spécialisé, dont la plupart des cours portent de façon marquée sur une même discipline ou un même champs d'études; (2) le programme avec majeure: a) avec majeure et mineure, dont les cours portent en grande partie sur deux disciplines, dont l'une est étudiée de façon plus approfondie que l'autre, b) avec majeure seulement, dont les cours portent de façon principale sur une discipline ou champs d'études et de façon secondaire sur d'autres disciplines ou champs d'études; (3) le programme général, dont les cours portent sur plusieurs disciplines ou champs d'études. L'obtention du baccalauréat requiert la réussite de 90 crédits. Les maîtrises exigent de trois à quatre trimestres, soit 45 ou 60 crédits, tandis que les doctorats requièrent de six à huit trimestres, soit 90 à 120 crédits.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

ACTIVITÉ PHYSIQUE

Baccalauréat en sciences de l'activité physique
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc)

ARCHITECTURE

Baccalauréat en architecture (BArch)
Maîtrise en architecture (MArch)

ARTS

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)
Baccalauréat en arts visuels (BArtsvis)
Maîtrise ès arts (MA)
Doctorat (PhD)

ÉDUCATION

Baccalauréat spécialisé en enseignement élémentaire (BEPEO)
Baccalauréat en enseignement secondaire (BES)
Baccalauréat pour l'enseignement secondaire professionnel (BESP)

LETTRES

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)
Maîtrise ès arts
Doctorat (PhD)

MUSIQUE

Baccalauréat en musique - sans concentration (BA)
Baccalauréat en musique (BMus)
Maîtrise en musique (MMus)
Doctorat en musique (DMus)

SCIENCES

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc)
Baccalauréat ès sciences de l'actuariat (BScact)
Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA)
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc)
Doctorat (PhD)

SCIENCES AGRONOMIQUES ET DE L'ALIMENTATION

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA)
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc)
Doctorat (PhD)

SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ

Baccalauréat ès sciences de la santé (BScsanté)
Baccalauréat en pharmacie
Maîtrise ès sciences
Doctorat en médecine (MD) Un an après le BScsanté.
Doctorat en médecine dentaire (MDD) Un an après le BScsanté.
Doctorat (PhD)

SCIENCES FORESTIÈRES ET GÉODÉSIQUES

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA)
Maîtrise ès sciences
Doctorat (PhD)

SCIENCES HUMAINES ET SOCIALES

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)
Baccalauréat ès sciences sociales (BScsocio)
Baccalauréat en cathéchèse (BCat)
Baccalauréat en droit (LLB)
Baccalauréat en éducation (BE)
Baccalauréat en philosophie (BPh)
Baccalauréat en psychologie (BPsy)
Baccalauréat en sciences de l'administration (BScadm)
Baccalauréat en service social (BServsoc)
Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh)
Maîtrise ès arts (MA)
Maîtrise en droit (LLM)
Maîtrise en administration (MBA) Deux années depuis le 1^{er} cycle. Deux plans sont offerts: plan A, pour les titulaires d'un premier diplôme universitaire; plan B, pour ceux qui ont un premier diplôme en administration.
Maîtrise en service social (MServsoc)
Doctorat en droit (LLD)
Doctorat (PhD)

DIPLÔMES ET CERTIFICATS

L'université décerne un diplôme à l'étudiant qui suit avec succès un programme de diplôme, programme à composante unique de 60 crédits. Elle décerne un certificat à l'étudiant qui parcourt avec succès un programme de certificat, programme à composante unique de 30 crédits.

On trouvera des renseignements sur les programmes de diplômes et de certificats à la section traitant des cours et grades, aux pages 301 à 354.

PROGRAMMES SPÉCIAUX L'université n'offre pas de programmes coopératifs. Au niveau des 2^e et 3^e cycles, certains programmes de cours et surtout de recherche sont interdisciplinaires, notamment en ce qui concerne l'aménagement du territoire et la mise en valeur de la région.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Le Service de promotion d'éducation permanente indique particulièrement les voies et moyens pour faciliter l'accès des adultes à l'enseignement universitaire. Le Service assume l'administration des cours d'été, du soir et du samedi, donnés tant sur le campus que hors campus.

EXTENSION DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT UNIVERSITAIRE

Organisés en collaboration avec les facultés et écoles, les cours qu'offre l'extension de l'enseignement portent sur des matières qui se rattachent à l'une ou l'autre des disciplines enseignées à l'université: agriculture, arts, droits, foresterie et géodésie, lettres, médecine, musique, psychologie, sciences infirmières, sciences sociales, théologie et autres. Les candidats qui désirent poursuivre des études dans le cadre de l'extension de l'enseignement universitaire doivent s'inscrire selon le mode propre à cet organisme.

CENTRES DE RECHERCHES

Centre de recherches de l'état solide. Directeur: Fernand Claisse, DSc

Centre de recherches en aménagement et en développement. Directeur: Pierre Guertin, BArch, DUrb

Centre de recherches en bionique. Directeur: Jean-Marie Langlois, DSc

Centre de recherches en nutrition. Directeur: Germain Brisson, BScAgr, MSc, PhD

Centre de recherches en sociologie religieuse. Directeur: Jean-Paul Rouleau, BTh, LPh, DScSoc

Centre de recherches sur l'eau. Directeur: Jose Llamas, PhD

Centre de recherches sur les atomes et les molécules. Directeur: Jean-Denis Carette, BScA, DSc

Centre d'études nordiques. Directeur: Roger Lejeune, MSc

Centre international de recherches sur le bilinguisme. Directeur: Jean-Guy Savard, LèsL, LPéd, DES

Institut supérieur des sciences humaines. Directeur: Guy Godin, LTh, DPh

THE UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE*

4401 University Drive, Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4

Telephone: 403-329-2111

Telex: 038-49101

President and Vice-chancellor: W.E. Beckel, BA, MSc, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, J.D. Oviatt, BEd

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 1,471;
Part-time undergraduate, 513.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 154.

Total income 1975-76: \$6,448,911 (provincial grants, 88%; tuition fees, 10%; other, 2%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Lethbridge faculty, see Lethbridge calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Lethbridge was established in 1967 within the Universities Act of the province of Alberta. The first students were registered in the 1967 summer session. In the fall of 1967, the university inaugurated undergraduate degree programs in the faculty of arts and science and in the faculty of education.

The university is a co-educational, non-denominational, provincial institution. It is controlled by a 14-member board of governors, a 21-member general faculties council and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university occupies a new campus consisting to 450 acres bordering the Oldman River in west Lethbridge, a city of 44,000. Construction of the first academic building began in 1970, and the academic/residence building and the physical education and fine arts building were completed in 1971. These provide library, classroom/laboratory facilities, a 400-seat cafeteria and dining centre, a 13,000 square-foot gymnasium, and residence accommodation. These facilities represent Phase 1 of development of the new campus. The faculty of education and the faculty of arts and science have initiated research in a number of areas and have special research facilities as necessary to their operations.

In the academic/residence complex, the lower levels provide space for the university residences while the upper four levels include academic, research, student

affairs, food services, library and general-use space. The physical education and fine arts building is located west of the academic/residence building on a plateau at the end of the valley occupied by the main building.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation is provided for 390 students in suite arrangements with combinations of two single and two double rooms located around a lounge area and washroom. Rooms are available to either men or women.

LIBRARY The library consists of the curriculum laboratory section, media distribution section, reader services division and technical services division. It is designed to accommodate, in its first phase, a collection of approximately 200,000 volumes and study space for over 400 students. At the beginning of the fall 1976 semester, the main collection exceeded 157,000 volumes. There is also a collection of microfilms exceeding 86,000 items, a government documents collection of 57,000 titles and a developing curriculum laboratory containing 29,000 items. Approximately 2,300 current serials are received on subscription. The collections are being assembled with the requirements of the present curriculum in mind and research needs are met through the interlibrary loan service.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Students' Union was established by authority of the Alberta Universities Act and all full-time students are members. The union administers student affairs including the development and management of student institutions, the development and enforcement of a system of student law and the promotion of the general welfare of students. The Student Council is elected from the student body to manage the business and affairs of the union and it is the official medium of communication between the students and the board and general faculties council.

Students sit as full voting members on all governmental and administrative committees and councils within the university. They are also invited to participate in numerous departmental, sports or general interest clubs and in the publication of the student newspaper.

The university maintains a health services clinic staffed by appropriate personnel and visiting physicians. The university does not assume responsibility for the costs of medical treatment.

A professional counselling staff is available to offer a variety of services to prospective and enrolled students. Personal, vocational and academic counselling is offered on either an individual or group basis.

All students seeking permanent employment through the placement service are encouraged to register as early as

*Ordinary member, AUCC

possible during the fall semester, as industry and government agencies begin recruiting in October. A limited number of part-time and summer jobs are available through the placement service. The placement of teachers is handled by the faculty of education.

ACADEMIC YEAR Summer session: early May to mid-August. Fall semester: early September to late December. Spring semester: mid-January to late April.

GRADING SYSTEM The university uses a letter and point system of grading as follows: A (excellent), 4; B (superior), 3; C (average), 2; D (poor), 1; F (failure), 0; Cr (credit), no grade points; NC (no credit), 0.

Credit/non-credit courses are offered by the university to encourage students to enrol in courses outside their fields of major interest and to receive either credit (Cr) or non-credit (NC) for the course in place of the usual letter grade. A student may enrol in a maximum of two credit/non-credit courses per semester but may not enrol in, and complete successfully or otherwise, more than a total of eight for credit towards a degree.

Credit/non-credit courses are not considered in computing the student's grade-point average. Substitution of "credit" by a letter grade is permitted until 30 days after grades have been mailed, if requested by the student. In such cases, the letter grade is included in the grade-point average computation. Replacing a "credit" with a letter grade in any credit/non-credit course does not enable the student to enrol in, and complete successfully or otherwise, any more than a maximum of eight such courses.

Students may not enrol in credit/non-credit courses in their major field, nor in required courses in education.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

A number of awards are administered by the University of Lethbridge and are available to students entering the university for the first time. Scholarships are not awarded to those who do not apply and students are encouraged to apply for awards when making application for admission to the university. Financial aid is also available through the Queen Elizabeth scholarship fund and the Canada Student Loans Plan.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time per semester: \$250. Part-time per course: \$65. Residence: single room, \$280 per semester. Shared room, \$225 per semester. In addition, there is a student rate of \$3 per day and a conference rate of \$5.50. All of the above residence fees cover the costs of room only. Meals are available from the food services cafeteria and costs vary.

Student fees: per semester, \$20.25; part-time (optional) \$6.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Alberta high school diploma with four 30-level subjects including English 30, minimum average of 60% with no subject less than 50%. A fifth subject (30-level or 5-credit grade 12) is required with a minimum 50%. Certificates of equivalent standing are required from other provinces. All freshman students are admitted to the faculty of arts and science and after special criterion has been met, consideration for admission to other faculties and programs will be given.

A non-refundable \$10 application fee must accompany each application for admission from all students. It will be deducted from tuition fees at registration.

Mature students: students 19 years of age or over who do not meet normal requirements for admission should write to the registrar for details of special admission requirements.

Foreign students: **UK:** GCE with at least two appropriate subjects at A-level and at least three other subjects at O-level.

Other Commonwealth: admission requirements as for home universities with GCE as for UK or CEEB as for USA.

USA: academic high school graduation with satisfactory SAT and three CEEB achievement test scores related to desired major.

Europe: requirements as for admission to a European university and satisfactory evidence of proficiency in English.

Middle East, Asia, West Indies, South America: bachelor's degree in division one or CEEB or GCE as above and satisfactory evidence of proficiency in English.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Applications for admission must be received by August 1 of the year in which admission is sought for the fall semester and by December 1 of the preceding year for the spring semester. Foreign students should apply two months in advance of these dates.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years of study beyond matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS AND SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts and science (BA)

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd). Four years beyond senior matriculation. In addition to all subject majors in the faculty of education, it is possible for students to plan their programs to include a concentration of courses in one area of professional education such as library, media, special education, administration, counselling, curriculum, early childhood education, education foundations, native teacher training, reading research and subject areas.

Combined BA/BEd program. Five year program leading to BA and BEd degrees.

Diploma Program (PDE). One year beyond BEd degree.

FINE ARTS

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA)

MANAGEMENT ARTS

Bachelor of management arts (BMA)

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening session: undergraduate courses in arts, science and education. Summer session: undergraduate courses in arts, science and education.

For no university credit. A variety of non-credit courses as well as a number of workshops and teach-ins are offered in each semester.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Native American studies (faculty of arts and science). Program of courses and support services to study and research language, history,

culture and development of native communities, fostering cross-cultural understanding.

Student-oriented curricula. The university has removed from its curricula the concept of "compulsory subjects". Both faculties are pledged to meet the individual needs of each student. Curricula and faculty advisors exemplify the effort to preserve each student's individuality. Degree programs are based on general guidelines, designed to ensure adequate major and breadth requirements.

Student-initiated courses. Provision is made for students to initiate courses. As a result, credit courses may be designed which are relevant to contemporary issues and unusual or pertinent topics which otherwise might not be part of the structured curriculum.

Independent study. Independent study courses carry full degree credit and may take a variety of forms such as field of study, laboratory research projects, library research and study at other universities, in close association with members of the faculty.

Multidisciplinary major. Multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary majors allow students to concentrate on more than one subject area in meeting their degree requirements. This allows students to generalize or specialize as they see fit.

Colloquium study. Persons registered in the colloquium develop their studies in consultation with advisors and appropriate resource persons from the faculty or elsewhere. An experimental project, colloquium study is an integral part of the faculty of arts and science intended to foster self-directed learning in a multidisciplinary colloquium of students and instructors.

Co-operative studies. An experimental program including work and formal study aspects of student education.

LUTHER COLLEGE*

University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2
Telephone: 306-584-0255
President: Morris A. Anderson, BA, BEd, MA, LLD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Thelma Whitley.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 199;
Part-time undergraduate, 25.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 6.

Total operating budget 1976 - 77: \$763,151 (government grants, 32.8%; fees, 4.9%; other 62.3%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Luther College faculty, see Luther College calendar or University of Regina in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The college was founded in Melville, Saskatchewan in 1913 as Luther Academy. In 1926 the academy moved to Regina and became a junior college in affiliation with the University of Saskatchewan. This affiliation continued until 1971 when the college federated with the university. New buildings were erected on the university campus and a mutually supportive program developed involving the university, Campion College and Luther College. In 1974, Luther College became a federated college of the new University of Regina with emphasis on personalized student-centred education.

Luther College is a co-educational liberal arts college and, while it retains a traditional affiliation with the Lutheran Church, is open to students of all denominations, creeds and backgrounds. It is governed by its own board of regents consisting of not more than 21 members and by the senate of the University of Regina on which the college is represented by its president. Degrees are conferred by the University of Regina. Luther College professors are members of the staff of both the college and the university.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is located on the university campus in Regina, a city with a metropolitan population of 151,191. It houses classrooms, seminar rooms, study areas, a library, music listening and practice rooms, a worship centre, an auditorium, administrative and student offices, a residence and a cafeteria.

*Ordinary member, AUCC. Federated with the University of Regina.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The Luther College residence is co-educational and provides accommodation for 216 students, including those of the university. Complete food services are available to residents in the college cafeteria.

LIBRARIES The University of Regina library holds approximately 330,000 volumes. Luther College maintains a 7,000-volume library of standard reference materials and texts relative to courses taught at the college.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Students of the college are members of the Luther College Students' Association and the University of Regina Student Union.

Athletic facilities are available and include the physical education centre which houses two gymnasiums for basketball, volleyball, badminton and floor hockey. The centre also contains a teaching wing, study area, gymnastic area, and areas for fencing and judo. Luther College students participate in a full range of intramural and intercollegiate sports under the direction of the athletic department of the University of Regina.

Food and housing services and choral opportunities exist on campus and students may use the university health centre, bookstore, counselling services and the Canada manpower centre on campus. Regular chapel services are conducted on weekdays and Sundays for all students of the college and the university who wish to attend. The college chaplains are available to all its students.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall semester: early September to end of December. Winter semester: January to end of April. Intersession: early May to late June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as University of Regina. See separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Students of the college are eligible for all scholarships, bursaries, prizes and loans available to arts and science students of the university and for other awards from private donors and government sources. The college offers \$6,400 annually in scholarships and bursaries to its own students.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition for arts and science students for one semester, \$73 per four credit hour class or a total of \$292. Two semesters, \$584.

Residence: room and board per year, \$1,598 (private); \$1,552 (semi-private).

Student fees: \$39.25 per year (compulsory).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Same as University of Regina. See separate entry.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Associate in arts (AA) Two years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

FINE ARTS

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA)

MUSIC

Bachelor of arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of music (BMus)

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Luther College participates in a new program of religious studies in the university. Those wishing to teach Chris-

tian ethics in the schools may obtain a minor in religious education through the faculty of education using classes in religious studies taught by Luther College, Campion College or the university. Students may obtain a major in religious studies leading to BA degree.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts(BA) Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science (BSc)

COMBINED COURSES

Combined courses in arts and science and administration, dentistry, education, engineering, law, medicine and music enable a student to complete the BA, BSc or professional degree in less time than if the two were taken separately.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening, intersession and summer school classes offered in conjunction with the University of Regina.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs in French-Canadian studies, Canadian plains studies and religious studies leading to BA or BSc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA*

Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2

Telephone: 204-474-8880

Telex: 07-587721

President and Vice-chancellor: Ralph Campbell, BA, BA, MA, DFC, Hon. LLD

Direct general correspondence to director of student records, J.B. Salt.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 11,853; Part-time undergraduate, 5,900; Full-time graduate, 1,605; Part-time graduate, 1,352.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 1,239.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: \$87,248,424 (government grants, 71%; fees, 9%; sponsored or assisted research, 14%; and other sources, 6%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of The University of Manitoba faculty, see Manitoba calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Manitoba was established by an act of the legislative assembly of Manitoba in 1877. Prior to that, three church colleges were offering higher education, but did not have power to confer degrees. The new institution was conceived in the model of the University of London as an examining and degree-conferring body, with instruction being offered in affiliated colleges. The first degrees were awarded by the university in 1880. An amendment to the University Act in 1900 gave the university power to offer instruction which began in 1904 with the establishment of six professorships. Present authority is that given by the University Act of 1968 providing for government by a board of governors and a senate. The board of governors is comprised of 32 members.

The University of Manitoba is a provincial university. It is non-denominational and co-educational.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated in the suburb community of Fort Garry about seven miles from the centre of the city of Winnipeg (population 560,874). The Red River forms the eastern boundary of the 685-acre campus. There are 35 teaching buildings and, as well, the facilities of two member colleges, St. John's and St. Paul's, one constituent college, University College, and an associated college, St. Andrew's, which are located on the campus. The

university also operates its own agricultural experimental station of 1,100 acres at Glenlea, 16 miles south of the Fort Garry campus. The faculties of medicine and dentistry, the school of medical rehabilitation and the school of dental hygiene are situated in close proximity to the Winnipeg Health Sciences Centre in Winnipeg. On the Fort Garry campus there are the Agriculture Canada research laboratory, the agricultural services building, the federal experimental swine-testing station, the provincial fur farm, and the freshwater institute.

Facilities on-campus include two gymnasias with seating for 1,800, two recreation halls, a curling rink, an ice rink, a swimming pool, rifle and archery ranges, outdoor tennis courts, playing fields, a track and field stadium and a new athletic centre housing handball and squash courts, a gymnastics gymnasium, two multi-purpose gymnasias, a wrestling and judo room, an exercise and weight training room, a golf driving range and an indoor jogging and running track.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university provides accommodation for 650 men and 350 women. In addition, St. John's College provides space for 51 men and 43 women and St. Andrew's College accommodates 65 men and 35 women.

LIBRARIES The holdings of the university libraries approach 1,000,000 volumes. In addition there are 9,579 periodical subscriptions, 4,057 phonorecords, 7,704 slides, video tapes, 87,454 maps and sheet music, and professional collections in education and an instructional materials centre. The main library, (Elizabeth Dafoe) serves primarily the broad fields of the humanities and the social sciences. In addition there are science and technology, architecture and fine arts, medical and dental, and law libraries.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All students registered at the university are members of, and pay compulsory fees to, The University of Manitoba Students' Union. The governing body of UMSU is the UMSU Council. It consists of at least one representative from each faculty; large faculties may have two or three. There also exists a seven-person executive comprised of the president and six commissioners. The executive, aside from the president, is elected by the council and is responsible to that body. All of the executive members are full-time and are paid a salary. It is the responsibility of the executive to act upon the decisions of the council and to administer the affairs of UMSU between council meetings. UMSU is at present involved in many programs. These include academic areas such as research and course evaluations; student service areas such as a used-book store and steno referral service; and programming of concerts, art shows, and the annual, week-long "festival of life and learning".

*Ordinary member, AUCC

The Graduate Students' Association represents all students registered in the faculty of graduate studies. The governing body is the GSA Council comprised of an executive and representatives from five functional areas within the faculty.

Under the auspices of the student union, students organize debating, drama, choral and music groups; a student newspaper and yearbook; a film society; the "festival of life and learning"; campus radio; professor-course evaluation; and "speakeasy" (an open forum held frequently in the student lounge). Innumerable sports activities are offered intramurally or extramurally.

The student health centre includes doctor's offices for the ambulant and an infirmary for bed care. The full-time medical staff includes a general practitioner, a psychiatric consultant, a general surgeon and a nursing staff, on duty 24 hours a day during the regular session. The centre is maintained at no charge to the student.

Counselling services include individual counselling, personal development groups, individual and group instruction in study skills and psychiatric consultation.

Throughout the academic year, Canada Manpower operates a student placement service on campus to assist students, at all levels of their academic careers, in obtaining permanent, part-time, or summer employment. Facilities are also provided for employers to conduct interviews during their recruiting visits. Notices of job opportunities and employer recruitment are posted on bulletin boards in all faculties.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: September 16, 1977 to April 9, 1978. Evening session: September to May. Summer session: July to August. Summer evening session: early May to August.

GRADING SYSTEM Consists of seven passing grades: A+, exceptional accomplishment; A, excellent; B+, very superior; B, superior; C+, better than average; C, average; D, marginal. In a number of faculties and schools, special requirements in respect of averages and standing in professional subjects must be met. Faculty of medicine has recently introduced pass/fail grading in MD program.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Major bursary funds provided by Manitoba Department of Colleges and Universities Affairs and are available to students in the province. In addition, industries, organizations, and various private donors place bursary funds under administration of university awards office.

Besides participating in Canada Student Loans Plan, the university has loan funds in trust; loans made from these sources are interest-free until date set for repayment, but in each case a guarantor who is a Manitoba resident over

21 years of age and fully employed is required. A number of prestige awards are given for academic standing in various areas of instruction. These vary in value from very small prizes to \$1,000 maximum.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time per year: arts, education, science, \$450; medical rehabilitation, \$500; administrative studies, agriculture (first year), \$475; agriculture (second and subsequent years), \$525; interior design, music, dental hygiene, social work, graduate studies, engineering, environmental studies, nursing, fine arts, physical education, \$550; pharmacy and law, \$575; medicine and dentistry, \$800.

Residence: five residence halls, from \$110 per month. Student fees: vary according to faculty and course load; most pay \$32.50, \$18 of which is for UMSU administration and programs. GSA fees included in above.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Manitoba high school graduation; 20 credits with five at 3rd-year level including three subjects at 300 level. Alberta, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia: grade 12; overall average 60%. British Columbia: grade 12, overall average C or equivalent. Newfoundland: first-year Memorial University. Ontario: grade 13, overall average 60% on six credits. Prince Edward Island: first-year University of Prince Edward Island. Quebec: CEGEP I, overall average C or equivalent. Saskatchewan: grade 12, overall average 65%.

Graduate: first degree (honors or equivalent) with appropriate standing in area in which student wishes to do graduate work.

Mature: open to student who a) does not hold Manitoba grade 12 or equivalent; b) is endeavoring to achieve regular student status in order to proceed to meet requirements for degree; c) is 21 years of age; d) is Canadian citizen or landed immigrant; e) is a resident of the province of Manitoba at time of application; f) has never been required to withdraw from university or college.

Foreign: certificates equivalent to standing required for Canadian students.

UK and Commonwealth: GCE with two subjects at A-level and three at O-level, or three at A-level and one at O-level.

USA: senior matriculation (grade 12), with overall average 60% or C. CEEB scores required.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must pass an English language proficiency test.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate considered.

Last date for receipt of applications in medicine, January 5; social work, February 20; dentistry, February 15; law, May 1; pharmacy, May 14. All other first degree programs, (including mature students), June 1. Graduate studies, contact faculty concerned directly.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees require three years from senior matriculation and honors bachelor's degrees four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least two years from general bachelor's degree, at least one year from honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctorate degrees require at least two years from a master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

Bachelor of commerce [BComm(Hons)] Four years from senior matriculation or two years from prior degree.
Master of business administration (MBA) At least one year from BComm(Hons) or two years from other degrees.

AGRICULTURE

Diploma in agriculture. Two years from grade 12 or equivalent.
Diploma in dairying. One year. No stated academic requirement for admission. Offered every two years when demand sufficient. Offered 1977 - 78.
Bachelor of science in agriculture (BSA) Four years from senior matriculation.
Master of science (MSc) At least one year from BSA.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES) Three years from senior matriculation.
Bachelor of interior design (BID) Four years from senior matriculation.
Master of architecture (MArch) Three years from BES or equivalent.
Master of city planning (MCP) At least two years from first degree in arts, engineering or architecture.
Master of landscape architecture (MLandArch) Three years from BES.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.
Bachelier ès arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation at Collège de Saint-Boniface.
Bachelier ès arts BA(LPh) Three years from senior matriculation at Collège de Saint-Boniface. Latin philosophy.

Master of arts (MA)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

DENTISTRY

Diploma in dental hygiene. Two years from senior matriculation.
Doctor of dental medicine (DMD) Four years beyond one year in arts or science.
Master of science (MSc) At least one year from DMD.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)
Diploma in periodontics. Combined with MSc. Approximately three to three and a half years.
Diploma in orthodontics. Clinical training combined with MSc. Minimum 28 months.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (elementary and secondary) (BEd) Four years from senior matriculation.
Certificate in education (early childhood, elementary and secondary). Two years from senior matriculation.
Certificate in education (secondary). One year following completion of first degree.
Master of education (MEd) At least one year from BEd.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of science in engineering (BSc) Four years from senior matriculation.
Master of science in engineering (MSc) At least one year from BSc.
Diploma in engineering. May be completed in one academic year. Requires at least number of credit hours required for MSc. No thesis.
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FINE ARTS

Diploma in art. Four years. No stated academic requirements for admission.
Bachelor of fine arts (BFA) General and honors.

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of home economics (BHEc) Four years from senior matriculation.
Master of science (MSc) At least one year from BHEc.

INTERDISCIPLINARY

Master of natural resources management (MNRM)

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years, full-time, beyond satisfactory completion of at least two years of any university course of studies. Law school admission test must be written.
Master of laws (LLM) One year from LLB.

MEDICAL REHABILITATION

Diploma in occupational therapy. Three years from senior matriculation.
Diploma in physical therapy. Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of occupational therapy (BOT) One year following diploma course.

Bachelor of physical therapy (BPT) One year following diploma course.

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine (MD) Four years beyond second year arts or science.

Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)] Offered during summer months following first and second years of MD program. Designed to provide experience in medical research. Open only to approved undergraduates in faculty of medicine. Normally conferred at same time as MD.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from MD.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

Certificate. Issued for satisfactory completion of internship and residency programs.

MUSIC

Associate in music (AMus Western Board)

Licentiate in music (LMus Western Board)

Bachelor of music (BMus) Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of music (performance) [BMus(Perf)] Four years from senior matriculation.

NURSING

Bachelor of nursing (BN) Four years from senior matriculation. Program designed for RNs and for applicants holding a degree in a field other than nursing.

PHARMACY

Bachelor of science in pharmacy [BSc(Pharm)] Three years following one year pre-pharmacy program.

Master of science (MSc)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical education (BPE) Three years from senior matriculation.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General and honors.

Master of science (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW) Three years following one year university study in any faculty.

Master of social work (MSW) One year or twelve months from BSW.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Correspondence courses offered in limited number of arts and science subjects. Undergraduate and graduate courses in administrative studies, arts, education, fine arts, music and science offered in evening session. Undergraduate and graduate courses offered during summer session in administrative studies,

arts, education, fine arts, home economics, music and science for students proceeding to a degree and teachers wishing to improve professional qualifications.

For no university credit. Courses in the humanities and other areas. Special short professional refresher or maintenance courses and intellectual refreshment of alumni as distinct from professional courses.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Agassiz Centre for Water Studies. Acting Director: D. Kraft

Aquatic Biology Research Unit. Chairman: H.E. Welch, BA, MA, PhD

Agriculture Canada Research Station.

Cell Biology Unit. Chairman: G.J. Goldenberg, MA, PhD

Centre for Precambrian Studies. Principal Investigator: H.D.B. Wilson, BSc, MSc, PhD

Centre for Settlement Studies. Director: A.M. Lansdowne, BSc(CE), PhD

Centre for Transportation Studies. Chairman: R.F. Harris, BCom, MA

Committee on Human Development. Chairman: J.F. De Pena, BA, MA, PhD

Delta Marsh Field Station (biology, ecology). Director: J.M. Shay, BSc, MSc, PhD

Delta Waterfowl Research Station. Director: Peter Ward, BA, MA, PhD

Freshwater Institute. Acting director of Research and Resource Services: R.D. Hamilton, PhD

Glenlea Research Station (agricultural research). Director: J.D. Truscott, BA, BSA, MSc, PhD

Legal Research Institute. Director: J. Hershfield, BSc, LLB, LLM

Mediaeval and Renaissance Guild. Director: J.T. Wortley, BA, MA, PhD

Natural Resource Institute. Director: Paul Nickel, AB, MA, PhD

Northern Studies Committee. Chairman: R.E. Longton, BSc, PhD

Taiga Biological Station. Director: W.O. Pruitt, Jr., BSc, MA, PhD

West Blue Lake Limnological Station. Director: F.J. Ward, BA, MA, PhD

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Collège universitaire de Saint-Boniface, 200, avenue Cathedral, Saint-Boniface, Manitoba R2H 0H7. Fondé en 1818. Cours préparatoire et BA, BSc, ou BEd. L'enseignement est donné en langue française. Recteur (ad intérim): R.J.A. Cloutier, BScA, MSc, PhD

St. John's College, 400 Dysart Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M5. Warden: Rev. Canon J.R. Brown, MA, DD. See separate entry.

St. Paul's College, 430 Dysart Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M6. Rector: V.J. Jensen, SJ, BA, MA, STL. See separate entry.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE

University College, 500 Dysart Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M8. Co-educational constituent college within university faculties of arts and science. Residential accommodation for 150 men and 100 women with dining facilities for approximately 300 people. Provost: M.S. Donnelly, BA, PhD

ASSOCIATED COLLEGE

St. Andrew's College, 475 Dysart Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M7. Established 1946 and associated with university 1962. Training of the ministry in the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada and in USA. Offers limited number of courses that may be used for credit at The University of Manitoba. Principal: J.R. Solomon, LLB

APPROVED TEACHING CENTRES

Canadian Mennonite Bible College, 600 Shaftsbury Boulevard, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0M4. Established 1947 and recognized as approved teaching centre 1963. Co-educational. Offers own bachelor of theology and sacred music. Authorized to offer certain university courses each year. Residential accommodation for 116 students and 15 families. President: Henry Poettker, ThD

Canadian Nazarene College, 1301 Lee Boulevard, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2P7. Established 1920 and recognized as approved teaching centre 1973. Co-educational. Offers own degree in theology and courses for university credit to a maximum of 10. Residential accommodation for 55 men and 50 women. Dean: R.F. Gray, BA, MA, BEd

McGILL UNIVERSITY*

845 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2T5

Telephone: 514-392-4311

Cable: McGill University, Montreal, Quebec

Telex: 05-268510

Principal and Vice-chancellor: Robert Bell, CC, MA, PhD, DSc, LL.D, DCL, FRS, FRSC

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, J.B. Schuller, BA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 12,686; Part-time undergraduate, 2,517; Full-time graduate, 3,105; Part-time graduate, 914.

Full-time faculty: 1975 - 76: 1,254.

Total income 1974 - 75: \$87,317,000 excluding ancillary enterprises (provincial grants, 58.1%; gifts, grants and endowments for research, including federal and provincial grants, 21.7%; student fees, 12%; gifts for operating purposes other than research, .5%; endowments and investment income, 1.5%; other sources, 6.2%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of McGill University faculty, see McGill calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The Honorable James McGill, a leading merchant and prominent citizen of Montreal, died in 1813 and in his will left 46 acres of land and 10,000 pounds to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning for the purpose of founding a college or university. A royal charter was granted in 1821 and the University of McGill College opened in 1829 with teaching in the faculties of medicine and arts. The first degree was awarded in 1833.

McGill is a co-educational and non-denominational institution. The university has a 41-member board of governors and an 84-member senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university campus lies on the lower slopes of Mount Royal in the city of Montreal (population of 2,720,400). Eleven of the faculties of McGill are situated in that city.

The Montreal campus is located on a 75-acre site with approximately 75 buildings, including teaching and administration buildings, students' centre, gymnasium, swimming pool, winter stadium, concert hall, and co-ed

and women's residences. An extensive library system also exists at McGill.

Macdonald College, located in Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue 20 miles from Montreal, is an incorporated college of the university and houses the faculty of agriculture and the school of food science. The college consists of 1,600 acres with 30 buildings including residences, students' centre, indoor skating rink, gymnasias, swimming pools and other sports facilities. The campus proper consists of 200 acres and contains an orchard, horticulture plots, and poultry ranges. There are also the stock farm and the agronomy and college farms. The Morgan Arboretum was established in 1947 and has 700 acres devoted to the study of woodlot management and the place of the woodlot in the eastern Canadian farm economy. The Lyman entomological museum contains the largest insect collection in a Canadian university and the McGill University Herbarium is devoted to the flora of Quebec and eastern Canada. Also housed on the Macdonald campus are the Brace Research Institute, devoted to the study of the engineering aspects of arid land development, and the Institute of Parasitology.

In 1958, McGill inherited Mont St-Hilaire, a property of 2,700 acres which is used for research in meteorology, geography, geology, horticulture, entomology and biology. The property is also used as a nature centre and bird sanctuary, and for recreational and academic purposes.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Douglas hall, McConnell hall, Molson hall and Gardner hall are co-educational residences which accommodate a total of 816 students. In addition, the Royal Victoria College houses 257 women. The university maintains a number of apartments for married students in nearby locations and the dean of students provides assistance to students seeking off-campus accommodation.

LIBRARIES The McGill University library system includes 22 libraries grouped by subject into five major areas; these are coordinated by a central administration. The libraries now contain over 3,500,000 items and receive more than 16,000 serial titles.

The Osler library of the history of medicine contains some 31,500 items and has as its nucleus the 8,000 volumes bequeathed to the university by Sir William Osler. Special collections include the Blackader-Lauterman library of architecture and art, the Blacker-Wood library of zoology and ornithology, the Lande collection of Canadiana and the Islamic studies library. The McCord museum houses the university's collection of Canadiana while the Redpath museum of natural history is used for reference and research. In addition, there are specialized collections such as the Rutherford collection of experimental physics and the anatomical, medical, pathological and biological museums.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All students registered at the university are members of the Students' Society, except those governed by the constitution of the Macdonald College Students' Society and those registered in the faculty of graduate studies and research who are non-resident students. A new constitution for the student society has been approved and submitted to the university senate for ratification. Student members sit on almost all university committees and on the university senate and board of governors.

The university centre houses the offices of the student society and all major extra-curricular activities at McGill. In addition to the cafeteria, lounges and ballroom, meeting rooms are available to students in the centre.

The Post-Graduate Students' Society operates David Thomson house as a meeting place for all resident full-time graduate students. There are frequent organized social and cultural activities.

There are over 250 activities and clubs which students may join including international clubs, religious groups, political clubs, theatrical and musical societies, radio McGill and the student newspaper. Sports facilities, physical education programs and intramural and recreation sports clubs also exist on campus.

Students in the faculty of law assist in the operation of a student-sponsored legal aid service. A day-care centre for very young children of students and staff is available and the Reception Service for Overseas Students provides various services, information, and assistance in finding accommodation for newly arrived overseas students. Throughout the academic year, the International Students' Association offers programs and activities to all foreign students.

Medical services are provided to all full-time students by the McGill University Health Service. Clinics operate five days a week and a physician is always on call at night and on weekends. A mental health service provides psychiatric and psychological help to students. All non-Canadian students are required to take out health insurance provided on a group basis.

The dean and associate dean of students are available to discuss problems not provided for by one of the existing services. Students who are undecided about their programs may consult an academic adviser in the student affairs office. Incoming students should do this as early as the month of March. Those who have decided on their programs may proceed to an academic adviser for completion of a study plan form. These advisers are available for consultation to undergraduate students throughout the academic year.

A one-day freshman orientation session is available to all first year students in arts, education, management, science, and the school of physical and occupational

therapy. Group meetings, campus tours and a social hour are included in the session.

An academic counselling service is available through the associate dean (student affairs), faculty of engineering, for students in engineering and in the school of architecture. Other faculties provide advice and guidance to students through the office of the appropriate dean.

The arts and science undergraduate society, with the co-operation of the faculties, sponsors a tutorials program the services of which are available to students during the fall and spring terms. Students are tutored by senior honors and graduate students specializing in the majority of fields within the faculties. Sessions are one hour in length and two to four students are tutored at each session. The cost to the student is minimal and depends on the number of students in the group.

The Student Counselling Service provides a place for students of all faculties to discuss any problem confidentially. Services offered include individual and group therapy, awareness groups, psychological assessment, vocational testing, effective reading courses, educational and career planning and a career information library. Services are free to members of the university community and are available to the public on payment of necessary fees.

The Canada Manpower Centre provides a comprehensive placement service for part-time, summer and permanent employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May (June for medicine and dentistry and some professional schools.) Summer session, parts I and II: in various subjects, mid-May to mid-August. Admission to certain programs in January is also possible.

GRADING SYSTEM All arts and science courses carry a credit rating. Generally a three-hour one-term course carries three credits. The earned grade point for each course is the product of the credit rating of the course and the grade rating attained. Courses are graded either by letter grades or in percentages as follows: A (80 - 100%), 4; B (65 - 79%), 3; C (55 - 64%), 2; D (45 - 54%), 1; F (0 - 44%), 0. Certain courses have been approved for pass/fail grading. A, B, C, are satisfactory passes, D is a conditional pass and F a failure. Standing is determined on the basis of a grade point average which is computed by dividing the sum of the grade points earned for the year by the course credits attempted.

The cumulative grade point average is the grade point average calculated using the student's entire record in the program. Grades D and F will continue to be used in the calculation of CGPA even after the course is repeated and passed or if a supplemental examination is taken. In

engineering each course is assigned a credit rating. The earned grade point average is defined by the following ratio: sum of the products (course credit) X grade points divided by the sum of the course credits. A (very good), 4; B (good), 3; C (satisfactory), 2; D (conditional pass), 1; F (fail), 0. Medicine: S (satisfactory), 60 - 100%; U (unsatisfactory), under 60%. Dentistry: A, 80 - 100% B, 71 - 79%; C, 61 - 70%; D, 60%; F, 0 - 59%. Graduate studies and research: pass mark, 65%. College equivalent programs: A, 80 - 100%; B, 65 - 79%; C, 55 - 64%; D, 45 - 54%; failure, under 45%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Fellowships and assistantships are available in the faculty of graduate studies and research. Applications should be made to the dean of the faculty. Entrance scholarships to undergraduate faculties are available only to students at Canadian schools and colleges. Application for these should be made through the admissions office. In addition, bursaries and loans are available through the student aid office. Students seeking government financial aid should address inquiries to the student aid section of the department of education in the appropriate provincial capital. Quebec students are not eligible for federal government assistance and should apply for provincial aid to the student aid office at 3465 Peel Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 1W7.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees are based on a per credit charge of \$19; this fee includes all the regular charges of the university for registration, tuition, laboratories and libraries. Fees for a normal academic load of 30 credits would be \$570 (\$19 x 30). Exceptions to this are the faculties not on the credit system: medicine, \$719; dentistry, \$570 plus rental of clinical equipment; graduate studies, first year master's and first to third year doctorate, \$570; second year master's \$285; beyond second year master's and beyond third year doctorate, \$40. To all above fees must be added student services fees of \$70 (\$35 for second year master's and beyond and for beyond third year doctorate) and student society fees.

Board and residence: co-educational and women, \$1,708 to \$1,895.

Student society fees: \$25 - \$49.

Compulsory non-Canadian student health insurance fees: single student, \$85; married student, \$150.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Quebec holders of the diploma of collegial studies or its equivalent are considered for admission to the first year of the three-year university program. Ontario grade 13 students may be admitted directly to a 90-credit (three year) program if they have completed five subjects. English should be included in the student's program and the four electives should be appropriate to the program which the student wishes to enter. Students wishing to enter the faculty of management must include functions, relations and calculus as

part of the grade 13 program. Students having only four subjects must make up an additional six credits at McGill. Students from provinces other than Quebec, Ontario and Newfoundland who have completed grade 12 in appropriate subjects are considered for admission to programs in arts, education or management requiring the completion of 120 credits (four years). Ontario grade 12 students with an average of over 80% in appropriate subjects may apply to a program requiring the completion of 120 credits. This exception does not apply in the faculty of engineering where all Ontario applicants must have completed grade 13. Ontario grade 13 students are also considered for admission to a university program requiring the completion of the difference between 120 credits and the number of prerequisite credits that have been granted.

Graduate: students must have completed the equivalent of a McGill honors bachelor's degree with specified grades in appropriate subjects.

Mature students: residents of Canada who will be 23 years of age or older by September 1 (for fall session) or January 1 (for winter session) and who lack the academic background normally required for admission may apply as mature students. Mature students may be admitted to the faculties of arts, management and science. Interested students should contact the admissions office for further information.

Foreign students: USA: applicants must submit CEEB scores. a) High school graduates may be admitted to arts, education and management programs requiring the completion of 120 credits. Students should have followed an academic program designed for university entrance. b) Applicants to the bachelor of commerce program should have a strong background in mathematics. Those who have passed advanced placement examinations in appropriate subjects with a grade of "3" or better will be granted some advanced standing. c) Grade 12 graduates may also apply to a four-year engineering program. Should have a strong mathematical background and may receive some advance credit if they have passed the advanced placement examinations with a grade of "3" or better. d) It is not possible to apply for admission to architecture on the basis of grade 12; a minimum of one year of preparatory study in either engineering or science is required. e) Admission to science, nursing, physical and occupational therapy requires completion of introductory college-level courses in biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics. Graduates from grade 12 are considered for admission to a program requiring completion of the difference between 120 credits and the number of prerequisites they have earned. An advanced placement science course is considered the equivalent of 6 prerequisite credits. A grade of "3" or better is required for advanced placement credit. A strong mathematical background is necessary.

UK and Commonwealth: students may be admitted directly into a program requiring the completion of 90 credits (three years) in arts, education and management if they have completed three advanced level papers. An average grade of "C" or better, with no paper lower than "D", is required. If admitted with grade "D" on an A-level paper, no credit will be granted for that paper. Students will be expected to have completed five GCE papers at the O-level, one of which must be English language. Students with fewer than three A-level papers can be offered admission but must complete additional credits to complete degree requirements. Students with high standing in at least five appropriate O-level papers, normally including English language, plus one full year of formal education beyond O-level, may be admissible to an undergraduate program requiring the completion of 120 credits in the faculties of arts, education and management. Applicants to the faculty of management must have advanced level results in mathematics.

Students may apply for admission to university programs in engineering or architecture if they have passes in five GCE O-level papers including English, mathematics, physics and chemistry, two years of studies in sixth form and A-level papers in mathematics and physics with "C" or better. Form six study must include one full year English literature and composition, A-level chemistry and an acceptable course in the humanities and social sciences. Students lacking these qualifications may be required to take one or two additional semesters to complete the degree. Those with one year of sixth form and A-level mathematics may be considered for admission to a four-year program.

Students seeking admission to science, nursing, physical and occupational therapy must normally complete five GCE subjects including English, chemistry, physics and mathematics at least two of which must be at the A-level. An average of "C" or better is required with no more than one "D". Students admitted must complete the difference between 120 credits and the number of prerequisite credits granted. Students with high standing in five appropriate O-level papers plus one additional year of formal schooling beyond O-level may be considered for admission to a 120-credit program. The five O-levels should include English, a second language, mathematics, and one of biology, chemistry or physics.

Overseas students are advised to write CEEB aptitude and achievement tests. TOEFL is required of students whose mother tongue is not English.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

The deadline for submission of applications for admission in September is March 1 of the year in which admission is sought and November 1 for January admission. Applications for admission to the faculty of

graduate studies and research should be submitted to the dean by July 2.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelors' degrees require three years of study after CEGEP unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year from bachelor's degrees and doctorates at least 3 years from bachelor's degrees or two years from master's degrees unless otherwise specified. "CEGEP" refers to the *Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel* (college of general and vocational education).

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

AGRICULTURE

Bachelor of science in agriculture [BSc (Agr)]

Bachelor of science in agricultural engineering [BSc (AgrEng)]

Diploma in agriculture. Two years after graduation from high school.

Mature students also considered. Training in modern agricultural practice.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from BSc (Agr) or BSc (Agr Eng).

Master of arts (MA)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of science (architecture) [BSc (Arch)]

Bachelor of architecture (BArch) Four years post CEGEP or equivalent or a minimum of one year after BSc (Arch).

Master of architecture (MArch)

Master of urban planning (MUP) Two years from bachelor's degree. Research project. No thesis required.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)

Master of arts (MA)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Master of science (MSc) Two years from BSc, BEng or equivalent with mathematical background and experience in computer programming. Thesis required.

Master of applied science (MScA) Two years from BSc, BEng or equivalent with mathematical background and experience in computer programming. Three computer applications projects required.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

DENTISTRY

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS) Four years post-CEGEP or equivalent or two full years in four-year program leading to the BSc or BA or equivalent.

Master of science in prosthodontics and restorative dentistry (MSc) Two years from DDS degree.
Master of science in oral surgery (MSc) Three years after DDS.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) Graduates qualify for the interim teaching permit from the Quebec Department of Education.

McGill diploma in education. One year after university degree. Graduates qualify for interim teaching permit from the Quebec Department of Education for elementary and secondary schools and for technical-vocational and business education in secondary schools.
McGill diploma in educational administration. A part-time program, equivalent to one full year of study for teachers holding a university degree, a teaching certificate and administrative experience.

Specialized diploma programs. Programs designed for certified teachers in special education, reading instruction, kindergarten and educational media.

One year certificate in education. One year post-CEGEP or equivalent or work-experience equivalent. Graduates qualify for interim teaching permit from Quebec Department of Education for elementary schools in French as a second language or for technical-vocational and business education subjects in secondary schools.

Master of arts in education (MA) After undergraduate degree with minimum of second-class standing plus McGill diploma in education or equivalent, or BEd or equivalent. Not less than two years of full-time study or equivalent taken in summer school and part-time study. Thesis required.

Master of education (MEd) After undergraduate degree with minimum of second-class standing plus McGill diploma in education or equivalent, or BEd or equivalent. Not less than two years full-time study or equivalent in summer school and part-time study. Internship or other practical experience required.

Doctor of education (DEd) After MEd (counsellor education) or equivalent degree. Minimum two years of full-time study plus summer school between the two academic years. Thesis required.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of engineering (BEng)

Diploma in engineering aspects of arid land development. One year from undergraduate degree.

Diploma in mining engineering. One year from undergraduate degree followed by five months of approved experience in the mining industry.

Master of engineering (MEng)

Master of science (MSc)

Master of science (applied) (MScA) Two years after BEng or BSc.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FOOD SCIENCE

Bachelor of science in food science [BSc (FSc)] Leads to professional qualifications necessary for dietetics or food

science, as well as to consumer services, nutrition, food chemistry and food administration. Also available are joint programs with the faculty of education leading to the BEd with a major in teaching of home economics, and with the faculty of management leading to the BComm with a major in food service administration.

LAW

Bachelor of civil law (BCL) Three years post-BA or post-CEGEP or equivalent. One year after LLB degree.
Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years after completion of BA or one year after BCL.

Diploma in air and space law. One session after BCL or equivalent professional standing. No thesis required.

Master of civil law (MCL) At least one year after BCL.

Master of laws (LLM) One full-time session resident study and one subsequent session, not necessarily in residence, after completion of first law degree.

Doctor of civil law (DCL) Three years after first degree in law.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Master of library science (MLS) Two years after BA or BSc.

MANAGEMENT

Bachelor of commerce (BComm)

Master of business administration (MBA) At least two years after bachelor's degree. Full or part-time study.

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine and master of surgery (MD, CM) Five years post-CEGEP or equivalent. The first is a preparatory year with study in physical and biological sciences and humanities. Four-year program requires satisfactory completion of three full years of study at a recognized college or university after completion of secondary school.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from MD.
Master of science (applied) (MScA) At least two years from BA, BSc or equivalent.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years from MD or two years from master's.

Graduate diploma in medicine. Four years following MD and one year's internship.

Graduate diploma in epidemiology. One year from medical or dental degree.

MUSIC

Licentiate in music (LMus) Three years after high school leaving for instrumentalists and singers who pass an advanced level audition and who wish to concentrate on the practical subject of their choice while limiting theoretical studies to basic areas in history of music, theory and ear training.

Concert diploma. Two year post-licentiate or equivalent course for gifted instrumentalists and singers who have proven talent and capacity for a professional career as performers.

Bachelor of music (BMus) Three years post-CEGEP or equivalent with concentration in music. Demonstrated piano proficiency and entrance audition required.
 Master of arts (MA) Two years from BMus.
 Master of music (MMus) Two years from BMus.
 Doctor of music (DMus) Two years resident study after MMus or equivalent and high degree of accomplishment as a composer.

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing [BSc(N)]
 Master of science (applied) (MScA) Two years from bachelor's degree and nursing experience. Designed for the preparation of specialists in nursing.

PHYSICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Bachelor of science in occupational therapy [BSc (OccTher)]
 Bachelor of science in physical therapy [BSc (PhysTher)]
 Master of science (applied) (MScA) Two years after BSc (PhysTher) or equivalent.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Bachelor of theology (BTh) Three years post-BA or post-CEGEP or equivalent.
 Master of arts (MA) One year post-BA or BTh. Thesis required.
 Master of sacred theology (STM) Two years post-BA or BTh. No thesis required.
 Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years post-BTh or two years post-MA or STM.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)
 Diploma in geological sciences. One year from bachelor's degree.
 Master of science (MSc)
 Master of science (applied) (MScA) At least two years from bachelor's degree. No thesis required.
 Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW)
 Master of social work (MSW) At least one year after BSW.
 Diploma in advanced social work practice. One year after MSW.

URBAN PLANNING

Master of urban planning (MUP) Minimum two years of study and three month internship with a recognized planning association after related bachelor's degree or equivalent.

ACADEMIC CREDIT TRANSFER AGREEMENT Regular full-time undergraduate and graduate students at McGill may, with written permission of the dean of their faculty, register for up to 40% of a full course load in each academic year at any other university in the

province of Quebec. Successfully completed courses will be fully recognized by McGill for the degree program in which the student is registered. Students wishing to take advantage of this should consult the associate dean of their faculty for details and conditions. A transfer credit form, available in the office of the registrar, must be completed. It permits the student to obtain required academic authorizations and the authorization of the director of finance. It ensures fee transferral from McGill to the host university and the automatic reporting of marks and credits to McGill.

CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening courses, graduate level: a series of courses leading in two to seven years to a diploma in management and diploma in management (tourism). Candidates must possess a BA, BSc, BEng or BCL. Computer science courses in engineering and courses in social work are also offered. Undergraduate: a program of evening and summer courses leading to the BEd degree in elementary education is offered in addition to diploma courses in special education and reading. A teachers' certification program as well as courses leading to the bachelor of commerce degree are also offered. Also available: courses in engineering; accountancy courses in preparation for CA, CGA and RIA examinations; courses for certificates in management; courses for the ACIS and FCIS (Chartered Institute of Secretaries); a certificate for pathologists trained in cytology and a certificate for technicians in diagnostic cytology.

For no university credit. Diploma and certificate courses not requiring matriculation: English-French, French-English translation courses leading in three years (minimum) to a diploma. Courses leading to the certificate of proficiency in English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish are offered in addition to non-certificate courses in Arabic, Chinese, Croato-serbian, modern Greek, Japanese and Portuguese.

Miscellaneous courses. A number of general courses in the liberal arts and community services are offered with no specified academic prerequisite. These include appreciation of art and music, Canadian studies, communication arts, introduction to English literature, occupational preparation, philosophy, psychology and sociology. Technical and semi-technical courses are offered to specific groups as a community service.

Summer courses. Evening courses in accountancy, English, French and management. Day seminars in executive and staff development and industrial relations.

SUMMER SESSION The six-week summer session curriculum includes a wide range of undergraduate credit courses in agriculture, arts, education, engineering, management, music, religious studies and science. There are also a number of courses offered at the graduate level, particularly in education.

FRENCH SUMMER SCHOOL A residential school with entirely French-speaking staff offers courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Extracurricular cultural and social activities play a major role in the program.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS African studies program, Canadian studies program, French Canada studies program, North American studies program, environmental studies program, northern studies, MA and PhD programs in communications. Other programs are available through research institutes listed below.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES, CENTRES AND PROGRAMS The institutes listed below carry out research and teaching in a number of specialized fields. In most, facilities exist for qualified students wishing to take higher degree.

Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry. Director: M. Dongier, MD

Anaesthesia Research Department. Director: K. Krnjevic, MB, ChB, BSc, PhD, FRSCan

Anthropology of Development Program. Director: R.F. Salisbury, AM, MA, PhD

Artificial Organs Research Unit. Director: T.M.S. Chang, BSc, MD, CM, PhD, FRCPCan

Aviation Medical Research Unit. Director: G. Melville Jones, MA, MB, BCh(Cantab), FCASI

Bellairs Research Institute. Director: Finn Sander, PhD

Biomedical Engineering Unit. Director: J.S. Outerbridge, BSc, BA, MD, CM

Brace Research Institute. Director, field operations: T.A. Lawand, BEng, MSc

Centre for Continuing Medical Education. Director: K.G. Dawson, BA, MD, PhD, FRCRCan

Centre for Developing Area Studies. Director: R.F. Salisbury, AM, MA, PhD

Centre for East Asian Studies. Director: T.K. Lin, BA, MA

Centre for Learning and Development. Director: George Geis, MA, PhD

Computing Centre. Director: W.D. Thorpe, MA

Dairy Herd Analysis Service. Director: J.E. Moxley, PhD, BSc (Agr), MSc

Foster Radiation Laboratory. Director: S.K. Mark, MSc, PhD

French Canada Studies Program. Director: Max Dorsinville, BA, PhD

Gault Estate (Mont-St-Hilaire). Warden and Director of Nature Centre: Alice Johannsen, FCMA, BSc, AMA, FMA, LLD

Geotechnical Research Laboratory. Director: Raymond Yong, BA, ScB, (Civil Eng) MSc (CE), MEng, PhD

Industrial Relations Centre. Director: Frances Bairstow, BS

Institute for Mineral Industry Research. Director: G.W. Gibbs, BSc, MSc, PhD

Institute of Air and Space Law. Director: N.M. Matte, LLD, DCL

Institute of Comparative Law. Director: P.A. Crépeau, BA, LPh, Hon. LLD, LLL, BCL, DU

Institute of Islamic Studies. Director: C.J. Adams, AB, PhD

Institute of Parasitology. Director: Neil Croll, BSc, PhD

Management Institute. Director: R.N. Morrison, BA, BEng

Marine Sciences Centre. Director: M.J. Dunbar, MA, PhD, FRSCan, FLS

McGill Cancer Research Unit. Director: Martin Lewis, MD, PhD

McGill Centre for Northern Studies and Research. Director: Trevor Lloyd, MA, PhD, DSc

McGill Magnet Laboratory. Director: D.R. Stevenson, BSc, MSE, ScD

McGill-Montreal Children's Hospital Learning Centre. Director: Sam Rabinovitch, PhD, MSc

McGill Sub-Artic Research Laboratory. Director: F.H. Nicholson, BSc, PhD

McGill University Project for Deaf Children. Director: Daniel Ling, MSc, PhD

Montreal Neurological Institute and Hospital. Director: William Feindel, BA Hon., DSc, MSc, DPhil, MD, CM, FRCSCan, FACS, FRSCan

Morgan Arboretum. Curator: J.D. MacArthur, BScF

Phonetics Research Laboratory. Director: André Rigault, Lèsl, Dipl'd Et Sup, DPH

Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada. Director: Pierre Gendron, CC, BSc, PhD, Hon. DSc, Hon. LLD, FRC

School of Human Communication Disorders. Director: K.K. Charan, MA, PhD

Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute. Executive Director: R.W. Stevenson, AM, PhD, BA, BD

Social Sciences Statistics Laboratory. Director: J.C.R. Rowley, BSc, MSc, PhD

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Macdonald College, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec H0A 1C0. Residential college founded in 1907 and composed of faculty of agriculture, school of food science and institute of parasitology. Vice-principal: L.E. Lloyd, BSc(Agr), MSc, PhD

Royal Victoria College, 3425 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8. Opened in 1899, now accommodates the faculty of music. Provides residential accommodation for 257 women. Not a teaching college.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

The Montreal Diocesan Theological College, 3473 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8. Anglican. For men but women may be ordained as deaconesses of the Anglican Church. Founded in 1873. Offers courses in theology leading to a certificate for ordination

granted by the college and courses leading to the bachelor of theology degree which is awarded by McGill University. Residential accommodation for 34 men. There are 13 apartments for married students. Principal: Rev. H. St. C. Hilchey, MA, BD, DD

The Presbyterian College of Montreal, 3495 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8. Presbyterian. Co-educational. Established in 1865. Offers courses in theology leading to the diploma of the college and a professional-year certificate. The bachelor of theology

degree is awarded by McGill University. Provides residential accommodation for 35 single students. Principal: Rev. D.N. MacMillan, MA, BD, PhD

The United Theological College of Montreal, 3473 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8. United Church. Co-educational. Founded in 1926. Offers courses in theology leading to a certificate for ordination granted by the college and courses leading to the degree of bachelor of theology awarded by McGill University. Principal: J.A. Boorman, BA, MA, PhD, DD

McMASTER UNIVERSITY*

Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L8

Telephone: 416-525-9140

Telex: 021-8347

President and Vice-chancellor: A.N. Bourns, BSc, PhD,
DSc, FRSC, FCIC

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, A.L.
Darling, BSc, MEd

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 8,911;
Part-time undergraduate, 3,132; Full-time graduate,
1,221; Part-time graduate, 712.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 823.

Income 1975 - 76: \$69,947,000 (provincial grants,
54.5%; research funds, 18.6%; fees, 11.3%; ancillary
enterprises, 10.2%; sundries, 3.2%; interest, 1.8%; en-
dowment, .4%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of
faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC
secretariat. For complete list of McMaster faculty, see
McMaster calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Year-
book*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Named after Senator
Williams McMaster, who bequeathed substantial funds to
endow a Christian school of learning, McMaster Univer-
sity was established by an act of the Ontario legislature
in 1887. From then until 1957 it was governed by the
Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec. Teaching
began in Toronto in 1890, and the first degrees were
conferred in 1894.

The university moved to Hamilton in 1930. In 1948, it
was reorganized into three colleges: Divinity College;
University College (arts); and Hamilton College (science)
which was non-denominational and operated under its
own board of governors as an affiliated college. In 1957,
the Baptist Convention withdrew from legal control of
the university, and the university and Hamilton College
became one, non-denominational corporation. McMaster
Divinity College was at the same time incorporated as
an affiliated theological college. In 1967, the constituent
colleges were dissolved and replaced by a divisional
structure composed of the divisions of arts, science and
engineering, and health sciences. The division of arts was
divided into three faculties: business, humanities, and
social sciences. The division of science and engineering
was composed of two faculties' science and engineering;
and the division of health sciences consisted of the faculty
of medicine. These revisions were implemented during
the academic year 1967 - 68.

As of July 1, 1974, the divisional structure of the
university was dissolved. The three divisional vice-

presidents were replaced by a single vice-president
(academic). Each of the faculties continued under its
respective dean. The faculty of medicine has now
become the faculty of health sciences, and includes the
school of nursing as well as the former faculty of
medicine.

McMaster University is non-denominational and co-
educational. It is governed by a 37-member board of
governors and an academic senate of 66 members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The city of Hamilton
(population about 312,003) is situated on Lake Ontario
and is the gateway to the Niagara peninsula. It is the
second largest city in Ontario and the largest Canadian
inland port on the Great Lakes Seaway. The university
occupies about 250 acres in west Hamilton, its lands
being bordered by tracts of parkland forming part of the
extensive acreage of the Royal Botanical Gardens.
There are 39 buildings on campus, including the health
sciences centre and student residences. Research labs in
all science and engineering departments are housed in
physical sciences, senior sciences, general sciences, life
sciences, psychology, engineering, applied dynamics,
nuclear research and accelerator buildings. The nuclear
reactor and accelerator provide facilities for work in
nuclear science and engineering research; greenhouses
provide facilities for work in botany and biochemistry.
Facilities for interdisciplinary research in materials
science are located in the senior sciences complex. There
is a data processing and computer centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Edwards, Matthews, Whidden
and Woodstock halls provide accommodation for 850
men. Wallingford, Moulton and Brandon hall house 750
women students. McKay hall, a co-educational residence,
accommodates 118 men and 118 women. Apartment-
style accommodation for 503 students is available in
Bates residence.

LIBRARY The library holdings of the university are
comprised of 1,000,000 bound volumes, 850,000 micro-
form items, 2,300 linear feet of archival material and
8,500 subscription periodicals. The library system,
which also serves McMaster Divinity College, includes
the main library (Mills Memorial Library), the business
library (Kenneth Taylor Hall), the health sciences library
(health sciences building), and the science and engineer-
ing and map libraries (Burke science building).

The McMaster library is a depository for Canadian,
British and some US government documents, and has
been one of three depository libraries in Canada for
atomic energy documents.

Special collections and archives: Bertrand Russell ar-
chives; 18th-century English and European imprints
(including Barry Brown collection); Caselli Italian col-

*Ordinary member, AUCC

lection; Anglo-Irish collection; Samuel Beckett; Canadian radical archives; Canadian union of students files; manuscripts and correspondence (Pierre Berton, Vera Brittain and Sir George Catlin, Anthony Burgess, John Robert Colombo, John Coulter, Gabriel Fielding, Judy LaMarsh, Margaret Laurence, David McFadden, Farley Mowat, Peter Newman, Thomas Carlyle); papers of Canadian labour unions; records of the Anglican Diocese of Niagara.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES McMaster Students Union, the organization of all undergraduate students represents its members' common interests and concerns. Governed by an assembly of student representatives elected from faculty divisions, the union offers a variety of services (day care centre, pubs, sundry store, concerts, drama, etc.) for its members, as well as aiding in the participation of students in the governance of the university.

The Union of Graduate Students was incorporated as a non-profit corporation in 1970, to represent all students registered with the school of graduate studies in matters dealing with the university, and to promote the welfare and interests of students in providing social, athletic and intellectual activities. Students registered with the school of graduate studies are required to pay the annual dues set by the union.

Student services include guidance and counselling services, chapel, Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant chaplains, overseas student office, student health service, student housing service, student placement service and food service on campus.

A physician maintains daily office hours on campus Monday to Friday throughout the academic session. A registered nurse is on duty 24 hours, seven days a week. There is a 12-bed infirmary for short-term illnesses or accidents.

A wide range of counselling, psychological and informational services and programs is offered to assist students in their personal growth and in the pursuit of their educational goals. Personal counselling, educational and career planning assistance programs are available throughout the calendar year and offered on both an individual and group basis.

A placement service is operated by Canada Manpower Centre in conjunction with the university. It concentrates on placement of graduating students but will assist in finding summer jobs and part-time employment for undergraduates.

ACADEMIC YEAR September to May (two terms totalling approximately 26 weeks). Summer session: six-week session from July 1 to August 9.

GRADING SYSTEM First class A, 80 - 100%; second class B, 70 - 79%; third class C, 60 - 69%; credit D, 50 - 59%; conditional credit E, 40 - 49%; failure F, 0 - 39%. Experimental program in social sciences: first class; second class; pass; fail.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Entrance scholarships: three of \$3,000 each for Canadian students; the Dofasco scholarship (\$2,800) for Ontario students; the Spectator scholarship of \$2,800; the \$500 scholarship of the Association of Professional Engineers; 15 McMaster scholarships of \$3,000 each; and a number of chancellor's scholarships of \$750 each. Also available are the Ontario student assistance program, the Canada Student Loans Plan, and Canadian International Development Agency assistance programs for non-Canadian students.

FEES AND COSTS

Undergraduate 1976 - 77 fees range from \$615.50 (commerce and business) to \$715.50 (engineering). Medicine, \$1,200. Fees cover tuition, campus health services, student organizations, athletics, labs, registration, library, examinations and diplomas. OHIP fees are student's responsibilities.

Partial students (taking less than 24 units) per unit and fee for extra courses: 6 units \$130; 4 units \$87. Incidental fee for partial students, includes insurance and campus health service: \$7.50. Student fees for partial students: \$0.75 per unit.

Official certificate of standing \$1. Formal examination re-read procedure: \$10. BScN graduation pin: \$15.

Residence: room and board (two meals per day, five days per week; no weekend meals; no breakfast), \$1,140.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: education level equivalent to full Ontario honor graduation diploma (level 5 or grade 13) in appropriate subjects; principal's report and recommendation with school record. CAAT students may be admissible; contact assistant registrar (admissions).

Graduate: applicants to PhD programs will normally hold a master's degree. Alternatively, student may be reclassified PhD student, at his or her request, not sooner than two terms from initial registration in master's program. These requests require review by department concerned and by committee on graduate admissions and study. In exceptional cases, admission is possible from bachelor's degree if previous academic records show sufficient promise (normally first-class standing). Student's progress is reviewed by supervisory committee and department.

MA, MHSc, MSc, MEng: regular students must hold honors bachelor's degree or equivalent with at least upper second-class standing in final two years in subject

in which applicant proposes to do graduate work, except for MEng where requirement is at least second-class standing. Other evidence, such as letters of reference, also given consideration. Qualifying students hold honors bachelor's degree with good second-class standing in final undergraduate year but without sufficient specialization to meet conditions of regular admission.

MBA: applicants must be graduates in arts, science, commerce or engineering of accredited colleges and universities; other graduates of these institutions may be admitted with special permission. Highly qualified students who do not possess a university degree may be considered. Applicants must normally have second-class standing in last two years of undergraduate work. Consideration may be given to slightly lower standing when warranted in light of training and experience. Applicants must submit scores in Graduate Management Admission Test (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, USA 08540). Applicants seeking advance standing may be required to submit certification of relevant courses taken elsewhere.

Mature students: applicants must be 21 years of age and out of full-time secondary school a minimum of two years and must take an aptitude test and be considered by a selection committee. Part-time studies possible in some faculties.

Applications for qualifying status in MA and MSc programs considered from mature students who are not honors bachelor's graduates but who, some years beyond undergraduate work, have developed interest in specialized study at graduate level, if applicant can provide strong letters of recommendation or submit other evidence of ability. Applications for qualifying status in MEng program considered from mature students who have not achieved second-class standing in BEng.

Foreign students: UK and Commonwealth applicants must have GCE in five subjects, at least two at A-level appropriate to faculty specifications.

USA: academic high school graduation and satisfactory standing in one year of accredited college or university work and in subjects appropriate to faculty specifications.

Other countries: official or certified copies of diplomas equivalent to Ontario honor graduation. Certificates in languages other than English should be accompanied by notarized English translations. Satisfactory scores on University of Michigan English language test when English not mother tongue.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate will be considered.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation unless

otherwise specified. Master's degrees require a minimum of one year from a bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctorate degree requires a minimum of three years from an honors bachelor's degree or two years from a master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Pass program three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of arts (MA)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

COMMERCE

Bachelor of Commerce (BCom)

Master of business administration (MBA) Minimum two curriculum years beyond bachelor's degree. Full or part-time study.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of engineering (BEng)

Bachelor of engineering and management (BEngM) Five years beyond senior matriculation. Joint program with faculty of business.

Master of engineering (MEng)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

MEDICINE

Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)] Conferred on students completing first year MD program who meet specified requirements.

Doctor of medicine (MD) Three years (33 months) following completion of minimum three years in a recognized university with at least overall B (second class) average in university career.

Master of health science (MHSc)

Master of science (medical science) (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (medical science) (PhD)

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (MusBac)

NURSING EDUCATION

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical education (BPE)

Master of science (MSc)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Pass program, three years from senior matriculation. Major program, four years from senior matriculation. Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc)
Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of arts/Bachelor of social work (BA/BSW)
Combined four-year program from senior matriculation.
Master of arts (MA)

THEOLOGY

Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years from bachelor's degree and comprehensive examinations.
Master of religious education (MRE) Two years from bachelor's degree.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening and summer courses leading to any undergraduate degree outlined above.

For no university credit. Certificate courses not requiring matriculation. Certificates in business, corrections, foremen, labor studies, manpower development, metallurgy of iron and steel, personnel management, retail administration, social welfare, secretarial, and other open certificates courses. Adult education services offer a wide selection of courses to meet adult education and community service needs. Calendars available.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS In 1977-78, the faculty of social sciences is continuing its experimental year I program. Participation requires a student to take 18 units (equivalent to three of five year I classes) of work involving highly integrated combination of lectures, seminars, tutorials, and individual sessions with a group of faculty members drawn from the social sciences.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Centre for Applied Research and Engineering Design.
President: A.C. Frosst, BSc, PhD
Institute for Materials Research. Director: J.A. Morrison, MSc, PhD
Communications Research Laboratory. Director: S. Haykin, BSc, PhD, DSc
The Instructional Development Centre. Director: D.A. Humphreys, MSc, PhD

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION

McMaster Divinity College, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L8.
Co-educational. Established in 1957, the college offers courses in theology leading to certificate in theology, master of divinity and master of religious education. Has its own board of trustees and senate, the latter awarding certificates and diplomas only. Academic honorary degrees awarded by the university. Baptist, co-educational.
Principal: Rev. I.C. Morgan, BA, BD, ThM, DD

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND*

Elizabeth Avenue, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5S7
Telephone: 709-753-1200

Telex: main university, 016-4101; university library, 016-4677

Cable: main university, MEMORIAL SNF; university library, MUN LIB SNF

President and Vice-chancellor: M.O. Morgan, CC, MA, LLD, DCL

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, W.W. Thistle, BSc, BEd, MA, LLB

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 6,200;
Part-time undergraduate, 2,928; Full-time graduate, 435;
Part-time graduate, 297.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 770.

Operating income for fiscal year April 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977: \$56,671,171 (provincial government, 76%; student fees, 11%; sponsored research, 9%; other sources, 4%). The university maintains no capital budget.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Memorial University of Newfoundland faculty, see Memorial calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The university developed from Memorial University College which was founded in 1925 in memory of the men of Newfoundland and Labrador who died in the First World War. During the first ten years of its existence, the Carnegie Corporation of New York provided annual grants toward general expenses of the college. Memorial University was established by an act of the provincial legislature in 1949. The first degrees were awarded in 1950.

Memorial University is a provincial, co-educational institution administered by a board of regents. Academic matters are the responsibility of the various faculty councils and the senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located on the northern limits of St. John's (metropolitan population 143,390), the capital city of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. There are two campuses. The 100-acre southern campus consists of the arts-administration building, the Henrietta Harvey library, the science-engineering building, the chemistry-physics building, the arts-education building, the physical education building, Thomson student centre, the nine-residence Paton College, and the five-residence Burton's

Pond complex consisting of apartments for single and married students.

A large area has been set aside for future expansion of the university. A 450-bed provincial referral and teaching hospital and health sciences complex is nearing completion and a new engineering building located on the north campus was opened in 1975. The university operates a Marine Sciences Research Laboratory at Logy Bay on the Atlantic Ocean, 10 minutes' drive from the campus, and a botanical garden has been established on the north campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Paton College, the university residential college, consists of nine residence houses accommodating 310 women, 539 men and 81 graduate and senior men students. Each house has double bed-study rooms, lounges, television room, study room and laundry facilities. Two dining halls serve the residences. In addition, a 500-student residential complex contains apartment-style units, each accommodating four students, as well as married student apartments. There are also three church-operated residential colleges adjacent to the campus.

LIBRARIES The Henrietta Harvey library contains the major collection, reading rooms and library facilities of the university. The facilities include a large collection of reference books and the government documents collection which contains a depository collection of Canadian and US government documents dating from 1956. The US collection is microform.

The Centre for Newfoundland Studies collects manuscripts and all published material pertaining to Newfoundland and Labrador. The medical library has a growing collection of books and an extensive list of journals to which it subscribes. The education library contains material of interest to students and faculty in education. There is a curriculum materials centre where texts and other media used in school instruction are housed.

The university library contains 650,000 bound and processed volumes and 1,133,000 microforms housed in the above locations.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All full-time and summer session students of the university are represented by the Council of the Students' Union. The Memorial University of Newfoundland Students' Union Act of 1968, which incorporated the union, defines the objectives of the union as promoting artistic, literary, educational, social, recreational, charitable and sporting activities for the advancement of the interests of its members and others; acting as the official organization of the students; and coordinating, promoting and direct-

*Ordinary member, AUCC

ing the activities of the students. Undergraduate students elect a president and vice-president, 10 members from the senior division, four from the junior division and two from summer school.

The Graduate Students' Union promotes the interests and general welfare of all graduate students in the university. Membership is open to all graduate students, postdoctoral and other research and teaching fellows. The members of the executive council are elected annually.

The division of student affairs exists to provide assistance in personal and social matters, particularly with problems associated with university life. The division includes such student services as housing, health, employment and placement, financial aid and counselling.

A student health service is available and costs are covered by the provincial medical plan. A medical doctor and staff nurse are available at all times.

The counselling centre has a staff of qualified psychologists and the service is available to all students.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration in co-operation with the university maintains a year-round Canada Manpower Centre on campus. The centre assists graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer and part-time employment and assists employers who wish to recruit at Memorial University.

ACADEMIC YEAR The university operates three semesters and a six-week summer session. Fall semester: September to mid-December. Winter semester: January to mid-April. Spring semester: mid-April to late July. Summer session: July to mid-August. Duration of each semester is normally 14 weeks. All courses are one semester in length.

GRADING SYSTEM Degrees awarded to students who have obtained an average of at least one point per semester course taken. A, 80-100%, 3 points per course; B, 65-75%, 2 points per course; C, 55-60%, one point per course; D, 50%, pass, no point; F, 45% and below or failure to write examination without acceptable cause. Passing grade on all examinations for graduate courses, A or B.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Scholarships and bursaries available to both resident and non-resident students of Newfoundland. Provincial government provides tuition and other fees in whole or in part to residents who can demonstrate need and university offers studentships for those in honors programs in various departments. Limited number of fellowships available to full-time graduate students. These may

be supplemented by bursaries in varying amounts and by remuneration for extra duties performed in the department.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees charged on per semester basis. Full-time undergraduate including bachelor, diploma and foundation programs, \$300. Graduate diploma in education, \$300. Master's, \$600 plus \$100 per semester fee. Doctorates, \$850 plus \$150 per semester fee. Medical students in first and fourth years, two semesters, \$600; second and third years, three semesters, \$900. Part-time graduate and undergraduate, \$80 per course per semester.

Residence: room per semester double \$225, single \$270. Three meals per day per semester, \$390. Married-student apartments, \$185 per month; three-adult family apartments, \$225.

Student fees: undergraduate, \$12.50 per semester; graduate, \$15 per annum.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Newfoundland and Labrador, grade 11 public examinations or examinations of a school accredited by the Department of Education with overall average of not less than 60% in English, honors or matriculation mathematics, a laboratory science, a social studies subject or a modern or classical language and one more elective. Any student who obtains overall average of 70% but fails one or two subjects may be admitted. Students who intend to take university course in subject failed will normally be required to succeed in an appropriate foundation course. In extenuating circumstances, students not meeting general admission requirements may be admitted. These students must present to university admissions committee, at least one week before beginning of semester to which admission is sought, letter from school principal or guidance counsellor explaining grounds for requesting special consideration. British Columbia: grade 12, school leaving certificate. Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba: grade 11 junior matriculation certificate or equivalent. Ontario: grade 12 with minimum 27 credits. Quebec: applicants with secondary V certificate considered; university preparatory CEGEP courses considered for credit on individual basis. New Brunswick: grade 12 school leaving certificate. Nova Scotia: grade 11 junior matriculation certificate or equivalent. Prince Edward Island: grade 12 school leaving diploma. Pass mark of 50% in required courses with overall average of not less than 60%. In addition to transcripts, students from other provinces must submit principal's or guidance counsellor's confidential report. Memorial normally recognizes senior matriculation for first-year credit to maximum of 10 credits.

Applicants who wish to be considered for advanced standing must submit application for admission and application for advanced standing. These should be

accompanied by proof of junior matriculation, official transcripts, calendar descriptions of courses claimed for credit, and fee of \$50. This fee credited to student's account if student enters university and forfeited if student withdraws. These documents should be in registrar's office two months prior to commencement of semester to which admission is sought.

Students applying for transfer from other universities must submit certificates of good character and official certification of academic standing and matriculation. For students seeking credit for work done at other universities, documents must be submitted to registrar four months prior to first day of lectures. Details available from registrar.

Graduate: admission to master's programs limited and on competitive basis. Applicants must hold bachelor's degree, preferably honors, with minimum B average in proposed field of specialization or equivalent. Must also be recommended by department of specialization. Applicants to doctoral programs must hold master's or equivalent or bachelor's degree with honors standing and must satisfy university of competence to proceed with program.

Mature: applicants who are 21 years of age or older within one month after beginning of semester or summer session to which admission is sought and who have not fulfilled matriculation requirements may be admitted. Must submit birth certificate, two letters of reference, letter explaining grounds for requesting special consideration, high school marks, and marks from post-secondary institutions, if applicable.

Foreign: \$50 application fee required for appraisal of documents. Credited to student's account upon entry to university; forfeited if student withdraws.

UK: GCE or Scottish leaving certificate with O-level or lower level passes in five acceptable subjects. GCE A-level subjects and highers on Scottish leaving certificate will generally be acceptable for advanced credit at first-year university level.

USA: high school university preparatory program (grade 12) with average mark equivalent to college recommending mark. Must include 16 units in academic subjects with four units of English, two units of mathematics and 10 units in selected subjects from humanities, sciences and social sciences. High CEEB scores expected and principal's or guidance counsellor's confidential report including rank in class required.

Hong Kong: GCE passes in five acceptable subjects with proficiency in English as demonstrated by Michigan Test or Test of English as a Foreign Language.

West Indies and West Africa: GCE passes in five acceptable academic subjects at O-level.

Foreign students required to submit statement of satisfactory financial resources with application as Memorial University does not offer financial assistance to students from outside the province of Newfoundland.

Applications must be received by May 15 for fall semester, by November 15 for winter semester and by March 1 for spring semester.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require five years from junior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year from bachelor's degrees and doctorates require a minimum three years from bachelor's degrees and two years from master's degrees unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General program, four years from junior matriculation. Honors program, four and a half years from junior matriculation.

Master of arts (MA)

Master of philosophy (MPhil) At least 16 months from BA.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least one year in residence required.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BComm) Co-operative work/study program.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of arts (education) [BA(Ed)] Four years from junior matriculation.

Bachelor of education (BEd) and Bachelor of arts (BA), or Bachelor of science (BSc), or Bachelor of physical education (BPE)

Graduate diploma in education (GradEdDip) One year from BA, BSc or BComm.

Master of education (MEd) Minimum 14 calendar months full-time study from first degree. Thesis, project report or internship required.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of engineering (BEng) Students enter junior division after junior matriculation to take courses at foundation level. Four years of study required after completion of junior division. Those entering from junior division must normally have at least two credits in each of English, mathematics, physics, chemistry and an elective with average of C.

Master of engineering (MEng) Minimum two semesters full-time study from first degree. Thesis, project or report required.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FORESTRY

Pre-forestry. Forestry diploma discontinued. Program modified to fit engineering program. Meets needs of other Canadian university programs.

INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

Master of philosophy (MPhil) Minimum 16 months full-time study.

MEDICINE

Bachelor of medical science (BMedSc)

Doctor of medicine (MD) Two years beyond successful completion of BMedSc or equivalent.

Master of science in medicine (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

NURSING

Bachelor of nursing (BN)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical education (BPE) Four years from junior matriculation.

Master of physical education (MPE)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General program, four years from junior matriculation. Honors program, four and a half years from junior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc)

Master of philosophy (MPhil) At least 16 months from BA.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least one year in residence required.

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW)

Master of social work (MSW)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Most departments offer summer session courses on campus or at Grand Falls and Corner Brook. Summer session students do not, because of timetable restrictions, take more than three courses per session. Off-campus courses, taught through use of video-taped lectures, carried out in 32 centres in Newfoundland and Labrador. Memorial University offers certain courses by correspondence. Correspondence courses taken at other institutions are not recognized for credit at Memorial University.

For no university credit. Extension services offers on and off-campus evening courses, of varying duration in cultural or academic topics, although not exclusively in these areas. Certificate courses in business administration and public administration; Institute of Canadian Bankers program; diploma program in law enforcement and community relations (for Newfoundland constabulary

only). A variety of professional short courses also offered throughout the year in various centres of the province.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Co-operative engineering program provides for alternative work/study periods over five years for undergraduate students.

Foundation program allows students entering university with deficiencies in certain subject areas to take foundation courses for upgrading purposes. Necessitates staying in university one extra term (mid-April to late July) to catch up with normal first-year program.

Education internship program initiated by faculty of education enables students to complete two semesters of on-campus study followed by one semester of student teaching and other related on-the-job teacher training in selected secondary schools.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Centre for Cold Ocean Research. Director: H.L. Snyder, BEng, PEng

Centre for Community Development. Director: G.B. Inglis, BA, MA, PhD

Centre for Research in Labrador. Chairman: G.F. Bennett, MSc, PhD

Folklore and Language Archive (FLA). Director: N.V. Rosenberg, BA, MA, PhD

Institute for Educational Research and Development. Director: R.K. Crocker, BSc, BEd, PhD

Institute for Research in Human Abilities (IRHA). Director: P.A. Jones, BA (Ed), MEd, PhD

Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER). Chairman: L. Harris, BA(Ed), MA, PhD

International Reference Centre for Avian Haematozoa. Resident consultant: M. Laird, MSc, DSc, PhD

Marine Sciences Research Laboratory (MSRL). Director: D. Idler, DFC, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC

Maritime History Group. Chairman: K. Matthews, BA, DPhil

Research Unit on Vector Pathology. Director: M. Laird, PhD, DSc

AFFILIATED COLLEGE

Christian Brothers College, Mono Mills, Ontario L9W 2Z2. Established by Roman Catholic Church for education of persons entering the Order of Brothers. For men only. Dean of studies: Brother G.R. Bellows, BSc(Ed), MA, MEd, PhD

BRANCH COLLEGE

Regional College at Corner Brook, Newfoundland A2H 6G8. First and second-year university courses offered are identical to those of the St. John's campus. Principal: C.F. Poole, BA, MA, PhD

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONCTON*

Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick) E1A 3E9

Téléphone: 506-858-4000

Télex: 041-353

Recteur: Jean Cadieux, BA, LScCom, CA, DScEcon

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au Secrétaire général, Louis-Marcel Daigle, BA, LPh

Inscriptions 1976 - 1977: 1^{er} cycle à plein temps, 2,780; 1^{er} cycle à temps partiel, 2,044; 2^e et 3^e cycles à plein temps, 124; 2^e et 3^e cycles à temps partiel, 154.

Nombre de professeurs à plein temps 1976 - 1977: 294.

Budget total de fonctionnement 1975 - 1976: \$15,354,877 (subventions du gouvernement, 77.5 p. 100; frais de scolarité, plein temps, 9.6 p. 100; éducation permanente, 7.9 p. 100; autres frais d'étudiants, .1 p. 100; autres sources, 4.9 p. 100).

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université de Moncton, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université de Moncton ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT L'Université de Moncton est créée par une loi de la législature du Nouveau-Brunswick le 19 juin 1963. Ses origines remontent à 1864, date de la fondation du Collège Saint-Joseph qui recevait, quatre ans plus tard, le pouvoir de conférer des grades universitaires. Deux autres institutions de langue française de la province recevaient des pouvoirs identiques; le Collège du Sacré-Coeur de Bathurst, en 1900, et le Collège Saint-Louis d'Edmundston, en 1947. Une commission royale d'enquête, établie au mois de mai 1961 par le gouvernement provincial, recommanda la création d'une université centrale de langue française à laquelle seraient affiliées les trois institutions possédant antérieurement des chartes; à ces collèges seraient annexés les autres établissements existants. L'ensemble des collèges affiliés et annexés constituerait la faculté des arts de l'université. Le gouvernement provincial adopta cette formule par une mesure législative votée à la législature du Nouveau-Brunswick en 1963.

En date du 9 juin 1972, un amendement à la charte crée une faculté des arts complètement autonome des collèges affiliés. La corporation du Collège Saint-Joseph discontinue ses activités; les collèges de Bathurst, Saint-Louis-Maillet et de Shippagan deviennent des institutions affiliées directement à l'université.

Depuis le mois de juin 1967, l'université est administrée par un conseil des gouverneurs. Un sénat universitaire constitue l'autorité suprême en tout ce qui concerne l'enseignement.

TERRAINS ET BÂTIMENTS La cité universitaire est située au centre de la ville de Moncton (population, 55,000), sur un terrain de 400 arpents. L'université dispose de six immeubles d'enseignement, d'une bibliothèque centrale, de deux résidences, de six maisons de rapport, d'une patinoire et d'un centre d'éducation physique et des sports.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Résidence LaFrance (pour hommes), capacité d'accueil, 296; Résidence Lefebvre (pour femmes), capacité d'accueil, 234; maisons de rapports. Capacité totale, 880.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES La bibliothèque de l'université a une collection de 200,000 volumes et est dépositaire des publications gouvernementales canadiennes.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS

Les étudiants de l'Université de Moncton sont groupés en corporation sous le nom de Fédération des étudiants de l'Université de Moncton Inc. Le conseil d'administration de la fédération est composé d'un représentant de chaque faculté et du secrétaire général qui est élu par les étudiants inscrits à temps plein à l'université.

Le département de la vie étudiante offre les services suivants: orientation et information professionnelle et counseling; logement sur le campus et hors campus; aide financière et fonds de dépannage; placement avec la coopération du Centre de Main-d'oeuvre du Canada et la Communauté chrétienne universitaire. L'université, en collaboration avec les étudiants, assure les services suivants: activités sportives intra-muros et intercollégiales, cafétéria, librairie, et comité artistique. Les services médicaux sont gratuits.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session régulière: de la mi-septembre à la fin avril. Cours d'été: du 2 juillet environ à la mi-août. Session intensive: mai-juin.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Moyenne générale de promotion annuelle: supérieure à 1.0 en première année et maintenir une moyenne cumulative de 1.5 ou plus dans les années subséquentes.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, certaines compagnies, fondations et sociétés et

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

l'université elle-même offrent des bourses ou des prêts aux étudiants réguliers inscrits à l'Université de Moncton. Pour renseignements ou obtentions de formulaires de demande, s'adresser au directeur du service d'aide financière, département de vie étudiante, Université de Moncton.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET CÔUTS DE RÉSIDENCES

Étudiants à plein temps, toutes les facultés: \$600.
Étudiants à temps partiel: \$25 par crédit pré-grade ou post-grade.

Logement des étudiants: (avec pension), \$1,100 par année.

Association des étudiants: \$40.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

1^{er} cycle: les candidats du Nouveau-Brunswick doivent être titulaires d'un diplôme de fin d'études secondaires. Le formulaire de demande d'admission doit être accompagné d'un relevé officiel complet des notes des études secondaires et d'une recommandation confidentielle du directeur d'école. Les candidats du Québec doivent avoir complété le secondaire V avec une moyenne cumulative de 60 %; les candidats du CEGEP peuvent obtenir des équivalences sur présentation du dossier complet. Les candidats des autres provinces doivent être titulaires du diplôme d'études secondaires de leur province après avoir suivi le programme complet préparatoire à l'université.

2^e cycle: les conditions d'admission des programmes de maîtrise sont spécifiques à chaque département. En général, il faut être titulaire d'un premier baccalauréat avec concentration dans le domaine recherché.

Candidats adultes: un étudiant qui n'a pas terminé sa 12^e année mais qui a quitté l'école depuis deux ans peut être admis à l'essai par le doyen-directeur.

Étudiants étrangers: les diplômes des étudiants des autres pays sont évalués par le Comité des admissions de la faculté ou de l'école concernée.

Les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles.

L'université emploie le français comme langue d'enseignement. À l'éducation permanente, quelques cours sont offerts aux adultes anglophones.

Les dates limites de réception des demandes d'admission sont le 1^{er} juin pour le trimestre d'automne et le 1^{er} décembre pour le trimestre d'hiver.

COURS ET GRADES En règle générale, l'obtention du baccalauréat requiert quatre années d'études après les études secondaires, à moins d'indication du contraire.

Pour la liste complète des programmes d'études offerts, prière de vous référer aux pages 301 à 354.

ADMINISTRATION

Baccalauréat en sciences administratives (BSA)

Baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA)

Maîtrise en administration des affaires (MBA) Trois ou quatre semestres selon la formation antérieure de l'étudiant.

Maîtrise en administration publique (MAP) Quatre semestres après le baccalauréat dont au moins deux à temps plein.

ARTS

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)

Baccalauréat en musique (BM)

Baccalauréat spécialisé en art dramatique.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Au moins deux ans après le BA avec majeure.

ÉDUCATION

Baccalauréat d'enseignement élémentaire (BEE) Deux ans après l'obtention du brevet d'enseignement du Nouveau-Brunswick.

Baccalauréat en éducation (BEd) Un an après un premier baccalauréat ou quatre années consécutives après le secondaire.

Baccalauréat en éducation-physique (BEdPhy)

Baccalauréat en éducation spéciale (BEd)

Baccalauréat en éducation pré-scolaire et élémentaire I.

Maîtrise en éducation (MEd) Un an après le baccalauréat en éducation.

Maîtrise ès arts en éducation [MA(Ed)] Un an après le baccalauréat en éducation. Thèse.

Maîtrise en éducation - enseignement aux sourds. Douze mois consécutifs après le BEd.

GÉNIE

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA) Cinq ans après les études secondaires.

SCIENCES DOMESTIQUES

Baccalauréat en sciences domestiques (BScD)

Maîtrise en sciences domestiques (MScD)

SCIENCES INFIRMIÈRES

Baccalauréat en sciences infirmières [BSc(Inf)] Quatre ans après les études secondaires. Pour les infirmières diplômées, le programme comporte deux années d'études.

SCIENCES PURES

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc)

Diplôme des sciences de la santé. Deux ans après le secondaire.

La 13^e scientifique. Un an selon le besoin de l'étudiant.
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Au moins une année après le BSc avec spécialisation.

SCIENCES SOCIALES ET DU COMPORTEMENT

Baccalauréat en psychologie (BPs)

Baccalauréat ès arts en psychologie.

Baccalauréat en sciences sociales.

Baccalauréat en service social.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Deux ans après le baccalauréat ès sciences.

Maîtrise ès arts en psychologie [MA(Ps)] Trois ans après le baccalauréat ès arts ou ès sciences, ou deux ans après le baccalauréat en psychologie. Thèse.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE La division des grades et des certificats offre des cours conduisant à la maîtrise en éducation, à la maîtrise en sciences domestiques, au baccalauréat en éducation, au baccalauréat ès arts, au baccalauréat d'enseignement élémentaire, au baccalauréat d'enseignement des métiers, au baccalauréat d'enseignement des sciences domestiques, au baccalauréat d'enseignement du commerce, au baccalauréat en sciences

infirmières pour les infirmières autorisées, au baccalauréat en commerce, et plusieurs certificats.

Les cours offerts par la division de la promotion collective s'adressent aux personnes désireuses de poursuivre leur éducation mais ne comportent pas de crédits universitaires. On y trouve des cours de perfectionnement professionnel, de culture, de langue et de civilisation acadienne.

L'éducation permanente décentralise le plus possible ses cours dans les différents centres acadiens des provinces maritimes afin de permettre aux adultes de poursuivre des études universitaires à temps partiel.

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE

Conseil de recherches. Directeur: Reno-L. Desjardins, BA, BEd, MAEd, MAOP, PhD, DPsSoc

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL*

Case postale 6128, Montréal (Québec) H3T 3J7
Téléphone: 514-343-6111
Télex: 052-67389
Recteur: Paul Lacoste, MA, LPh, Ddel'U, LLL

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au Secrétaire général, Juliette Barcelo, LLL, MA

Inscriptions 1976-1977: 1^{er} cycle à plein temps, 10,659; 1^{er} cycle à temps partiel, 6,914; 2^e et 3^e cycles à plein temps, 1,922; 2^e et 3^e cycles à temps partiel, 3,191.

Nombre de professeurs à plein temps 1975-1976: 1,338.

Budget total de fonctionnement 1976-1977: \$108,000,000 (gouvernement provincial, 71 p. 100; subventions à la recherche, 14 p. 100; droits de scolarité, 7 p. 100; entreprises auxiliaires, 5 p. 100; services aux étudiants, 2 p. 100; divers, 1 p. 100).

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université de Montréal, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université Laval ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT En 1876, à la suite d'une demande faite par Mgr Ignace Bourget, évêque de Montréal, la sacrée congrégation de la Propagande proposa à l'Université Laval d'établir à Montréal une succursale où l'on donnerait la même formation qu'à Québec. L'enseignement fut inauguré en 1878 dans les facultés de théologie et de droit. En vertu de la constitution apostolique Jamdudum du 2 février 1889, la succursale devint pratiquement indépendante de la maison de Québec; elle recevait encore ses grades du conseil universitaire de Québec, mais elle possédait une administration locale complète. En 1919 et 1920, la succursale fut dotée de son autonomie entière, de droit et de fait; elle prit le nom d'Université de Montréal et conféra ses premiers grades en 1921. Dans l'ordre canonique, elle fut d'abord régie, à partir du 8 mai 1919, par un rescrit préparatoire à une bulle pontificale. La charte civile lui a été octroyée par la législature provinciale du Québec, le 14 février 1920. Le 30 octobre 1927, elle recevait de Rome la bulle définitive. Une nouvelle charte administrative est entrée en vigueur le 5 juin 1950; elle a été abrogée par la charte actuelle, qui date du 1^{er} septembre 1967 et qui en fait une institution à caractère public.

En vertu de sa charte, l'administration générale de l'université relève des corps universitaires suivants: le

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

Conseil, le Comité exécutif, l'Assemblée universitaire, la Commission des études. Le Conseil de l'université exerce tous les droits de l'université et tous les pouvoirs nécessaires à l'administration et au développement de celle-ci. Il se compose de 24 membres. Le Comité exécutif assure l'exécution des décisions du Conseil et en exerce tous les pouvoirs sauf ceux que les statuts attribuent exclusivement au Conseil ou que celui-ci se réserve. L'Assemblée universitaire énonce les principes généraux qui président à l'orientation de l'université et à son développement, participe à l'administration générale et fait les règlements relatifs au statut des professeurs et à la discipline universitaire. La Commission des études assure la coordination de l'enseignement et est responsable de l'organisation pédagogique de l'université; celle-ci est essentiellement l'assemblée des doyens et des directeurs des écoles affiliées.

TERRAINS ET BÂTIMENTS Le campus de l'Université de Montréal s'étend sur le versant nord-ouest du Mont-Royal. Sa superficie est de 158 acres. Outre l'Immeuble principal, il compte de nombreux pavillons dont ceux de l'École polytechnique, du Centre communautaire, du droit et des sciences humaines et sociales et des hautes études commerciales. Seules, sont situées hors du campus, l'École de psycho-éducation et l'École de médecine vétérinaire. Le Centre d'éducation physique et des sports abrite le Département d'éducation physique et offre un grand nombre de facilités: salle omnisport, gymnases, bassins de natation et de plongeon, palestra, studio de danse, salles de conditionnement physique, de combat et de yoga, et autres. Le centre sportif comprend un stade d'hiver (patinoire et salles d'exercice), une pente de ski, un stade de football ainsi que de nombreuses salles pour les joueurs.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Les résidences sont au nombre de trois et peuvent loger 1,176 étudiants et étudiantes.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES Les bibliothèques appartiennent en propre à l'université et comptent près de 2,000,000 de documents. À ce chiffre on peut ajouter de nombreux documents faisant partie des collections des bibliothèques des écoles affiliées et de l'Institut Albert-Le Grand.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS La Fédération des associations étudiantes du campus de l'Université de Montréal est l'organisme représentatif des étudiants de tout le campus. Elle est vouée à la défense des intérêts fondamentaux des étudiants et elle représente les associations d'étudiants de 18 départements et écoles.

Il y a cinq services aux étudiants: sports, santé, service d'animation culturelle, service d'orientation et de consultation psychologique et les services socio-économiques,

qui regroupent le bureau de l'aide financière, le bureau de l'accueil aux étudiants étrangers et non-montréalais, le bureau de logement hors-campus, le bureau universitaire de l'emploi et le bureau des services juridiques. La direction des services aux étudiants coordonne l'activité de ces services et administre leur budget global. La section des affaires étudiantes relève de la direction qui constitue également l'intermédiaire officiel entre l'administration et les étudiants pour toutes questions d'ordre non scolaire, tels les projets étudiants, les griefs, les problèmes et l'amélioration de la qualité de la vie sur le campus.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Trimestre d'automne: de septembre à décembre. Trimestre d'hiver: de janvier à avril. Trimestre d'été: de mai à août.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Règle générale, l'étudiant réussit à un cours lorsqu'il obtient au moins 50 % des points attribués à l'ensemble des travaux et des examens imposés. La moyenne pour l'ensemble des cours est calculée en tenant compte du nombre de crédits afférents à chaque cours. Prière de consulter l'annuaire de l'Université de Montréal pour obtenir des renseignements sur le système de mentions de chaque faculté.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS On peut obtenir des renseignements sur les bourses et prêts des études de baccalauréat, maîtrise et doctorat au Canada et à l'étranger en s'adressant au Bureau de l'aide financière.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET CÔUTS DE RÉSIDENCE Premier cycle: la maximum par trimestre qu'un étudiant doit verser pour ses frais de scolarité est \$270 sauf pour les exceptions suivantes: aménagement, hygiène dentaire, pharmacie, et optométrie, \$295; médecine dentaire, \$320; médecine, \$370; médecine vétérinaire, \$250.

Deuxième cycle: les frais de scolarité d'un étudiant à plein temps sont \$185 sauf pour les exceptions suivantes: médecine dentaire (MOrtho, \$290; CertOrtho, \$245; CertPédo, \$255); médecine DES, \$250; médecine vétérinaire, \$170. Les grades suivants sont facturés à \$275 par trimestre: MBibliothéconomie, MTraduction, MNursing, MAdministration de la santé, MAménagement(arch), MUrbanisme, MNutrition, Diplôme d'études africaines, Diplôme en droit notarial, MMusique, Diplôme en pharmacie d'hôpital, MEducation.

Troisième cycle: les frais de scolarité d'un étudiant à plein temps sont de \$185 par trimestre.

Étudiants à temps partiel: \$29 par crédit pour les cours avec laboratoire et \$21.50 par crédit pour les cours sans laboratoire sauf pour les étudiants de la faculté de médecine vétérinaire qui doivent payer \$25 par crédit avec laboratoire et \$17.50 par crédit sans laboratoire.

Résidences d'étudiants: \$14 par semaine (sans pension) pour une chambre simple.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

1^{er} cycle: les candidats du Québec doivent posséder le Diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC) ou l'équivalent, dont la choix d'options répondra aux profils d'entrée exigés par les différentes facultés. Les candidats des autres provinces doivent satisfaire de façon équivalente aux mêmes conditions. Prière de s'adresser au Bureau du registraire pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements.

2^e et 3^e cycles: le candidat doit, en plus de manifester des aptitudes pour la recherche, détenir le grade préalablement requis ou l'équivalent.

Candidats adultes: peuvent être admis à titre de candidat adulte les personnes sur le marché du travail qui sont âgées d'au moins vingt-et-un an.

Étudiants étrangers: les dossiers de ces candidats seront évalués en comparaison avec les conditions exigées des étudiants du Québec.

Étant donné que l'université est francophone, les cours se donnent en langue française et les candidats doivent posséder une connaissance suffisante de cette langue pour l'admission à l'une ou l'autre des facultés.

Les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles.

Les candidats aux programmes d'études des premier, deuxième et troisième cycles doivent soumettre leur demande d'admission avant le 1^{er} mars pour les trimestres d'été et d'automne et avant le 1^{er} novembre pour le trimestre d'hiver.

COURS ET GRADES En règle générale, l'obtention du baccalauréat requiert trois années d'études après le DEC ou l'équivalent, à moins de contre-indication. La maîtrise exige trois trimestres d'études après l'obtention du baccalauréat, à moins de contre-indication. Le doctorat exige six trimestres d'études après la maîtrise, à moins de contre-indication.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

ADMINISTRATION DES AFFAIRES

Baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA)

Maîtrise en administration des affaires (MBA) Un an après le BAA ou deux ans après un premier grade spécialisé d'une autre discipline.

Diplôme en sciences administratives et certificats en sciences administratives, également offerts par son centre

de formation et de perfectionnement en administration.
Philosophiae doctor en administration (PhD) Deux ans après un MBA ou l'équivalent. Thèse.

ADMINISTRATION DES SERVICES DE SANTÉ

Maîtrise en administration des services de santé (MAS)
Un an après un baccalauréat spécialisé et deux ans après un autre grade de premier cycle. Mémoire.

AMÉNAGEMENT, ARCHITECTURE, URBANISME

Baccalauréat en architecture (BArch) Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en architecture du paysage (BAP) Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat en design industriel (BDI) Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en architecture [MAM(Arch)] Deux ans après un baccalauréat spécialisé ou l'équivalent. Mémoire.

Maîtrise en urbanisme (MUrb) Deux ans et demi après le baccalauréat spécialisé ou l'équivalent. Mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor en aménagement (PhD) Thèse.

DROIT

Licence en droit (LLL) Trois ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Diplôme de droit notarial (DiplDN) Un an après la LLL.

Maîtrise en droit (LLM)

Doctorat en droit (LLD) Thèse.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE

Baccalauréat ès sciences (éducation physique) (BSc)

Maîtrise ès sciences (éducation physique) (MSc)

ÉTUDES MÉDIÉVALES

Maîtrise ès arts en sciences médiévales (MA)

Philosophiae doctor en sciences médiévales (PhD) Thèse.

GÉNIE

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées et diplôme d'ingénieur (BScA) Quatre ans après le DEC.

Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (MScA) Mémoire.

Maîtrise en ingénierie (MIng)

Maîtrise en génie biomédical (MScA) Après un grade de premier cycle approprié. Conjointement avec la faculté de médecine.

Doctorat ès sciences appliquées (DScA) Thèse.

Diplôme d'études complémentaires. Un an après le BScA.

HISTOIRE ET SOCIOPOLITIQUE DES SCIENCES

Maîtrise ès sciences (histoire des sciences). Quatre trimestres après un grade de premier cycle en sciences naturelles, en médecine, en sciences sociales ou en histoire. Mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor en histoire et sociopolitique des sciences (PhD) Six trimestres après la MSc. Thèse.

HYGIÈNE (ENVIRONNEMENT)

Maîtrise ès sciences en hygiène (env) [MScH(env)] Trois trimestres après le MD, DMD, DMV, BScA. Mémoire.

Doctorat ès sciences en hygiène (env) [DSch(env)] Six trimestres après la MScH(env). Thèse.

MÉDECINE

Doctorat en médecine (MD) Cinq ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en médecine (Msc) Un an après le MD, le DMD, le DMV ou le BSc spécialisé. Mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor (PhD) Deux ans après la MSc. Thèse.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (nutrition) (BSc)

Maîtrise en nutrition (MNut) Deux ans après le BSc ou l'équivalent. Mémoire.

MÉDECINE DENTAIRE

Doctorat en médecine dentaire (DMD) Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Certificat en orthodontie. Six trimestres après le DMD.

Certificat en pédodontie. Six trimestres après le DMD.

Maîtrise en orthodontie (MOrtho) Trois trimestres après la première année du certificat en orthodontie.

Maîtrise en biologie dentaire (MSc) Trois trimestres après le DMD, ou le baccalauréat ès sciences (option biologie), ou l'équivalent. Mémoire.

MÉDECINE VÉTÉRINAIRE

Doctorat en médecine vétérinaire (DMV) Quatre ans après le DEC.

Certificat en sciences appliquées vétérinaires (IPSAV) Trois trimestres après le DMV.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Trois trimestres après le DMV ou le BSc. Mémoire.

MUSIQUE

Baccalauréat en musique spécialisé (BMus) Également offert, un BMus général.

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)

Maîtrise ès arts en musique (MA) Deux ans après le BMus. Mémoire.

Doctorat en musique (DMus) Deux ans après la MA. Thèse ou récital.

NURSING

Baccalauréat ès sciences (nursing) (BScNurs)

Maîtrise en nursing (MNurs) Deux ans après le BSc. Mémoire.

OPTOMÉTRIE

Licence en optométrie (LScO) Trois ans après le DEC.

Maîtrise ès sciences en optique physiologique (MSc)

Trois trimestres après la LScO. Mémoire.

PHARMACIE

Baccalauréat ès sciences (pharmacie) (BSc) Quatre ans après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Diplôme en pharmacie d'hôpital. Un an après le BSc.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Mémoire.

Philosophiae doctor (PhD) Thèse.

RÉADAPTATION

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc)
Maîtrise en orthophonie et audiologie (MOA) Un an après le BSc. Mémoire.

SCIENCES DE L'ÉDUCATION

Certificat (sujet mineur) en enseignement.
Baccalauréat ès sciences en éducation (BSc)
Maîtrise en éducation (MEd)
Maîtrise ès arts (enseignement secondaire et collégial) [MA(ens)]
Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Mémoire.
Philosophiae doctor (PhD) Thèse.

SCIENCES HUMAINES ET SOCIALES

Baccalauréat en traduction (BTrad)
Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé (BA)
Baccalauréat ès arts avec sujet majeur et sujet mineur.
Baccalauréat ès sciences spécialisé (BSc)
Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Au moins trois trimestres après le BA spécialisé. Mémoire.
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Mémoire.
Maîtrise en bibliothéconomie (MBibl) Un an après un baccalauréat en bibliothéconomie, ou deux ans après un premier grade spécialisé ou l'équivalent.
Diplôme d'études africaines. Un an après un grade délivré par la faculté de droit ou la faculté des arts et des sciences, ou l'équivalent.
Philosophiae doctor (PhD) Au moins trois trimestres après la MA ou la MSc. Thèse.

SCIENCES PURES

Baccalauréat ès sciences spécialisé (BSc)
Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc) Avec double majeure, mathématiques/informatique.
Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc)
Philosophiae doctor (PhD) Thèse.

THÉOLOGIE

Baccalauréat en théologie, baccalauréat en théologie pastorale (BTh)
Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)
Maîtrise ès arts (MA)
Philosophiae doctor (PhD) Deux ans après la MA.
Licence en théologie (LTh) Deux ans après le BTh. Mémoire.
Doctorat en théologie (DTh) Un an après la LTh. Thèse.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Secteur des grades et certificats. Chacun de ces programmes comprend 30 crédits et est couronné par un certificat de l'Université de Montréal. Pour des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes de certificat offerts par l'université, prière de vous référer aux pages 301 à 354. Le regroupement approuvé de trois certificats permet à l'étudiant d'obtenir un baccalauréat ès arts (BA) ou un baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc).

CENTRES ET GROUPES DE RECHERCHE

Centre de recherche en développement économique. Directeur: Pierre-Paul Proulx, BCom, MA
Centre de recherche en droit public. Directeur: Andrée Lajoie, MA, BA, LLL
Centre de recherche en reproduction animale. Directeur: Patrick Guay, DMV, MS
Centre de recherche en sciences neurologiques. Directeur: N
Centre de recherche et d'innovations urbaines. Directeur: Denys Marchand, BArch, DEAM
Centre de recherches caraïbes. Directeur: Jean Benoist, BD, DèSc
Centre de recherches écologiques de Montréal. Directeur scientifique: Raymond McNeil, MSc, PhD
Centre de recherches mathématiques. Directeur: Anatole Joffe, PhD, LScMath, LScAct
Centre de recherche sur la croissance humaine. Directeur: Arto Demirjian, MScD, DDS
Centre de recherche sur les transports. Directeur: Michael Florian, BSc, MSc, PhD
Centre de sondage. Directeur: Serge Carlos, MA, BA, BSc
Centre d'études et de documentation européennes. Directeur: N
Centre international de criminologie comparée. Directeur: Denis Szabo, DèSc, Dipl'd'EtSup
Groupe de recherche en toxicologie médicamenteuse. Directeur: Gabriel L. Plaa, PhD, MS
Groupe de recherche en traduction automatique. Directeur: Richard Kittredge, MA, PhD
Groupe de recherche sur l'inadaptation juvénile. Directeur: Marc Leblanc, BSc, MA, PhD
Groupe interuniversitaire de recherche en anthropologie médicale et en ethnopsychiatrie. Directeur: Jacques Gomila, MA, DTM, DrScNat
Groupe interuniversitaire de recherches océanographiques du Québec. Président: Gabriel Filteau, BScAPP, DSc
Groupe d'études et de recherches sur l'Asie de l'Est. Directeur: Louis Veilleux, MA, PhD
Groupe associé Montréal-McGill pour l'étude de l'avenir. Directeur: Kimon Valaskakis, BA(Econ), LLB, PhD
Groupe de recherche en consommation. Directeur: Claude Masse, LLL, Licence en sociologie
Observatoire astronomique du Québec. Directeur: René Racine, BA, BSc, MA, PhD

ÉCOLES AFFILIÉES

École des Hautes Études Commerciales, 5255, avenue Decelles, Montréal H3T 1V6. Directeur: Pierre Laurin, DBA

École polytechnique, 2500, avenue Marie-Guyard, Montréal H3T 1P7. Directeur: Roger P. Langlois, MS, BScA, Ing

Du point de vue juridique, ces écoles sont régies chacune par une corporation autonome. Conservant ainsi leur autonomie administrative et financière, elles sont, sur le plan académique, rattachées par un contrat d'affiliation à l'Université de Montréal, qui, de ce fait, possède des

droits d'ordre pédagogique comme l'approbation des règlements concernant les cours universitaires, les programmes d'enseignement, le corps professoral et l'octroi de diplômes.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY*

Sackville, New Brunswick E0A 3C0

Telephone: 506-536-2040

Telex: 014391

President: W.S.H. Crawford, BA, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, D.A. Cameron, BSc

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 1,361; Part-time undergraduate, 55; Full-time graduate, 1.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 129.

Operating income 1975 - 76: \$6,423,900 (government grants, 70.4%; tuition fees, 17.3%; endowment and trust, 8.3%; gifts, 3.6%; other, .4%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Mount Allison faculty, see Mount Allison calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Mount Allison Wesleyan College, founded in 1843 as an academy, was granted the power to confer degrees in 1858 by the legislature of the province of New Brunswick. In 1875, a faculty of theology was added to the original faculties of arts and science, and schools of applied science and home economics were established in 1903. After church union in 1925, an arrangement was made with Pine Hill Divinity Hall (Halifax) whereby theological subjects, except for the first year, would be taught by Pine Hill. In 1913, the name of the institution was changed to Mount Allison University and at that same time the name of the corporation was changed to the Regents of Mount Allison. In 1937, the conservatory of music and the Owens School of Fine Arts, previously under separate administration, were added to the faculties of the university. In 1963, the name of the corporation was again changed, this time to Mount Allison University. University teaching began in 1859 and the first degrees were awarded in 1863. Government of the university is vested in a board of regents, a senate and faculty council. Mount Allison is a privately endowed, co-educational university. While it is directly connected with the United Church of Canada, the university is conducted on non-sectarian principles.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in the city of Sackville, overlooking the Tantramar marshes. The campus comprises approximately 100 acres. There are eight teaching buildings, a library, a chapel, an art gallery, administration facilities, a 1500-

seat convocation hall, a rink, a gymnasium, a students' centre, a swimming pool and playing fields.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Mount Allison is a residential college. It has four women's residences, accommodating over 500 students. Five men's residences also accommodate 500 students.

LIBRARY The Ralph Pickerd Bell Library, completed in 1970, is designed to house 400,000 volumes and seat 500 students. It provides open-stack shelf arrangement of all collections and facilities for the use of all types of audiovisual materials. The present holdings of the library total 233,742 volumes of catalogued books and periodicals, a collection of 110,000 government documents and maps. Among the special collections maintained in the library are the university archives, the Winthrop Bell collection of Acadiana, the Davidson collection of Acadiana, and the Mary Mellish Archibald collection of folklore, ballads, music, drama and modern poetry. Departmental collections are maintained in chemistry and geology, and a music library houses the collection of musical recordings, books, periodicals and scores.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Every student registered in three full courses is a member of the student union. The affairs of the union are overseen by the 20-member student administrative council. The union and SAC are directed by an executive, the members of which are elected to their positions by a vote of the union membership. The union operates on an annual budget of approximately \$69,000 which is derived from student fees collected by the university. With this money, the union prepares a yearbook, a handbook, a directory and a literary magazine and sponsors various clubs and societies.

Students may participate in major and minor sports at both the intercollegiate and intramural levels. Drama interests are supported by the thrust stage in the convocation hall and two smaller theatres. There are a choral society, symphonic band, chamber groups and folk groups. Student organizations sponsor and control internal radio and a student newspaper. General student welfare is supervised by the SAC and student discipline is under the control of house councils. Students have representation on the senate and its executive committee, and on the board of regents.

An infirmary is open to all students during the university year. A nurse is on duty and a campus physician is on call. There is on campus as well a local medical clinic. A health-care insurance plan is provided.

Student counselling for academic or personal problems is available through the offices of the deans, the regis-

*Ordinary member, AUCC

trar, the chaplain and the director of student affairs. Psychiatric counselling is handled on a referral basis through the Sackville Medical Centre.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with the university, provides a full-time student placement service and assists students in obtaining permanent, summer and part-time employment. The office invites recruiters representing government, industry and business to the campus annually.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to early May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject by division: Division I, 80 - 100%; Division II, 70 - 79%; Division III, 60 - 69%; Pass, 50 - 59%; Failure, below 50%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The university awards a substantial number of entrance scholarships for new students. The value of these ranges from \$500 to \$2,000 per year and many are renewable. These scholarships are based on the candidate's academic record and in some cases financial need is taken into account. A few bursaries are available to students with extreme financial need.

FEES AND COSTS

Fees for tuition and other activities for all full-time undergraduate programs are \$720 per year. Part-time: \$180 per subject. Master's program: \$300 per year. Residence: room and board double room, \$1,410 for 15-meal plan, \$1,480 for 21-meal plan. Single room supplement, \$100. Athletic fee, \$50. *Argosy Weekly*, \$6. Student fee, \$50.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: junior matriculants (grade XII New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Ontario or grade XI Nova Scotia and Quebec) enter four-year programs. Junior matriculants must have minimum average of 60% on any five of the following academic subjects: English, languages other than English, mathematics, geography, history, economics, physics, biology, chemistry, music, art and one further from above or from political science, home economics, accounting, business organization, management and law at the university preparatory level. Senior matriculants (grade XII Nova Scotia or grade XIII Ontario) must meet the 60% average requirements on any five senior matriculation academic subjects and may be admissible to the second year of a four-year program. New Brunswick grade XII applicants with averages above 80% may be considered as senior matriculants.

Graduate: for admission to courses leading to a first degree in education, a bachelor's degree is required.

Foreign students: American students who are grade XII graduates will be considered as junior matriculants. Candidates must be graduates of a full academic program with marks above high school college recommending grade. CEEB scores required.

Overseas students: GCE O-level candidates considered as junior matriculants. Six papers required with grades of A to D preferred on all.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must submit results of one of the recognized tests of proficiency in English.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from junior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BComm) Four years from senior matriculation.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year following graduation in arts, commerce, fine arts, music or science.

ENGINEERING

Certificate in engineering. First three years of engineering course from junior matriculation. Graduates of certificate program enter the fourth year of a five-year program leading to the bachelor of engineering at Nova Scotia Technical College and may be considered for admission to the penultimate year of the bachelor of engineering programs of other Canadian universities. Following two years (beyond junior matriculation) students may be considered for admission to the architecture program at Nova Scotia Technical College.

FINE ARTS

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA) Four years from junior or senior matriculation.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus) Four years from junior or senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts with major in music (BA)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Pre-medicine and pre-dentistry programs may be completed within the faculty of science.

Master of science (MSc) Usually 18 months from an honor's bachelor's degree in science.

SECRETARIAL SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts with secretarial certificate (BA with secretarial certificate)

THEOLOGY

Bachelor of arts (BA) Four years in arts from junior matriculation and three years at Pine Hill Divinity Hall.

EXTENSION EDUCATION

For credit. Correspondence courses in a number of arts subjects. A few courses in arts and education subjects are offered in the evening by regular faculty members

in several communities. Undergraduate courses are offered at summer schools in arts, science and education. Summer school French and English immersion programs (beginning and intermediate levels) are available. Courses taken in the immersion programs may count for credit on a BA.

No credit. Special summer school programs are available. They include the United Nations seminar for high school students, the summer art workshop, the instrumental music camp, the music teacher's refresher course and the summer school of ballet. Summer athletic camps are also available for basketball, football, swimming and field hockey.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs are available in American studies, Canadian studies and classical studies. The curriculum implemented in 1972 will allow many students to draft, with faculty guidance, an interdisciplinary program suited to their particular needs.

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT UNIVERSITY*

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6
Telephone: 902-443-4450
Telex: 019-21591
President: Sister Mary Albertus, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Jean Hartley, MSc

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full time undergraduate, 1,419;
Part-time undergraduate, 722; Full-time graduate 12;
Part-time graduate, 72.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 95.

Total operating and capital income 1976: \$5,474,712
(government grants, 61%; academic fees, 21%; other, 18%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Mount Saint Vincent faculty, see Mount Saint Vincent calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Mount Saint Vincent University was granted a charter by the legislature of the province of Nova Scotia in 1925. Since 1914, it had been a junior college working under agreement with Dalhousie University to give the first two years of the Dalhousie arts program. The first degrees were awarded in 1927. A new charter, granted by the provincial legislature in 1966, provides for government by a 25-member board of governors. The senate consists of 28 members.

In September 1969, an agreement was concluded with Dalhousie University, to be implemented over a period of five years. This agreement was renewed for a second five-year period in 1974. Each university is now represented on the senate of the other and students may earn joint honors degrees. Early in 1972, the university also entered into a cooperative agreement with the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design.

Mount Saint Vincent University is a liberal arts and science university operated by the Sisters of Charity of Halifax. The university is pre-eminently a women's university, but men are admitted as non-resident students.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus is situated in Rockingham, a suburb of Halifax, overlooking the Bedford Basin. Evaristus Hall, the main administration building also houses classrooms, laboratories, the library and residence facilities for students.

Seton Academic Centre, the university's new academic complex, has the capacity for 1,500 students. Opened in 1971, the centre features a circular auditorium convertible into four theatre classrooms; it also houses a number of academic departments, the art gallery, language laboratories, board room, faculty offices and lounge, seminar and classrooms.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Assisi Hall, a 12-storey tower residence, was opened in 1966. It has single and double rooms for 140 women students as well as lounges and reading rooms. Marillac and Marywood, large homes in the immediate vicinity of the campus, have been converted into student residences. Vincent Hall, a portion of the motherhouse of the Order of the Sisters of Charity, also provides residence facilities for students. Five town houses, each accommodating 20 students, provide modern residences for senior students.

LIBRARY The library occupies the north wing of Evaristus Hall. The collection consists of 95,000 volumes and subscriptions to 800 current periodicals as well as representative Canadian and foreign newspapers. The audio-visual room provides microfilm, tapes and spoken-word recordings as well as musical recordings. Two special collections are housed by the library. The MacDonald collection of English literature, given to the university by William MacDonald of Sydney, Nova Scotia, contains first editions, limited editions and autographed copies as well as many examples of fine binding. The women's library centenary collection, opened on a continuing basis in 1967 as the university's project for Canada's centenary year, has now been absorbed into the general library because of its increasing importance. Its scope includes the history of women with all its related cultural and ethnic, sociological and historical, political and professional aspects on an international level. In addition to the materials available at the Mount Saint Vincent University library, students and faculty have reciprocal library privileges with the Killam library of Dalhousie University and the Nova Scotia Technical College library.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Student activities are regulated generally by the student council, an elected organization. The council membership includes a coordinator of various club activities and the council provides financing for the students' newspaper.

The director of athletics and recreation is available to help plan and coordinate the athletic activities of the students. Through membership in the Atlantic Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, Mount Saint Vincent is eligible to participate in intra-university sports including volleyball and basketball. An intramural program is also provided. Provision is made for swimming, skating, tennis, badminton and curling. Through affiliation with Dalhousie, the Mount students may participate in Dalhousie-sponsored intramural activities.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

The student health office provides the services of a registered nurse. A physician and a psychologist are on-call for emergency situations and are available for appointments. Although the primary concern of this office is the physical health of each student, the health team is often involved directly or indirectly in the treatment of the emotional problems of the students. Referrals to the psychologist may be arranged through the university physician or nurse.

The director of student services is responsible for developing and co-ordinating student personnel services. Through frequent communication with the various members of the academic community, students are provided with the required personnel and facilities. A chaplaincy service is available on campus. A counsellor is available, and gives programs in study skills, shyness control and career counselling, as well as individual counselling as required.

Jobs on campus are available to students during the academic year and in the summer. These duties may include maintenance, housekeeping, general office and switchboard work as well as laboratory assistance. Students are also employed by the food services contractor. The services of the Department of Manpower and Immigration are available through the Manpower Centre. It is recommended that students register with the centre at their earliest convenience. The main concern of the manpower office is in assisting graduating students to find employment. In addition, the manpower office assists undergraduates in their search for part-time and full-time employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Intersession: mid-May to late June.

GRADING SYSTEM A numerical grading system is used. Section I: 85 - 100%; Section II: 70 - 84%; Pass: 50 - 69%; Failure: below 50%. One unit of credit is given for a two-semester course, one-half unit of credit for a one-semester course.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Merit scholarships available to undergraduates have been made possible by the Sisters of Charity and benefactors who wish to assist the university to achieve its aim of providing higher education for women. Entrance scholarships are awarded on the basis of academic achievement. Scholarships ranging from \$300 to \$1,500 are available to all applicants. No special application is necessary; on application to the university, the scholastic record of each applicant is considered and scholarships awarded accordingly. To be considered for a scholarship, a student's application must be submitted no later than May 1.

The Canada Student Loans Plan is available to students who can demonstrate need of financial assistance to undertake or continue university studies. In addition to the loan, a Nova Scotia student may obtain a bursary, up to a maximum of \$1,000, which is not repayable.

An awards officer is available to assist students with loan applications and appeals.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate: \$752.75. Full-time graduate: \$160 per course. Part-time: \$150 per course up to three courses.

Residence: room and board, \$1,353 - \$1,557; room only, \$759.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Nova Scotia grade 11, with a minimum 60% average and no grade below 50% in five subjects, will admit to the four-year arts and science programs. Nova Scotia grade 12 with minimum 60% average in five academic subjects will admit to the three-year arts and science programs and to the four-year professional programs. Certificates of equivalent standing are required from other provinces.

Graduate: a formal application for admission is required; forms are available from the registrar's office. Student must have obtained a first degree and a specified number of credits in the major subject, and must have completed certain prerequisite courses.

Mature: special entrance may be granted to students who have not completed the formal requirements of high school graduation, but who have demonstrated their capability in employment or in private study. Such students normally will be admitted only if five years have elapsed since the applicant left high school.

Foreign students: US students must present grade 12 high school academic graduation with at least 15 points, a principal's recommendation and CEEB scores. Students from the British Commonwealth, Hong Kong, the West Indies and Africa must present GCE O-level in five subjects including English. Students whose mother tongue is not English must submit satisfactory scores in an English language test such as TOEFL.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Applications and deadlines for Canadian students, August 15; foreign students, May 1; education and child study degrees, child development certificate, April 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor degrees require four years from junior matriculation (grade 11), three

years from senior matriculation (grade 12) unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least two years or four summers from the bachelor's degree.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)

Master of arts (MA)

BUSINESS

Diploma in executive secretarial studies. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.

Diploma in medical secretarial studies. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.

Diploma in legal secretarial studies. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.

Bachelor of secretarial arts. One year after secretarial diploma or three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of business administration (BBA) Five years from junior matriculation, four years from senior matriculation.

EDUCATION

Certificate in child development. Two years from junior or senior matriculation.

Bachelor of child study. Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year from a first bachelor's degree. Prepares students for elementary and secondary school teaching and business teaching. Integrated BA (BSc) - BEd Four years from senior matriculation.

Master of education (MEd) No thesis required.

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of science in home economics (BSc HEc) Four years from either junior or senior matriculation.

Bachelor of home economics (BHEc)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Undergraduate arts and science classes, and graduate classes in education, are available in the evening. Arts and science classes at the undergraduate level and graduate classes in education and home economics education are provided during the summer session.

SPECIAL PROGRAM The university has a psycho-educational centre for the diagnosis and remedial treatment of reading problems.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK*

Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A3

Telephone: 506-453-4666

Cable: UNB, Fredericton, New Brunswick

Telex: 016-46186

Saint John Campus, Saint John, New Brunswick E2L 4L5

Telephone: 506-657-7310

President: J.M. Anderson, BScF, PhD, DPaed, LLD

Direct general correspondence to university secretary,
D.C. Blue, MA, MEd

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 5,488;
Part-time undergraduate, 1,672; Full-time graduate, 388;
Part-time graduate, 241.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 573.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: \$30,455,000 (government grants, 63%; student fees, 13%; sponsored research, 6.5%; other sources, 17.5%). Income for capital expenditure 1975 - 76: \$6,285,000 (Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, \$4,000,000; Canadian Beaverbrook Foundation, \$1,900,000; city of Saint John, \$50,000; sale of assets, \$56,000; remainder from private donors).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of New Brunswick faculty, see UNB calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of New Brunswick was established by the governor and council of New Brunswick in 1785 as the Academy of Arts and Science. It became the College of New Brunswick by provincial charter in 1800, and, by royal charter, it became King's College in 1828. In 1859, it was again reconstituted, and given the name University of New Brunswick. The first degrees were awarded in 1828. The first course in engineering at a Canadian university was offered at the University of New Brunswick in 1854, and in 1908 a course in forestry was introduced. The University of New Brunswick in Saint John (a campus of the University of New Brunswick) was established in 1964 and in 1969 moved to its present site in Tucker Park.

The University of New Brunswick is a co-educational, non-denominational, publicly supported provincial university. The major financial support, which comes from the provincial government, is administered by the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission. The uni-

versity operates on two campuses and shares its larger Fredericton campus with St. Thomas University.

The university is administered by a 33-member board of governors and a 55-member senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university has two campuses, one in the capital city of Fredericton (population 42,000), and a second campus in Saint John (population 85,956). There are over 40 buildings on the Fredericton campus, including those for St. Thomas University, a Roman Catholic co-educational university associated with UNB; the Maritime headquarters of the federal Departments of Fisheries and Forestry; and the offices of the New Brunswick Teachers Federation. A science complex and the Aitken university centre were completed in 1976. The campus in Saint John presently consists of four buildings: arts, science, a combined library-administration building and a field house. Both campuses have room for expansion.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The Fredericton campus accommodates 800 men in eight residences and 720 women in five residences. Housing units are also available for married students near the university campus. The Saint John campus has no residence accommodation.

LIBRARIES The Harriet Irving Library on the Fredericton campus has a collection of 660,726 volumes and 681,368 (equivalent volumes) micro-materials; it subscribes to 9,435 serials on standing order. In addition to the main library, the university maintains special branch libraries in education, engineering, forestry, biology, chemistry and physics. The main library includes the Rufus Hathaway collection of Canadian literature and a unique collection of New Brunswick newspapers. The law library contains 39,000 volumes and subscribes to 700 periodicals and series. On the Saint John campus, the Ward Chipman Library has 85,750 books, 2,200 films, 1,100 periodicals and series and is in the process of expansion. It has special collections of science fiction and documents relating to governors-general.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES There are elected student representative councils on each campus. They organize and approve most non-academic student activities, including newspapers and closed-circuit radio. They present student concerns and recommendations to the university administration. The student union building in Fredericton was built with funds raised by the students of UNB, St. Thomas University and the former Teacher's College, and matched by the university. It has its own board of directors of eight students and two others appointed by the university. The Memorial Student Centre was provided by the alumni.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

The graduate student association has an elected executive and represents all students in the school of graduate studies. In addition to organizing social events, it presents the views of graduate students to the university and to the student representative council.

Student services, under the dean of students, include an accommodations office, undergraduate awards office, counselling services, a high school relations officer, an overseas student advisor and a placement office. In addition, on the Fredericton campus students are offered a wide range of athletic activities and a creative arts program, with several resident artists. On the Saint John campus, while services are limited because of size, there is a director of student services. Counselling and accommodation assistance is also provided. Other student services function for both campuses.

A health service is provided on the Fredericton campus with a full-time medical director and nursing staff, supported by a part-time staff physician. This service is available to all students and to staff in emergencies. In Saint John, medical services are provided through special arrangements with local doctors. There is a student medical insurance plan.

A director of counselling and several staff members are available to students on the Fredericton campus. Individual and group counselling is provided with emphasis on educational improvement. The director of student services in Saint John is responsible for counselling.

A Canada Manpower office on the Fredericton campus assists students in finding both part-time, summer and permanent employment. It operates a program of visits and interviews with representatives of potential employers.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Intersession: early May to mid-June.

GRADING SYSTEM Undergraduate: A, excellent; B, very good; C, satisfactory; D, minimally acceptable; F, fail. Minimum grade-point average for graduation, 2.00. Graduate school: minimum acceptable grade, B-; minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.0 required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

An undergraduate awards office handles entrance and undergraduate scholarships, university loan funds and other financial aid to students. In the school of graduate studies a research grants officer provides information on research grants and university fellowships.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees per year full-time undergraduate, all faculties, \$740. Full-time graduate, \$660 per year (for first three resident years of PhD and first two resident years of master's; \$25 for each additional year).

Residence: room and board, single \$1,650; double \$1,550; multiple \$1,500.

Student fees: miscellaneous compulsory, graduate and undergraduate, \$45.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: New Brunswick grade 12 with six passes in approved subjects with no mark below 50%. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, grade 12. Grade 11 Newfoundland (special consideration) with six passes. Quebec, high school leaving examination results for seven subjects and 65% average (70% for science and applied science) with no subject below 50%. Quebec CEGEP graduates from two-year program may be admissible to second year if normal admission requirements met in first-year subjects at CEGEP and acceptable to the faculty. Ontario, grade 12 from five-year arts and science program only with 65% average in six subjects and no subject below 50%. Ontario grade 13 applicants may be admitted to second year if normal admission requirements met and minimum 65% average obtained with, no mark below 50% on the five first-year subjects acceptable to faculty. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, grade 12 with 65% average in six subjects and no subject below 50%.

Graduate: minimum requirement, honors bachelor's degree or equivalent with cumulative grade point average of at least 3.0 from UNB or equivalent standing (ie, upper second-class honors) from other approved university. Specific requirements concerning prerequisite courses or number of courses stated by department concerned. Applicants to PhD program may be required to write qualifying examinations.

Mature: applicants who do not meet normal entrance requirements may be considered by admission committee. Applicant must normally be in work force two years prior to application. Consideration given to any applicant over the age of 21 but those between 21 and 24 years of age are normally expected to meet high school requirements for university entrance. More latitude allowed in considering those over 24 years of age who have been in work force for a number of years.

Foreign: USA students must present complete high school record, principal's confidential report and CEEB scores. SAT minimum total of 1,000 (two scores) and three achievement tests (English, mathematics and one other) minimum total of 1,500.

UK and British Commonwealth: GCE O-level passes with minimum grade C or 3, in English, mathematics and

four academic options. Applicants with three appropriate A-level subjects with minimum grade C may be admissible to second year.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must write either University of Michigan English language test, test of English as a foreign language or Cambridge English language test.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate considered for admission on individual basis.

Applications for undergraduate programs must be submitted by March 31, for law by May 1 and for the bachelor of education by June 1. School of graduate studies has no closing date for applications but March 1 is the deadline for fellowship applications.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from grade 12 unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year from a bachelor's degree and doctorates require at least three years from a bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors programs, both four years from grade 12.

Master of arts (MA) One or two academic years from bachelor's degree. Residence requirement may be shortened on recommendation of department concerned.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years from bachelor's degree or two years from master's degree.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of business administration (BBA) One hundred and thirty-eight credit hours required, 48 in business and 12 in mathematics. Admission from grade 12.

Certificates in business administration and public administration. Thirty credit hours, through extension. One year or equivalent.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Bachelor of science in computer science (BScCS)

Master of science in computer science (MScCS)

EDUCATION

Undergraduate bachelor of education (BEd) Replaces two-year programs previously offered at New Brunswick Teachers' College and New Brunswick Institute of Technology.

Bachelor of teaching (BT) Largely restricted to graduates of New Brunswick Teachers' College or New Brunswick Institute of Technology. Degree offered only until 1980. Postgraduate bachelor of education (BEd) One year following recognized bachelor's degree.

Graduate diploma in education (DipEd) Satisfactory completion of five full courses approved for graduate credit.

Master of education (MEd) Minimum one year from BEd. Report or thesis required.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of science in engineering (BScE) Minimum 180 credit hours but better students may complete in four years.

Master of engineering (MEng) Minimum one year full-time or equivalent part-time. Thesis required.

Master of science in engineering (MScE) At least one year full-time. Thesis required. Program oriented towards research.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FORESTRY

Bachelor of science in forestry (BScF) Five years from grade 12, four years from grade 13.

Bachelor of science in forest engineering (BScFE) Eight or 10 term program depending on professional qualifications sought. Offered jointly by faculties of engineering and forestry.

Master of forestry (MF) Minimum one year full-time after BScF.

Master of science in forestry (MScF) Minimum one year full-time study after BScF. Thesis required. Program oriented towards research.

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years from bachelor's degree in arts, business administration, commerce or science. Arts or business administration students at UNB or St. Thomas University may be admitted after penultimate year of first degree program.

NURSING

Bachelor of nursing (BN) Number of students restricted. Graduates of two-year diploma programs may challenge for credit.

Degree program for registered nurses (BN) Three-year generalized nursing program. Two years may be taken through extension. Final year must be on campus. Field work may be required.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

Bachelor of physical education (BPE)

Master of physical education (MPE) Report or thesis required.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)

Master of science (MSc) At least two years from bachelor's degree in arts or science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Undergraduate classes in arts, business administration, education and science offered

during winter session at various centres. Summer session courses offered for undergraduates proceeding to degree and for teachers who wish to improve professional qualifications by working towards graduate degrees and diplomas in education. Extension programs offer courses in arts, business, education and science in Saint John, Fredericton and a number of other centres. Occasionally offered in co-operation with other universities.

For no university credit. Management certificate courses and a few others particularly in art. Extension program presently under review.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Combined courses in arts or business administration and law enable students to obtain two degrees in less time than if two programs were taken separately.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Bio-Engineering Institute. Director: R.N. Scott, BSc
Fire Science Centre. Directors: A.J. Kayll, BSF, MF, PhD; F.R. Steward, SB, SM, ScD

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION

St. Thomas University, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5G3. President: Rev. G.W. Martin, BA, BTh. See separate entry.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION

Maritime Forest Ranger School, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 4X6. Interprovincial school for forest rangers affiliated to UNB. Provides one-year training course for men and women with some experience in forestry and certain training facilities for faculty of forestry at the university. Director: H.W. Blenis, BScF, BEd

NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE*

Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 5E3

Telephone: 902-895-1571

Telex: 111

Principal: H.F. MacRae, BSc(Agr), MSc, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, P.Y. Hamilton, BSc(Agr), MSc

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 432;
Part-time undergraduate, 15.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 48.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: \$2,469,292 (provincial grants, 74.7%; other Atlantic provinces grants, 11.8%; school recoveries, 6.5%; federal grants, 3%; fees, 4%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC. For complete list of Nova Scotia Agricultural College faculty, see calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Nova Scotia Agricultural College was established by provincial legislation in 1905 and the first classes were offered in the same year. Until the mid-thirties, the names College of Agriculture and Nova Scotia Agricultural College were used interchangeably.

The college has neither a board nor a senate. Control is vested in the Nova Scotia department of agriculture and marketing. The college is co-educational.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is located in Truro, Nova Scotia (population 15,000). On the 350-acre campus are an administration building, three combined laboratory and lecture-hall buildings, three student residences, a six-building animal science complex, and an athletic centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Fraser House and Chapman House provide living accommodation for approximately 400 male students. Trueman House provides accommodation for 80 female students.

LIBRARY The library is located in one of the laboratory-lecture hall buildings.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The United Students' Council, consisting of all full-time students, elects

its own executive to look after student affairs and to promote the interests of students.

The Students' Council each year appoints a committee which directs the social activities of the college. Many sports activities are offered. The athletic program involves intramural athletics, interscholastic athletics as well as a program of physical education. Each year, the students organize a college winter fair, or "college royal" as it is frequently called. The show is a competition in fitting and showmanship.

Practically all students are covered by state hospital and medical plans. Infirmary facilities are available for both men and women. A small medical fee is charged.

Each new student has a faculty advisor and the advice of all faculty members is readily available.

The placement office provides employment service to all students. The office is staffed by one person on a full-time basis as well as a Canada Manpower representative who serves in a part-time capacity two days per week.

ACADEMIC YEAR Mid-September to early May.

GRADING SYSTEM Numerical grades are assigned. The pass mark is 50%. Honors diplomas are awarded to those with an average of 75% and high honors to those with an average of 80%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Scholarships varying in value from \$250 to \$700 per year are awarded on an academic basis and are available to degree course students. Free tuition is provided to technician course students from the Atlantic provinces. Technicians of high standing may also be awarded scholarships.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time fees per year: university course, \$600; technician course, no tuition; technology course, no tuition for students from Atlantic provinces. Miscellaneous fees: medical, \$6; caution and lab deposit, \$30.

Residence: room and board \$1,200 per year.

Student council fees: \$56.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: degree program requires Nova Scotia grade 12 or equivalent with 60% average and no mark below 50% in English, mathematics, chemistry, physics or biology, and a fifth subject.

Technology: chemistry or biology lab technology program and ornamental horticulture technology, require

*Ordinary member, AUCC

Nova Scotia grade 12 or equivalent with no mark below 60% in English, mathematics, chemistry, and biology or satisfactory completion of first year technical animal or plant science. For directed studies, satisfactory completion of a two-year technician course. Farming technology requires successful completion of first year agricultural business, animal science or plant science technician course.

Technician program requires Nova Scotia grade 11 or equivalent with standing in English, mathematics, a science and two additional subjects.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

AGRICULTURE

Diploma in agricultural science. Two years from senior matriculation.

Diploma in agricultural engineering. Two years from senior matriculation.

Graduates from both programs usually proceed to further studies at Macdonald College (McGill University), the University of Guelph, the University of Maine, or Nova Scotia Technical College.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS For no university credit. Technician diploma awarded to students taking a two-year technician course and completing appropriate in-service training. Technology diploma awarded to students taking third year after completing technician course or a two-year program after senior matriculation.

NOVA SCOTIA COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN*

5163 Duke Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3J6

Telephone: 902-422-7831

Telex: 019-21591

President: G.N. Kennedy, AOCA, BFA, MFA

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Joyce Johnson.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 368; Part-time undergraduate, 53; Full-time graduate, 14.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 38.

Total income: \$2,741,000 (government grants, 80.5%; student fees, 16%; miscellaneous and ancillary operations, 3.5%).

List of executive and administrative officers available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Nova Scotia College of Art and Design faculty, see college calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Nova Scotia College of Art and Design was established as Victoria School of Art and Design in 1887 and renamed Nova Scotia College of Art in 1925. In 1969 the institution was renamed Nova Scotia College of Art and Design. It awarded its first bachelor's degree in 1970 and the first master's degree in 1975.

The college is a co-educational, independent institution of higher learning chartered by an act of the provincial legislature and receives its principal financial support from the province of Nova Scotia. The government of the college is vested in a 20-member board of governors.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college has recently completed a move to a three-block area of restored historic buildings in downtown waterfront Halifax, a city with a population of 265,155. Halifax is the seaport capital of Nova Scotia and the metropolitan centre of Canada's maritime provinces.

The principal studio areas open to students in fine art include ceramics, jewelry, mixed media, painting, photography, printmaking, sculpture and weaving. Students may take courses at Dalhousie University and at other universities in the city.

The Anna Leonowens Gallery, named for one of the founders of the college, and the famous teacher of the children of the King of Siam, presents a series of exhibitions that are open to the public throughout the year.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT RESIDENCES The college does not provide residential accommodation but the student services office coordinates a housing and information service which helps students seeking accommodation.

LIBRARY The college library, a specialized collection in art and design, holds about 10,500 volumes. In addition, the college regularly receives about 300 periodicals and maintains a collection of 43,000 photographic slides of examples of works of art and design. Libraries at other universities in Halifax are also available to students of the college.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Student Union, through its elected council, places student representatives on the college's board of governors and committees which also include faculty in their membership. The student council also plans social, cultural and athletic activities and represents student needs and opinion in matters of official concern. The program of the union is financed by student union fees.

The college's program of extra-academic activities is supplemented through community activities and through cooperation and reciprocal arrangements with other universities located in Halifax.

Through the college health service, a physician visits the campus at specified times during the week to provide minor medical treatment, health counselling and medical referrals. This service is offered to students at no cost.

The student counselling services office coordinates a number of services which are directed towards meeting the extra-academic needs of students at the college. These include personal, academic, financial aid, employment and foreign student counselling provided by the director of student services and college counsellor. The student counselling office also sponsors a program for visitors who are not working in the visual arts but who are active in contemporary fields of interest.

ACADEMIC YEAR Three semester-length terms: September to December; January to April; May to August. Undergraduate students may be admitted at the beginning of any term. Master of fine arts students are ordinarily admitted in September and students are admitted to the MA in art education program in July.

GRADING SYSTEM Those courses which are satisfactorily completed are recorded for credit. Those not satisfactorily completed receive no credit and are not entered on the student's permanent record.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Students may be granted financial aid by the college for

educational expenses according to their need and the availability of funds, subject to the following conditions: a) students requesting aid must use the resources of the Canada Student Loans Plan and applicable provincial bursary plans to the fullest extent; b) the college assesses a student's need for assistance according to the criteria used by the Canada Student Loans Plan; c) a reasonable portion of aid will be offered as remuneration for employment with the college and the remainder as remission of fees.

Assistance is also available to students through the William Donald Peters Memorial Fund and the Effie May Ross Scholarship Fund.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time (11 credits or more): \$410.50 per semester, \$821 per year. Part-time per credit: \$40 per semester. Registration fee: \$10 per semester.

Room and board, \$780 per semester, \$1,560 per year. Student union fees: \$10.50 per semester, \$21 per year. Other expenses: class supplies, \$225 per semester, \$450 per year; personal expenses, \$225 per semester, \$450 per year; local travel, \$60 per semester, \$120 per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Admission is based on evidence of reasonable maturity, interest in the program and the ability to benefit from college programs. Applicants must complete Nova Scotia grade 11 or equivalent. Other candidates must present evidence of their interest, ability and maturity to qualify for admission. Transfer students from other institutions including those from liberal arts and other programs may receive advanced standing. Students in pre-engineering, pre-architecture, sciences, sociology, psychology and related programs may be granted up to two years advanced standing in the design program.

Applicants to the master of fine arts program must hold the bachelor of fine arts degree or its equivalent, competence in art and an interest in teaching at the post-secondary level.

Applications should be completed eight weeks before the month in which the student plans to enter. Closing date for applicants to the master of fine arts program is March 20.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees are four years in length unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ART EDUCATION

Bachelor of arts in art education (BA) Qualifies the student to receive the Nova Scotia Teacher's Certificate as an art specialist.

Master of arts in art education (MA) Requires a year of full-time study, July through June, or three summer terms of seven weeks each and the two intervening years of part-time study. Offered for experienced elementary and secondary school teachers of art and art supervisors.

DESIGN

Bachelor of design (BDes)

Diploma in graphic design. [Associate of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design (ANSCAD)] Three-year program.

FINE ART

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA) The introductory course, taken in the first year, and five semester-courses in art history are required. Remaining courses are elected by the student from those available at college and from courses available at other universities in the city.

Diploma in fine art. [Associate of Nova Scotia College of Art and Design (ANSCAD)] Four years of study which may be entirely in studio courses.

Master of fine arts (MFA) Two-year program with emphasis on studio work for students interested in post-secondary teaching. Requires a thesis exhibition.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For no university credit. Courses in art and design are offered for adults and children in Halifax and in other locations in the province.

Credit courses are not offered through the extension program but are available to those wishing to register for full-time or part-time study as special students.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Summer semester runs for 14 weeks from May until August. Students who do not enrol in the entire program may select courses lasting one-quarter or one-half of the term beginning in May, June, early July or late July.

Off-campus study: a student may receive credit for programs of study undertaken while travelling or at a place away from the college if the programs offer advantages for the work the student is doing. A student proposing an off-campus program for credit will arrange a plan with faculty members subject to college approval and the approval of the appropriate faculty body.

NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE*

P.O. Box 1000, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2X4
Telephone: 902-429-8300
Telex: 019-22731
President: Clair Callaghan, BA, BEng, MS

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, M.R. Foran, BSc, MSc, PhD, FCIC, DEng

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 415;
Part-time undergraduate, 29; Full-time graduate, 37;
Part-time graduate, 45.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 66.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: \$4,696,900 (public funds, 80%; student fees, 15%; other, 5%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Nova Scotia Technical College faculty, see college calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The Nova Scotia Technical College was created by an act of the provincial legislature in 1907. Teaching began in 1909 and the first degrees were awarded in 1910. In 1947 the act of 1907 was repealed and replaced by two new acts which separated engineering education and secondary technical education and provided for the establishment of graduate studies.

The college is non-denominational and co-educational. It is governed by a 24-member board of governors, and a senate, faculties and faculty councils responsible for academic policy.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is located on a 13-acre site in downtown Halifax, the provincial capital (population 117,882). There are 11 buildings containing classrooms, laboratories, a computer centre, research facilities in all departments, the administration, a gymnasium, a common room, the library and a man's residence.

STUDENT RESIDENCE M.M. O'Brien hall accommodates 132 male students.

LIBRARY The library contains 50,000 volumes and 900 periodical subscriptions.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The objectives of the Students' Society are to provide an approved and recognized form of student government, and to enable members to plan, direct and participate in extra curricular activities. Sports and major social events are organized by the society. The society functions through a student council. General meetings of the society are held twice during the college year. Graduate students are members of the society.

Student branches or faculty counsellors are established for many Canadian and international societies and institutes associated with the profession of engineering. The Architectural Undergraduate Society organizes talks, film and slide showings, and social events. Programs are run throughout the year to provide opportunities to meet members of the professions and the general public.

Foreign students are welcomed by various ethnic societies organized outside of the college.

Medical and hospital services are mainly free to Nova Scotia residents. Some medical insurance may be purchased by students and staff for special purposes.

A placement office organizes a program of interviews with company representatives who are recruiting prospective graduates during their final year of study. Assistance is also given to students seeking part-time and summer jobs. The resources of a reading room are available.

ACADEMIC YEAR Undergraduate architecture: September to August for Co-op One, January to December for Co-op Two, both with three terms; September to May for Co-op Three with two terms. Undergraduate engineering: September to May with two terms. Graduate studies: 12 months with normal commencement in September.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each engineering subject as follows: A, excellent (80 - 100%); B, good (70 - 79%); C, acceptable (60 - 69%); D, conditional (50 - 59%); E, failure (30 - 49%); F, complete failure (0 - 29%). Architecture: pass, fail, incomplete.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Canadian citizens and landed immigrants of one-year's residence who intend to remain in Canada after graduation are eligible to apply to the Canada Student Loans Plan. Residents of Quebec should apply to the Quebec student assistance scheme. Undergraduate students may apply for several industrial scholarships to the amount of tuition fees, or more, following registration. Most major

*Ordinary member, AUCC

graduate fellowships in appropriate fields are tenable at the college. Grants-in-aid of research to professors are available from various sources for support of students. A limited number of teaching assistantships are awarded after registration.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate, \$358 per term. Full-time graduate, \$725 per year minimum.

Residence: room and board \$687.50 (double), \$725.00 (single) per term.

Student fees: \$49.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate architecture: applicants must have successfully completed at least two years at any recognized university. One mathematics course is mandatory unless the student sits for an entrance examination. University letter of recommendation is also required. Same requirements for bachelor of environmental design.

Undergraduate engineering: students normally enter junior year following completion of a two or three-year program of studies at associated universities: Acadia, Dalhousie, Mount Allison, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Prince Edward Island, St. Francis Xavier or Saint Mary's. Students who have completed equivalent studies at other universities may apply.

Graduate: a first degree with high standing in appropriate studies. Students must submit letters of recommendation from two professors, certified or official transcripts of academic record, and a brief description of previous schooling and plans for graduate work.

All applications for undergraduate programs must be received by July 2.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of architecture (BArch) Co-operative program. Four years after transfer from a university with appropriate credits.

Bachelor of environmental design (BEnvDes) Interim degree awarded following five terms in architecture.

Master of architecture (MArch) At least one year from BArch.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of engineering (BEng) Two years after transfer with diploma from associated universities (see admission requirements).

Master of engineering (MEng) At least one year from BEng.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MEng, or three years from BEng.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

No credit. The department offers refresher, general and specialist courses in the evenings for architects and engineers. Special concentrated or extended courses for specific groups or industries can be arranged at the college or on industry premises.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE Atlantic Industrial Research Institute. Interim director: G.P. Wilson, BEng, MSc

THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN EDUCATION*

252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6

Telephone: 416-923-6641

Telex: 06-217720

Director: Clifford Pitt, MA, PhD

Direct inquiries concerning graduate studies to coordinator of graduate studies, Clive Beck, BEd, BA, PhD

Direct general inquiries to the office of the director.

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Enrolment data added with University of Toronto.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 155.

Income revenue for fiscal year ending April 30, 1976: \$15,302,000 (provincial grants, 87%; student fees, 3%; special research grants, particularly private foundations, 5%; other, 5%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of faculty of The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, see calendar or University of Toronto in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE OISE was established in 1965 by a provincial act which brought into one organization the former departments of educational research and graduate studies of the University of Toronto's Ontario College of Education. In 1966, the Ontario Curriculum Institute became part of OISE. Although the institute has the power to grant degrees, under an agreement of affiliation with the University of Toronto, the graduates receive University of Toronto degrees.

The institute is organized into nine academic departments, each of which is concerned with conducting research in a particular field of education, and with the development of better educational methods and materials. A degree program in the field of higher education, and certificate programs in adult education, staff training and development, and school management are also offered. The institute offers some sections of courses in the MEd program off-campus to make graduate study in education more readily available. The facilities of the institute enable advanced graduate students to participate directly in research or development programs in their field of scholarly interest. The field development program, carried out largely through nine field centres serving all regions of the province, helps demonstrate and implement research findings and

new curriculum materials, and assists local educators. Faculty and students may participate in the program, either through the centres or the departments of the institute.

OISE is co-educational and under the control of a board of governors that reports to the provincial minister of education.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The institute is housed in a 12 storey building in the centre of Toronto, the provincial capital (metropolitan population 2,803,101). A range of computing facilities is available to meet the data processing needs of staff and students. These include programming consultation, a reference library and courses as well as access to the University of Toronto computing centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation may be obtained for a limited number of students at the University of Toronto. The university's housing service will also assist students to find off-campus accommodation.

LIBRARIES The library includes holdings in education and related areas, particularly among the humanities and social sciences, comprising more than 380,000 items. Some 3,900 active serial titles are recorded. The collection is strongly multi-media in character, including films, audio-cassettes, microfilm and microfiche holdings, and specialized instructional materials for levels K-13. Specialized collections include a press clipping file related to Ontario education, instructional resources representative of standardized tests, and a comprehensive collection of school textbooks authorized for use in Ontario during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Certain of these materials are restricted to in-library use or to borrowing only by the OISE community. Library staff provide advice on the development of bibliographies associated with the institute's specialized subject fields, and the library is associated with a project providing on-line searches of commercial data bases. Central libraries of the University of Toronto are within ten minutes' walking distance of OISE. Under the terms of the affiliation agreement, their collections and services are extended to OISE faculty and students. OISE library holdings are included in the University of Toronto Union Catalogue.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All full and part-time students are members of the Graduate Students' Association. Its objectives are: 1) to coordinate the governmental activities of students in the various departments of the institute, the institute assembly, its standing committees, and any ad hoc committees; 2) to promote and maintain communication between OISE

*Ordinary member, AUCC

students and OISE administration; 3) to act as a representative of OISE students, or any one of them, on all matters in which representation may be in the interests of such students; 4) to promote and maintain responsible student government at OISE; 5) to initiate, sponsor, coordinate, and promote athletic, cultural, and social events in which OISE students may be interested; 6) to promote the welfare and interests of the individuals registered as full-time, part-time, or special students at OISE.

The facilities of the University of Toronto health services are available to faculty and to registered students of OISE. No special fee is required. The service includes first-aid, consultation with a physician, and psychiatric advice. It does not include dental care.

A special advisor to overseas students is on staff at OISE. The University of Toronto International Student Centre also offers services and facilities to overseas students. Inquiries regarding customs regulations, accommodation and medical and hospital insurance should be directed to the office of the coordinator of graduate studies, OISE.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August, with required pre-session reading and post-session papers.

GRADING SYSTEM Seven-point grading system as follows: A+ 9; A, 8; A-, 7; B+, 6; B, 5; B-, 4; F, failure.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The institute offers financial awards on the basis of academic ability and professional promise. Amount and type of award may vary with need, academic program and the policies of the academic department.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time per year, \$600. Miscellaneous compulsory fees, \$52.50 per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Minimum second-class standing in final year of appropriate undergraduate degree.

Final dates for receipt of application for admission forms are February 1, 1978 for 1978 - 79 regular session

for full-time students also applying for financial assistance; March 1, 1978 for 1978 summer session; June 1, 1978 for regular session for part-time students.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

EDUCATION

Master of education (MEd) One regular academic session and one summer if full-time. May be taken part-time but must be completed within six years from enrolment as MEd candidate. Admission based on four-year or three-year BA or equivalent with at least second-class standing in final year, teacher certification and one year teaching experience.

Master of arts (MA) One academic year plus thesis from closely related four-year BA or equivalent, two years from three-year BA or equivalent, or from four-year BA not closely related with at least second-class standing in final year. One-third of a year advanced standing granted in a two-year program for teacher certification. Must be completed with five years. One year residence required.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years residence beyond MA if continuing in relevant area of specialization. Must be completed within six years.

Doctor of education (EdD) University of Toronto MEd or MA in educational theory, or equivalent, with high standing. Applicants whose masters did not include thesis required to complete qualifying research paper. Minimum residence requirement on academic year full-time study.

NOTE: OISE graduate degrees in education do not carry certification for teaching in Ontario.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Courses scheduled after hours for part-time students during regular academic session. Summer session offers courses primarily for MEd; under certain circumstances MA, PhD and EdD students may also take summer courses for credit.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

OISE is itself a research institute.

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA*

English version follows/Le texte anglais se trouve à la suite.

Ottawa (Ontario) K1N 6N5

Téléphone: 613-231-3311

Telex: 053-3338

Recteur et vice-chancelier: R.P. Roger Guindon, OMI, CC, BA, LPh, LTh, DTh, LLD

Prière d'adresser la correspondance générale au registraire, M. Raymond Labelle, BA, LPh

Inscriptions en 1976 - 1977: Baccalauréat, à plein temps, 9,383; baccalauréat, à temps partiel, 5,448; études supérieures, à plein temps, 1,158; études supérieures, à temps partiel, 2,091.

Professeurs à plein temps en 1976 - 1977: 934.

Revenu global en 1976 - 1977: \$62,442.513 (subventions du gouvernement, 82.71 p. 100; droits de scolarité, 14.6 p. 100; divers, 2.69 p. 100).

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université d'Ottawa, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université d'Ottawa ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT Le Collège de Bytown, future Université d'Ottawa, a été fondé en 1848 par les missionnaires Oblats de Marie-Immaculée. Érigée en corporation en 1849, l'institution a pris le nom de Collège d'Ottawa en 1861 et a été élevée au rang d'université en 1866 en vertu d'une loi du gouvernement d'Union. Elle est devenue université pontificale en 1889 en vertu d'un décret du Pape Léon XIII. La charte civile remaniée a été sanctionnée par la législature d'Ontario en 1933 et la charte pontificale amendée a reçu une nouvelle approbation de Rome en 1934. Au mois de juillet 1965, les facultés de théologie et de droit canon ont été groupées pour former l'Université Saint-Paul, institution fédérée à la nouvelle Université d'Ottawa et représentée à son Sénat.

L'Université d'Ottawa est une institution bilingue, mixte et privée, subventionnée par le gouvernement d'Ontario. L'administration de l'université relève d'un Bureau des gouverneurs composé de 32 membres et d'un Séniat.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS L'université est située dans le quartier de la Côte de Sable d'Ottawa et ses propriétés s'échelonnent dans l'avenir sur une distance

d'un mille le long de la rive est du Canal Rideau. Le campus couvre présentement une superficie de 42 acres mais il sera agrandi et couvrira 83 acres d'ici 20 ans. On y trouve actuellement 15 édifices pour l'enseignement et quatre résidences d'étudiants.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS Seuls les étudiants à plein temps peuvent loger à l'université. Le pavillon Leblanc peut loger 110 étudiants; le pavillon Marchand, 350; le pavillon Stanton, 357 et le pavillon Thompson, 457. Le bureau du logement à l'extérieur du campus tient un registre des endroits où peuvent loger les étudiants, depuis les maisons de chambres, avec ou sans pension, jusqu'aux appartements meublés.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES La bibliothèque Morisset (humanités et sciences sociales), terminée en 1972, contient la majeure partie de la collection de 966,000 volumes et autres documents imprimés, de 10,925 périodiques et de 747,000 documents audio-visuels de l'université. La bibliothèque Vanier est destinée aux étudiants en médecine et en sciences; certaines autres facultés et écoles ont leur propre bibliothèque spécialisée et leurs salles de lecture.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS La Fédération des étudiants de l'Université d'Ottawa groupe les associations qui sont au service des étudiants de l'université dans diverses facultés. Les présidents de ces associations forment le Conseil étudiant qui représente l'organisme législatif central des étudiants. Le président de la Fédération, le commissaire à la représentation, le commissaire aux services ainsi que le commissaire aux finances sont élus par l'ensemble des étudiants et travaillent de concert avec le Conseil à coordonner les activités de toutes les facultés, dans l'intérêt général des étudiants; seul le Conseil étudiant est autorisé à parler au nom de tous les étudiants de l'université.

Des services aux étudiants sont offerts à l'université et sont administrés avec la participation des étudiants, des associations professionnelles sur le campus et des facultés, écoles et services administratifs de l'université. La Fédération des étudiants organise des activités, notamment un programme d'orientation à l'intention des nouveaux venus, une coopérative étudiante sur le marché au détail, le Pub, deux journaux bimensuels, la radio-campus, un service de renseignements par téléphone, un studio de photographie et des voyages à rabais pour les étudiants.

Le service de santé est à la disposition de tous les étudiants à plein temps dès la journée de leur inscription et pour l'année universitaire de 32 semaines, au coût de \$20 par étudiant payables avec les droits universitaires.

Le service de consultation de l'université offre tout un éventail de programmes individuels et collectifs dans les

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

domaines suivants: information et orientation scolaires et professionnelles; consultation personnelle, counselling matrimonial et pré-matrimonial, séminaires sur les méthodes de travail, promotion professionnelle, relations humaines et épanouissement personnel, fixation d'objectifs sérieux pour la vie et formation visant à faire acquérir de l'assurance dans le comportement.

Le bureau de placement fournit aux finissants des renseignements pertinents concernant l'emploi permanent et aide les étudiants à obtenir un emploi saisonnier ou un emploi à temps partiel au cours de l'année universitaire.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Baccalauréat - Année régulière: de la mi-septembre à la fin d'avril. Cours d'été: du début de juillet à la mi-août. Études supérieures - Trois sessions: de septembre à décembre; de janvier à avril; de mai à août.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Au niveau du baccalauréat: A+, 10 (90 - 100 p. 100); A, 9 (85 - 89 p. 100); A-, 8 (80 - 84 p. 100); B+, 7 (75 - 79 p. 100); B, 6 (70 - 74 p. 100); C+, 5 (66 - 69 p. 100); C, 4 (60 - 65 p. 100); D+, 3 (55 - 59 p. 100); D, 2 (50 - 54 p. 100); E, 1 (40 - 49 p. 100) échec avec droit de reprise; F, 0 (0 - 39 p. 100), échec sans droit de reprise. Au niveau des études supérieures: A+, 10 (90 - 100 p. 100); A, 9 (85 - 89 p. 100); A-, 8 (80 - 84 p. 100); B+, 7 (75 - 79 p. 100); B, 6 (70 - 74 p. 100); C+, 5 (66 - 69 p. 100); échec, moins de 66 p. 100

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les gouvernements fédéral et provincial, de même que certaines compagnies, fondations et associations offrent des bourses et des prêts aux étudiants inscrits à plein temps aux niveaux du baccalauréat et des études supérieures. L'université elle-même attribue chaque année, à l'admission, un certain nombre de bourses d'excellence à des candidats admis aux études à plein temps. Les bourses accordées aux élèves d'école secondaire admis à l'année pré-universitaire ou à la première année d'un programme au niveau du baccalauréat, sont renouvelables pendant quatre ans. Dans le cas des candidats admis en common law, en criminologie, en droit civil, en éducation, en bibliothéconomie ou en médecine, les bourses d'admission ne sont pas renouvelables. En outre, l'université offre annuellement des bourses d'excellence aux étudiants inscrits à plein temps au niveau du baccalauréat et qui ont obtenu, aux examens de fin d'année, des résultats au-dessus de la moyenne. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, on voudra bien consulter la brochure sur l'aide financière.

DROITS ET AUTRES FRAIS

Les droits de scolarité et les frais accessoires, pour les étudiants canadiens à plein temps, au niveau du baccalauréat, varient entre \$697 (sciences, niveau pré-universitaire) et \$917 (médecine). Les droits exigés des étudiants munis d'un visa (étrangers) sont plus élevés; les étudiants étrangers, inscrits à plein temps au niveau du baccalauréat, doivent payer \$1,582. Au niveau des études supérieures, le tarif applicable aux étudiants canadiens est de \$367 par session de quatre mois; dans le cas des étudiants étrangers, il est de \$774 par trimestre. Pour les étudiants canadiens inscrits à temps partiel au niveau du baccalauréat, le tarif est de \$138 par cours et de \$69 par demi-cours. Pour les étudiants canadiens inscrits à temps partiel au niveau des études supérieures, le tarif est de \$164 par cours ouvrant droit à quatre crédits et de \$82 pour chaque cours ouvrant droit à trois crédits ou moins.

Logement: de \$660 à \$775 par année, pour une chambre seulement.

Droits étudiants: \$25 - compris dans les frais accessoires de \$82.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Ontario. Année pré-universitaire: année 4 (12^e année d'Ontario) ou l'équivalent. En sciences et en génie, moyenne générale de 65 p. 100 en sciences et en mathématiques. Au moins six crédits de l'année 4 approuvés par le ministère de l'Éducation d'Ontario aux fins de l'inclusion dans les programmes d'études des écoles secondaires. Première année: année 5 (13^e année d'Ontario) ou l'équivalent et au moins six crédits dans les matières voulues. Moyenne d'au moins 60 p. 100 et un minimum de 50 p. 100 dans chaque matière. Les candidats doivent présenter leurs notes des trois dernières années du secondaire, de même qu'un rapport confidentiel du directeur. Un nombre limité d'étudiants de l'année 4 (12^e année) peuvent être admis en première année des arts et des sciences sociales s'ils ont accumulé six crédits de l'année 4 approuvés par le ministère de l'Éducation d'Ontario; l'anglais ou le français doit figurer dans ce groupe et un minimum de 50 p. 100 est exigé dans chaque matière, avec une moyenne générale de 80 p. 100. Les candidats de l'année 4 qui demandent leur admission en musique doivent en outre subir avec succès une audition et une épreuve écrite.

Québec. Année pré-universitaire: secondaire V avec moyenne générale finale d'au moins 65 p. 100 en sciences et en mathématiques. Première année: CEGEP I et avoir terminé avec succès 12 cours du programme général du CEGEP et conservé une moyenne générale de 65 p. 100. Admission en administration, arts, sciences et génie, sciences sociales, sciences de l'activité physique et des loisirs et sciences infirmières. Aucune équivalence n'est accordée pour l'admission à un niveau plus avancé. On peut également être admis en première année à la fin des études de CEGEP II+, c'est-à-dire après avoir terminé avec succès plus de 12 cours du programme général de CEGEP. Minimum de 70 p. 100 dans chacun des cours pour lesquels l'étudiant demande d'être admis à un niveau plus avancé en vue d'un programme spécialisé. Un

nombre limité d'étudiants peuvent être admis après le secondaire V à la première année en administration, arts, sciences sociales, à condition d'avoir réussi 10 cours approuvés. Détails dans l'annuaire. Les étudiants demandant à être admis au programme du baccalauréat en musique, après le secondaire V, doivent se prêter à une audition. CEGEP II (professionnel), admission à la première année à condition d'avoir obtenu une mention très bien pour les deux premières années du programme de trois ans du CEGEP. CEGEP III, mention très bien pour les deux dernières années du programme de trois ans. Deuxième année: admission à la deuxième année après CEGEP II (cours général) avec au moins 24 cours du programme général et une moyenne générale de 65 p. 100. Voir détails dans l'annuaire. On peut aussi être admis en deuxième année après le CEGEP III (professionnel) à condition d'avoir obtenu une mention très bien pour les deux dernières années du programme de trois ans. Voir détails dans l'annuaire.

Les étudiants des autres provinces du Canada sont évalués selon des équivalences établies par rapport aux conditions applicables aux étudiants d'Ontario.

Études supérieures: baccalauréat spécialisé ou l'équivalent, avec au moins une mention B dans les cours spécialisés pour être admis directement au programme de maîtrise dans le même domaine d'études. Les étudiants qui ont obtenu un baccalauréat général avec au moins une mention B sont admissibles à l'année préparatoire ou propédeutique. Pour être admis au programme du doctorat, il faut avoir une maîtrise ou l'équivalent, avec une mention bien +.

Adultes: les candidats dont le degré d'instruction ne satisfait pas aux conditions établies peuvent être admis comme étudiants réguliers aux conditions suivantes: a) être citoyens canadiens ou domiciliés au Canada en permanence; b) être âgés de 21 ans au 31 décembre de l'année de leur demande d'admission; c) n'avoir pas fréquenté l'école secondaire à plein temps depuis deux ans; e) offrir, de l'avis du comité d'admission, des garanties de succès scolaire. Les candidats adultes doivent présenter un certificat de naissance, un relevé de notes, deux lettres de recommandation et une preuve de citoyenneté canadienne ou de statut d'immigrant reçu.

Étrangers: le non-Canadien qui ne désire pas s'établir en permanence au Canada entre au pays à titre de résident temporaire (non-immigrant) et doit se procurer quelques-uns ou la totalité des documents suivants avant son arrivée: a) une lettre d'acceptation d'une université canadienne; b) une déclaration écrite attestant que ses ressources suffiront à subvenir à son entretien durant toute la période de ses études; c) un passeport, sauf les citoyens des États-Unis; d) un visa, sauf les sujets britanniques, les citoyens des pays du Commonwealth, les citoyens de l'Irlande et de la France et les résidents permanents légaux des États-Unis (on peut se procurer un visa aux ambassades ou aux consulats du Canada et, dans

un bon nombre de pays, aux bureaux de l'immigration canadienne); e) un certificat de vaccination attestant que le candidat a été vacciné pas plus de trois ans avant son arrivée au Canada; cette condition s'applique aux étudiants de la plupart des pays sauf les États-Unis; f) un certificat médical dans le cas de ceux dont le séjour au Canada dépassera 12 mois; ces étudiants doivent subir, avant d'arriver au pays, un examen médical complet, y compris une radiographie pulmonaire (frais à la charge de l'étudiant); une simple attestation de bonne santé par un médecin ne suffit pas; g) un certificat canadien d'entrée remis à tout étudiant étranger à son arrivée au Canada par les agents d'immigration. Les candidats des États-Unis doivent être munis d'un document attestant leur citoyenneté américaine (certificat de naissance, extrait de baptême, certificat de naturalisation, passeport). Un candidat venu des États-Unis, qui n'est pas citoyen américain, est tenu de fournir une preuve officielle attestant qu'il réside dans ce pays légalement.

Pour obtenir des renseignements concernant les conditions d'admission des étudiants étrangers, on voudra bien consulter la brochure intitulée "Candidats étrangers" 1978 - 1979, publiée par l'université.

Les délais fixés pour l'envoi des demandes d'admission dépendent de la discipline dont il s'agit. L'admission à l'École des études supérieures doit être approuvée un mois avant le début du trimestre.

COURS ET GRADES Les langues d'enseignement sont le français et l'anglais. Au niveau du baccalauréat, le cours est de quatre ans après la 13^e année ou l'équivalent, sauf indication du contraire. Au niveau de la maîtrise, le cours est d'au moins un an après un baccalauréat spécialisé, sauf indication du contraire. Pour un doctorat, on exige au moins deux ans après la maîtrise, sauf indication du contraire.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

ARTS

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Programmes généraux et programmes avec concentration, trois ans après la 13^e année. Programmes spécialisés, quatre ans après la 13^e année.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA)

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD)

CRIMINOLOGIE

Maîtrise en criminologie (appliquée) (MCA) Deux ans après le baccalauréat. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Deux ans après le baccalauréat. Thèse.

DROIT

Licence en droit (LLL) Trois ans après le BA ou un diplôme jugé équivalent.

Diplôme de droit notarial (DiplDN) Programme d'un an après la LLL.

Double diplôme (LLL - LLB) Programme d'un an après la LLL.

Maîtrise en droit (LLM) Au moins deux trimestres à temps complet (ou quatre trimestres à temps partiel) après la licence en droit ou un diplôme jugé équivalent. Thèse.

Doctorat en droit (LLD) Au moins quatre trimestres à temps complet ou l'équivalent à temps partiel après la maîtrise en droit. Thèse.

DROIT CANON

Baccalauréat en droit canon (BDC) Deux trimestres après un baccalauréat ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en droit canon (MDC) Un an après le BDC. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en droit canon [MA(DC)] Un an après le BDC. Thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie en droit canon (PhD(DC)) Deux ans après la maîtrise en droit canon.

ÉDUCATION

Baccalauréat en éducation (BEEd) Un an après un baccalauréat. Les études du BEEd constituent l'année propédeutique de la maîtrise en éducation.

Programme de formation intégrée (arts et éducation) (BA, BEEd) Programme de quatre ou cinq ans.

Programme de formation intégrée (sciences sociales et éducation) (BScSoc, BEEd) Programme de quatre ou cinq ans.

Maîtrise en éducation (MEEd) Deux ans après un baccalauréat ou un an après le BEEd. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en éducation [MA(Ed)] Deux ans après un baccalauréat ou un an après le BEEd. Thèse.

Doctorat en éducation (PhD) Au moins deux ans, quatre trimestres dont au moins trois consécutifs, après la maîtrise ès arts en éducation ou l'équivalent.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE

Baccalauréat en éducation physique (BEP)

Baccalauréat ès sciences en kinanthropologie [BSc(Kin)]

Baccalauréat ès sciences en récréologie [BSc(Rec)]

Maîtrise en éducation physique (administration) [MEP(Administration)] Au moins un an après le BEP avec spécialisation. Sans thèse. Condition préalable: deux années d'expérience pratique terminées avec succès.

Maîtrise ès sciences en kinanthropologie [MSc(Kin)] Au moins un an après le BSc(Kin) ou l'équivalent. Thèse.

GÉNIE

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA) Grade professionnel.

Maîtrise en génie (MEng) Au moins un an après le BScA.

Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (MScA) Au moins un an après le BScA. Thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD) Au moins deux ans après la MScA.

GESTION DES SERVICES DE SANTÉ

Maîtrise en gestion des services de santé (MGSS) Au moins deux ans après un baccalauréat ou l'équivalent. Un stage fait partie intégrante du programme et a lieu ordinairement entre la première et la deuxième années universitaires. Au cours de cette période, l'étudiant est confié à un précepteur mais il demeure sous la surveillance générale de l'école. On peut satisfaire à la condition du stage soit dans un hôpital, soit dans un service de santé.

MÉDECINE

Doctorat en médecine (MD) Programme de quatre ans après le BSc ou l'équivalent. Détails dans l'annuaire de l'université.

Diplôme d'études supérieures en psychiatrie. Deux ans après le MD.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Au moins un an après le BSc ou le MD.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD) Deux ou trois ans après la MSc. Trois ou quatre ans après le BSc spécialisé ou le MD.

MUSIQUE

Baccalauréat en musique (BMus)

PHILOSOPHIE

Baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation en philosophie [BA(Ph)] Trois ans après la première année du programme du baccalauréat ès arts ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé avec concentration dans une autre discipline [BA(Ph)] Trois ans après la première année du programme du baccalauréat ès arts ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès arts en philosophie [MA(Ph)] Un an après le baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation en philosophie ou l'équivalent.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD) Au moins deux ans après le MA(Ph).

PSYCHOLOGIE

Baccalauréat ès arts avec concentration en psychologie. Deux ans après la première année du programme du baccalauréat ès arts ou l'équivalent.

Baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation en psychologie (BPs) Trois ans après la première année du programme du baccalauréat ès arts ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en psychologie (MPs) Trois ans après le BA ou le BSc, deux ans après le BPs, y compris un an de pratique. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en psychologie [MA(Ps)] Trois ans après le BA ou le BSc, deux ans après le BPs. Thèse.

Doctorat en psychologie (PhD)

SCIENCES

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc) Programme général, trois ans après la 13^e année.

Programme avec spécialisation, quatre ans après la 13^e année.
 Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Au moins un an après le BSc avec spécialisation.
 Doctorat en philosophie (PhD) Au moins deux ans après la MSc.

SCIENCES DE LA GESTION

Certification en administration des affaires. Programme d'un an.
 Certification en relations ouvrières-patronales. Programme d'un an.
 Certificat en administration publique. Programme d'un an.
 Certificat supérieur en administration publique. Programme d'un an.
 Baccalauréat en administration (BAdm). Trois ans après la 13^e année.
 Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences commerciales (BCom)
 Baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences de la gestion (spécialisation en recherches opérationnelles) (BScGest)
 Baccalauréat spécialisé en administration publique (BAdmPub)
 Maîtrise en administration des affaires (MCA) Au moins deux ans après le baccalauréat.

SCIENCES INFIRMIÈRES

Baccalauréat ès sciences infirmières (BScInf) Programme de quatre ans. Programme de trois ans pour les infirmières autorisées.

SCIENCES MISSIONNAIRES

Maîtrise ès arts en sciences missionnaires [MA(ScMiss)] Avec thèse, quatre trimestres après le BA. Sans thèse, six trimestres après le BA.

SCIENCES SOCIALES

Baccalauréat en sciences sociales (BScSoc) Avec concentration, programme de trois ans. Spécialisé et spécialisé avec concentration, programme de quatre ans.
 Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Au moins un an après le BScSoc.
 Doctorat en philosophie (PhD) Au moins deux ans après la MA.

THÉOLOGIE

Grades civils (L'Université Saint-Paul confère les grades ecclésiastiques.)
 Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh) Six trimestres après le DEC ou au moins une année du cours des arts.
 Maîtrise ès arts en théologie [MA(Th)] Au moins deux semestres consécutifs après le BTh. Thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie en théologie [PhD(Th)] Au moins quatre trimestres à plein temps après la maîtrise.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE

Sauf indication du contraire, pour tout renseignement prière de s'adresser au Service de l'éducation permanente.

Aux fins de crédits universitaires. Cours par correspondance offerts en vue du baccalauréat seulement. Les étudiants doivent suivre au moins huit cours en résidence (cours du soir, cours d'été). Cours du soir: a) Niveau du baccalauréat. Cours offerts à l'université et aux centres extérieurs suivants: Barry's Bay, Brockville, Cornwall, Deep River, Hawkesbury, Opeongo, Pembroke, Petawawa et Renfrew. b) Niveau des études supérieures. Cours offerts à l'université seulement. Prière d'adresser toute demande de renseignements à l'École des études supérieures. c) Certificat en administration des affaires, certificat en administration publique, certificat supérieur en administration publique, certificat en relations de travail dans la fonction publique. Prière d'adresser toute demande de renseignements à la Faculté des sciences de la gestion. d) Certificat en théâtre, certificat supérieur en théâtre. Cours d'été: a) Niveau du baccalauréat. Cours offerts à l'université et aux centres extérieurs suivants: Barry's Bay, Cornwall, Hawkesbury, Pembroke, Petawawa et Renfrew. b) Niveau des études supérieures. Cours offerts à l'université seulement. Prière d'adresser toute demande de renseignements à l'École des études supérieures.

Sans crédits universitaires. Cours du soir: a) Cours en opérations bancaires donnés en collaboration avec l'Institut des Banquiers Canadiens et conduisant à un diplôme décerné par l'Institut. b) Cours en gestion et en administration industrielles donnés en collaboration avec la Canadian Industrial Management Association, division d'Ottawa, et conduisant à un certificat décerné par l'Association. Cours d'été. Prière d'adresser toute demande de renseignements au Service de l'éducation permanente.

UNIVERSITÉ FÉDÉRÉE

Université Saint-Paul, 223, rue Main, Ottawa (Ontario) K1S 1C4. Recteur: R.P. Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh. Voir chapitre correspondant.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA*

Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5

Telephone: 613-231-3311

Telex: 053-3338

Rector and Vice-chancellor: Roger Guindon, OMI, CC, BA, LPh, LTh, DTh, LLD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Raymond Labelle, BA, LPh

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 9,383; Part-time undergraduate, 5,448; Full-time graduate, 1,158; Part-time graduate, 2,091.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 934.

Total income 1976 - 77: \$62,442,513 (government grants, 82.71%; academic fees, 14.6%; miscellaneous, 2.69%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Ottawa faculty, see University of Ottawa calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Ottawa was founded as the College of Bytown in 1848 by the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Incorporated in 1849, it became the College of Ottawa in 1861 and was raised to the rank of university in 1866 by an act of the union government. In 1889 it became a pontifical university by decree of Pope Leo XIII. The revised civil charter was approved by the Ontario legislature in 1933 and the amended pontifical charter was given a new approval by Rome in 1934. In July 1965, the faculties of theology and canon law were grouped as Saint Paul University, federated to the new University of Ottawa, with representation in its senate.

The University of Ottawa is a bilingual, co-educational and private institution, subsidized by the government of Ontario. Control of the university is vested in a 32-member board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated in the Sandy Hill district of Ottawa and will, in the future, extend over a distance of one mile along the east bank of the Rideau Canal. The campus presently covers an area of 42 acres, but will expand to cover 83 acres within the next 20 years. There are now 15 teaching buildings and four student residences on campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation is limited to full-time students only. Leblanc hall accommodates

110 students; Marchand hall, 350; Stanton hall, 357; and Thompson hall, 457 students. The off-campus housing office maintains a register of lodgings ranging from rooming houses, with or without board, to furnished apartments.

LIBRARIES The Morisset library (humanities and social sciences), completed in 1972, holds most of the 966,000 volumes and other printed documents, 10,925 periodicals and 747,000 audio-visual items in the university collection. The Vanier library serves students in medicine and the sciences; certain other faculties and schools have their own specialized libraries and reading rooms.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Students' Federation of the University of Ottawa is composed of the associations that serve the students of the university in various faculties. The presidents of these associations form the student council, the central legislative body of the students. The president of the federation, the commissioner of representation, the commissioner of services and the commissioner of finance are elected by the students as a whole and work with council to co-ordinate the activities of all faculties for the general student good; only student council can speak for all the students of the university.

Student services are offered at the university and are operated with the participation of students, professional associations on campus, university faculties, schools, and administrative services. The students' federation organizes activities which include an orientation program for incoming students, a student co-operative on the retail market, the Pub, two bi-monthly newspapers, radio campus, a telephone information service, a photography studio and student travel rates.

The student health service is available for all full-time students from registration day for the 32-week academic year at a cost of \$20 per student payable with university fees.

The university counselling service provides a range of individual and group programs. These include education and career information and counselling, personal counselling, marital and pre-marital counselling, study skills seminars, career development, human relations and personal growth, development of meaningful life goals and assertiveness training.

The placement office provides relevant information to graduating students concerning permanent employment and assists undergraduate students obtain seasonal or part-time employment during the academic year.

ACADEMIC YEAR Undergraduate. Regular session: mid-September to end of April. Summer session: beginning of July to mid-August. Graduate. Three terms: September - December; January - April; May - August.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

GRADING SYSTEM At the undergraduate level: A+, 10 (90 - 100%); A, 9 (85 - 89%); A-, 8 (80 - 84%); B+, 7 (75 - 79%); B, 6 (70 - 74%); C+, 5 (66 - 69%); C, 4 (60 - 65%); D+, 3 (55 - 59%); D, 2 (50 - 54%); E, 1 (40 - 49%), failure with supplemental privileges; F, 0 (0 - 39%), failure without supplemental privileges. At the graduate level: A+, 10 (90 - 100%); A, 9 (85 - 89%); A-, 8 (80 - 84%); B+, 7 (75 - 79%); B, 6 (70 - 74%); C+, 5 (66 - 69%); failure, below 66%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The federal and the provincial governments, as well as companies, foundations, and associations, offer scholarships, bursaries, and loans to full-time undergraduate and graduate students. The university awards a limited number of admission scholarships each year to applicants admitted to full-time studies. Entrance scholarships awarded to secondary school students admitted to the pre-university year or to the first year of an undergraduate program are renewable for four years. Scholarships awarded to applicants admitted to common law, criminology, droit civil, education, library science, or medicine are not renewable. In addition, the university annually offers scholarships to registered full-time undergraduate students whose achievement, at final examinations, is above average. For further information, see the brochure on financial aid.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition and incidental fees for full-time undergraduate Canadian students range from \$697 (pre-university science) to \$917 (medicine). Fees charged to student visa holders (foreign students) are higher; foreign undergraduate full-time students pay \$1,582. Graduate students (Canadian) per four-month term, \$367. Graduate foreign students, \$774 per trimester. Part-time undergraduate Canadian students, \$138 per course and \$69 per half-course. Part-time graduate Canadian students, \$164 per four-credit course or \$82 for each course of three credits or less.

Residence: per year, room only, \$660 - \$775.

Student fees: \$25. Included in \$82 incidental fee.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Ontario. Pre-university year: year 4 (Ontario grade 12) or equivalent required. Science and engineering, overall average of 65% in science and mathematics. Minimum six year 4 credits approved by Ontario Ministry of Education for inclusion in programs of study in secondary schools. First year: year 5 (Ontario grade 13) or equivalent required with at least six credits in acceptable subjects. Minimum average of 60% required with no subject below 50%. Candidates must submit academic report for last three years of secondary school and principal's confidential recommendation. A limited number of students from year 4 (grade 12) may be admitted to first-year arts and social science if they have standing

in six year 4 credits approved by the Ontario Ministry of Education. These must include English or français with at least 50% in each subject and an overall average of 80%. Those seeking admission to music from year 4 must also successfully complete an audition and written test.

Quebec. Pre-university year: secondary V with final overall average of at least 65% in science and mathematics. First year: CEGEP I with successful completion of 12 academic courses in general CEGEP program with overall average of 65%. Admissible to administration, arts, science and engineering, social sciences, human kinetics and leisure studies and nursing. No advanced standing granted. Admission to first year may also be gained with completion of CEGEP I+ which is successful completion of more than 12 academic courses in general CEGEP program. Minimum 70% in each course for which student requests advanced standing for honors course. A limited number of students may be admitted after secondary V to first year of administration, arts, social sciences if they have standing in 10 approved courses. See calendar for details. Students seeking admission to bachelor of music program after secondary V must pass an audition. CEGEP II (professional), admissible to first-year with first-class standing in first two years of three-year CEGEP program. CEGEP III first-class standing in final two years of three-year program. Second year: admission gained to second year with CEGEP II (general) with minimum of 24 academic courses on general program and overall average of 65%. See calendar for specifics. Admission to second year also possible with CEGEP III (professional) with first-class standing in final two years of three-year program. See calendar for specifics.

Students from other Canadian provinces are assessed according to Ontario equivalent standing.

Graduate: honors bachelor's degree or equivalent with at least B standing in honors courses will admit directly to master's degree program in same field of study. Students holding general bachelor's degree with at least B standing admissible to preparatory or make-up year. Admission to doctoral program requires master's degree or equivalent with high second-class standing.

Mature: applicants whose academic records do not meet published requirements may be admitted as regular students provided that they a) are Canadian citizens or permanent residents; b) are 21 years of age on December 31 of year of application; c) have not attended secondary school on full-time basis during past two years; d) are considered, by appropriate committee on admissions, to hold promise of academic success. Mature applicants must submit birth certificate, academic transcript, two letters of recommendation, proof of Canadian citizenship or landed immigrant status.

Foreign: non-Canadian applicant who does not wish to live permanently in Canada. Enters the country as a

temporary resident (non-immigrant) and must obtain some or all the following documents before entry: a) letter of acceptance from Canadian university; b) certified proof of availability of sufficient funds for duration of studies; c) passport, except for citizens of the U.S.; d) visa, except for British subjects, citizens of Commonwealth countries, citizens of Ireland and France, and permanent legal residents of the U.S.A. (visas issued at Canadian embassies, consular offices and, in many countries, at Canadian immigration office); e) vaccination certificate as evidence of having been vaccinated within three years immediately preceding arrival for students from most countries except the U.S.A.; f) medical clearance for those staying in Canada for a period of time exceeding 12 months must include, before arrival, complete medical examination, and chest X-ray paid by student (doctor's certificate of good health is not enough); g) Canadian entry certificate issued by immigration officers to all foreign students on admission to Canada. Applicant from the U.S.A. must bring evidence of American citizenship, such as birth certificate, baptismal certificate, naturalization certificate, or passport. An applicant coming from the U.S.A. who is not a citizen of that country should carry evidence of being in the U.S.A. legally.

For information on admission requirements for foreign students consult booklet "Foreign Candidates" 1978 - 79 published by the university.

Closing dates for receipt of applications for admission depend on discipline concerned. Admission to school of graduate studies must be approved one month before term begins.

COURSES AND DEGREES The languages of instruction are French and English. Bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation or equivalent unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year from honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctorates require at least two years from master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ADMINISTRATION

Certificate in business administration. One-year program.
Certificate in labour-management relations. One-year program.

Certificate in public administration. One-year program.
Advanced certificate in public administration. One-year program.

Bachelor of administration (BAdm) Three years beyond senior matriculation.

Honors bachelor of commerce (BCom)

Honors bachelor of management science (major in operations research) (BMgtSc)

Honors bachelor of public administration (BPubAdm)

Master in business administration (MBA) At least two years from bachelor's degree.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General programs and programs with concentration require three years from senior matriculation. Honors programs require four years from senior matriculation.

Master of arts (MA)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

CANON LAW

Bachelor of canon law (BCL) Two trimesters from bachelor's degree or equivalent.

Master of canon law (MCL) One year from BCL. No thesis.

Master of arts in canon law [MA(CL)] One year from BCL. Thesis.

Doctor of philosophy in canon law [PhD(CL)] Two years from master's degree in canon law.

Civil law, see droit civil (French text).

CRIMINOLOGY

Master of criminology (applied) (MCA) Two years from bachelor's degree. No thesis.

Master of arts (MA) Two years from bachelor's degree. Thesis.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year from bachelor's degree. BEd program constitutes preparatory year of master's program.

Master of education (MEd) Two years from bachelor's degree or one year from BEd. No thesis.

Master of arts in education [MA(ED)] Two years from bachelor's degree or one year from BEd. Thesis.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years, four trimesters of full-time study of which three must be consecutive from MA(Ed) or equivalent.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of applied science (BASc) Professional degree.

Master of engineering (MEng) At least one year from BASc.

Master of applied science (MASc) At least one year from BASc. Thesis.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MASc.

HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Master of health administration (MHA) At least two years from bachelor's degree or equivalent. Residency is an integral part of the program and takes place between first and second academic years. During this period, student is assigned a preceptor but remains under the general supervision of the school. Residency may be completed in a hospital or a health agency.

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years from approved degree or from two years of university studies.

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine (MD) Four-year program after BSc or equivalent. See university calendar for details.

Diploma in postgraduate training in psychiatry. Two years after MD.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from BSc or MD.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Two or three years from MSc. Three or four years from honors BSc or MD.

MISSION STUDIES

Master of arts in mission studies [MA(ScMiss)] With thesis, four trimesters after BA. Without thesis, six trimesters after BA.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus)

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN) Four-year program. Three years for registered nurses.

PHILOSOPHY

Honors bachelor of arts in philosophy [BA(Ph)] Three years after first year of bachelor of arts program or equivalent.

Honors bachelor of arts with concentration in another discipline [BA(Ph)] Three years after first-year of bachelor of arts program or equivalent.

Master of arts in philosophy [MA(Ph)] One year from HonBA(Ph) or equivalent.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MA(Ph).

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical education [BPE(Hon)]

Bachelor of science in kinanthropology [BSc(Kin)]

Bachelor of science in recreology [BSc(Rec)]

Master of physical education (administration) [MPE(Administration)] At least one year from honors BPE. No thesis. Two successful years of experience in the field is a prerequisite.

Master of science in kinanthropology [MSc(Kin)] At least one year from BSc(Kin) or equivalent. Thesis.

PSYCHOLOGY

Bachelor of arts with concentration in psychology. Two years after first year of bachelor of arts program or equivalent.

Honors bachelor of arts (BPs) Three years after first year of bachelor of arts program or equivalent.

Master of psychology (MPs) Three years from BA or BSc, two years from BPs, including one year of practice. No thesis.

Master of arts in psychology [MA(Ps)] Three years from BA or BSc, two years from BPs. Thesis.

Doctorate in psychology (PhD)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General program, three years from senior matriculation. Honors program, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from honors BSc.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MSc.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Bachelor of social sciences (BSocSc) With concentration, three-year program. Honors and honors with concentration, four-year program.

Master of arts (MA) At least one year from BSocSc.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MA.

THEOLOGY

Civil degrees. (Saint Paul University confers ecclesiastical degrees.)

Bachelor of theology (BTh) Six trimesters after DCS (DEC) or at least one year arts.

Master of arts in theology [MA(Th)] At least two consecutive semesters after BTh. Thesis.

Doctor of philosophy in theology [PhD(Th)] At least four trimesters full-time from master's degree.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Unless otherwise indicated, direct inquiries to service for continuing studies.

For university credit. Correspondence courses offered toward BA degree only. Students must take at least eight courses in residence (evening division, summer session). Evening division (a) Undergraduate level. Courses offered at the university and at the following off-campus centres: Barry's Bay, Brockville, Cornwall, Deep River, Hawkesbury, Opeongo, Pembroke, Petawawa and Renfrew. (b) Graduate level. Courses offered at the university only. Address inquiries to the school of graduate studies. (c) Certificate in business administration, certificate in public administration, advanced certificate in public administration, certificate in labor relations in the public service. Address inquiries to the faculty of management sciences. (d) Certificate in theatre, advanced certificate in theatre. Summer session (a) undergraduate level. Courses offered at the university and at the following off-campus centres: Barry's Bay, Cornwall, Hawkesbury, Pembroke, Petawawa, and Renfrew. (b) Graduate level. Courses offered at the university only. Address inquiries to the school of graduate studies.

For no university credit. Evening division (a) Courses in banking offered in co-operation with the Institute of Canadian Bankers leading to diploma granted by the institute. (b) Courses in industrial management and administration, offered in co-operation with the Cana-

dian Industrial Management Association, Ottawa branch leading to certificate granted by the association. Summer session. Direct inquiries to service for continuing education.

FEDERATED UNIVERSITY

Saint Paul University, 223 Main Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 1C4. Rector: Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh. See separate entry.

UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND*

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 4P3

Telephone: 902-892-4121

Telex: 014-44119

President and Vice-chancellor: R.J. Baker, BA, MA, LLD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, M.F. Hennessey, BA, BEd

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 1,478; Part-time undergraduate, 854.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 114.

Total income 1974 - 75: \$5,509,423 (provincial grants, 79.3%; student academic fees, 20%; miscellaneous, .7%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Prince Edward Island faculty, see PEI calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Prince Edward Island was established by an act of the legislature of the province of Prince Edward Island in April 1969. It is a merger of two institutions of higher learning, Prince of Wales College which was established in 1834 and St. Dunstan's University established in 1855. The new institution conferred its first degrees in 1970.

The University of Prince Edward Island is public, co-educational and non-denominational. It operates under the authority of a board of governors and a senate. The board of governors consists of 18 members and the senate consists of 26 members.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university campus is situated at the northern boundary of Charlottetown (population 19,133) on the Trans-Canada Highway. The campus occupies 50 acres of land and has eight teaching buildings, a library, and four residences. Sports facilities include a gymnasium, a football field, a tennis court and an arena with an artificial ice plant.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Three residences accommodate 105 men and 218 women. A new apartment-style residence accommodates 272 persons.

LIBRARY The library holdings include approximately 222,000 volumes and 1,370 periodicals subscriptions.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The University of Prince Edward Island Student Union is governed by the Student Union Council consisting of five executive members, four representatives from the arts faculty, three from the science faculty and two from education. The student union promotes student affairs and the welfare of the student body and represents student opinion in matters of university, community, provincial, and international concern. It is the only student organization at the university and is the only official channel for negotiations and business between the student body and the university administration or any other organization.

The university has a drama club, music society, a campus radio station and campus newspaper. Included among departmental societies are the physics society, English society and film society. There are intramural and other sports activities on campus.

The eight-bed university health centre is open to all students, faculty and staff. Appointments can be made with one of the campus physicians and nursing care is provided free of charge by a registered nurse. A medical insurance plan offered by the student union is compulsory for all full-time students, unless they present proof of enrolment in an alternate plan.

The university student counselling services include psychological testing, an educational and vocational information library, study habit seminars, educational and vocational planning, and personal counselling.

Services of the Department of Manpower and Immigration are available through the university placement office. Although the placement office is mainly concerned with prospective graduates, it assists all students in their search for summer and full-time employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: September to December and January to May. Summer session: mid-May to end of June and early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM All grades are given on a credit basis and the passing mark in each subject is 50%. Successful results are classified as follows: first-class 80% and over; second-class 70 - 79%; pass 50 - 69%.

Students above freshman level may take four courses on a pass-fail basis.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Students seeking financial assistance to complete or continue their studies should contact the department of student services for information on scholarships, bursaries and loans. A number of University of Prince Edward Island full-tuition scholarships are available each

year for freshman students. To retain these scholarships throughout the academic year, students must maintain satisfactory academic standing. Several other scholarships and bursaries are made available by business firms and are administered by the scholarship committee.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees per three semester-hour course, \$64.
Residence: semi-private room and board \$1,232.
Student union fee: \$40.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

School or provincial leaving certificate with at least 60% average and not less than 50% in English, mathematics and three other acceptable electives.

Foreign students: certificates evaluated in terms of general requirements. GCE O-level with at least five credits including English and mathematics.

Hong Kong: English school certificate examinations with at least five credits including English and mathematics. If native language is not English, satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English Language Test or the Test of English as a Foreign Language are required. Students from US should submit CEEB tests with complete high school record and school recommendation.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Applicants should submit all documents by August 31 if applying for the first semester, or by November 30 if applying for the second. Students from abroad should submit all completed documentation by April 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES Degrees require four years from junior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of business administration (BBA)

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) Four years from junior matriculation or one year from BA or BSc.

ENGINEERING

Diploma in engineering. Three years from junior matriculation. The diploma admits students to the fourth year of a five-year course leading to the bachelor of engineering degree at Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax.

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of science (BSc)

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening courses offered at the university and by extension in several centres in the province mainly in arts, business administration and education. Summer session courses offered for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers who wish to improve their professional qualifications. Subjects offered are mainly in the arts and education but a limited number of science, business administration and home economics courses are also offered.

For no university credit. A limited number of non-credit courses are offered during evening and summer sessions.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The French immersion program is a credit program designed for any student serious about becoming bilingual. The student takes 15 semester hours of French in the first semester which runs from September to December and picks up the regular courses in the second semester beginning in January.

UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC*

2875, boulevard Laurier, Ste-Foy (Québec) G1V 2M3

Téléphone: 418-657-3551

Cables et télégrammes: Univ du Qbc, Qbc

Télex: 111

Président: Robert Després, MSc, CGA, RIA

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général à la
Coordination du dossier étudiant, Université du Québec,
2875, boulevard Laurier, Ste-Foy (Qué.) G1V 2M3

Inscriptions 1976 - 1977: 1^{er} cycle à plein temps,
10,370; 1^{er} cycle à temps partiel, 21,429; 2^e et 3^e cycles
à plein temps, 716; 2^e et 3^e cycles à temps partiel, 948.

Nombre de professeurs à plein temps 1975 - 1976:
1,185.

Budget fonctionnement 1976 - 1977: \$120,521,000
(gouvernement provincial, 85.3 p. 100; droits de scolarité
et inscription, 9.2 p. 100; autres sources, 5.5 p. 100).

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des
doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est
disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste
complète des membres du corps enseignant, prière de
vous référer aux annuaires des unités constituentes ou au
Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.

Centre d'études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois

Directeur général: Jean Messier, MèsSc

Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais

335, boulevard Cité des Jeunes, Hull (Qué.) J8Y 6M4

Téléphone: 819-770-3360

Services universitaires dans le nord-ouest

435, rue Gagné, Rouyn (Qué.) J9X 5C6

Téléphone: 819-762-0971

École nationale d'administration publique

625, rue St-Amable, Québec (Qué.) G1R 2G5

Téléphone: 418-657-2476

Directeur: Jean Lessard, BA, LScPhy, BèsSoc, MenEcon,
DiplEtPol

Institut Armand-Frappier

531, boulevard des Prairies, Laval-des-Rapides (Qué.)
H7N 4Z3

Téléphone: 514-282-7380

Directeur: Aurèle Beaulnes, BA, MD, FACCp

Institut national de la recherche scientifique

Complexe scientifique, 2700, rue Einstein, Ste-Foy
(Qué.) G1V 4C7

Téléphone: 418-657-2508

Directeur: André Lemay, BScA, DèSc

Télé-université

3108, chemin Ste-Foy, Ste-Foy (Qué.) G1X 1P8

Téléphone: 418-657-2990

Directeur général: Fernand Grenier, MèsA, DES

Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

930 est, rue Jacques-Cartier, Chicoutimi (Qué.)
G7H 2B1

Téléphone: 418-545-5613

Recteur: Gérard Arguin, BA, BPhi, MPhi, LPhi, LTh,
MAdmScol. DrScAdm

Université du Québec à Montréal

1187, rue de Bleury, Montréal (Qué.) H3C 3P8

Téléphone: 514-282-4651

Recteur: Claude Pichette, DrScEcon

Université du Québec à Rimouski

300, avenue des Ursulines, Rimouski (Qué.) G5L 3A1

Téléphone: 418-724-1432

Recteur: Pascal Parent, LTh, DPh

Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

3351, boulevard des Forges, Trois-Rivières (Qué.)
G9A 5H7

Téléphone: 819-376-5011

Recteur: Gilles Boulet, BTh, LTh, MèsL, DES

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT L'Université du Québec a été créée par une loi votée par l'Assemblée nationale, le 18 décembre 1968. Véritable réseau d'établissements d'enseignement supérieur et de recherche, l'Université du Québec compte actuellement quatre universités constituentes: à Montréal, à Trois-Rivières, à Chicoutimi et à Rimouski; (trois écoles supérieures: l'École nationale d'administration publique, l'École de technologie supérieure et le Centre d'études universitaires dans l'Ouest québécois; l'Institut national de la recherche scientifique et l'Institut Armand-Frappier et une autre unité constituante: la Télé-université. L'Université du Québec à Montréal, l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi et l'Université du Québec à Rimouski ainsi que le Centre d'études universitaires dans l'Ouest québécois couvrent la plupart des domaines d'enseignement universitaire de premier cycle et offrent déjà plus de trente-cinq programmes de deuxième et troisième cycles. L'École nationale d'administration publique a été instituée expressément pour répondre à trois besoins de la société québécoise: la formation d'administrateurs publics, leur perfectionnement et la recherche en administration publique. L'École de technologie supérieure à Montréal a

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

pour mission spécifique d'assurer la formation du premier cycle universitaire de technologues. L'Institut national de la recherche scientifique développe un nouveau type de recherche universitaire orientée dans des centres interdisciplinaires axés sur le développement économique du Québec. La haute technologie scientifique de l'Institut Armand-Frappier, intégré à l'Université du Québec en 1972, le place à la fine pointe du diagnostic, de la thérapeutique et de l'exploitation économique des ressources naturelles. La Télé-université consacre ses efforts au développement de l'enseignement à distance.

À cette décentralisation géographique s'ajoute une décentralisation interne. Chacune des unités de l'université constitue une corporation distincte ayant sa propre personnalité juridique ainsi que ses propres pouvoirs, droits et obligations qui sont exercés dans le cadre des politiques générales de l'université. Des structures souples permettent à chaque université constituante de développer et d'offrir des programmes d'enseignement et de recherche qui répondent aux besoins de leur région.

Université publique, l'Université du Québec possède toutefois une personnalité juridique propre et distincte de l'État parce qu'elle jouit d'une autonomie complète quant à ses programmes d'études, à la gestion de ses biens et de son personnel, bref, quant à la poursuite de ses fins. L'université est administrée par l'Assemblée des gouverneurs, composée de 20 membres.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES Université du Québec à Montréal, 450,000 volumes; Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, 202,000 volumes; Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, 189,000 volumes; Université du Québec à Rimouski, 95,000 volumes; Institut national de la recherche scientifique, 10,000 volumes; Centre d'études universitaires dans l'Ouest québécois, 37,000 volumes; École nationale d'administration publique, 9,400 volumes; au Siège social, 4,200 volumes; Institut Armand-Frappier, 32,000 volumes.

SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les services aux étudiants de chaque constituante comportent les organismes suivants qui sont la responsabilité du directeur des services aux étudiants: service culturel, service de la pastorale, service de logement et d'accueil, activités sportives, service de placement. D'autres services sont aussi offerts aux étudiants et relèvent de leur directeur: service d'information, service de l'informatique, bibliothèque, centre audio-visuel.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE L'enseignement à l'Université du Québec se donne sur une base de trois sessions par année. Session d'automne: de septembre à décembre. Session d'hiver: de janvier à avril. Session d'été: de mai à août.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS A, excellent; B, très bien; C, bien; D, passable; E, échec; I, incomplet; S, exigence satisfaite; X, abandon autorisé; K, exemption accordée en raison d'équivalences; H, hors programme; R, note reportée; N, non crédité. Pour fin de calcul de la moyenne cumulative, la valeur numérique accordée à chacune des lettres est la suivante: A, 4; B, 3; C, 2; D, 1; E, 0. Il n'y a pas de reprise d'examens échoués.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS On peut distinguer deux sortes d'aide financière aux étudiants: le régime de prêts-bourses du ministère de l'Éducation du Québec; les bourses décernées soit par l'université, soit par des associations, des instituts ou des compagnies.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ

Les frais de scolarité sont de \$50 par cours de trois crédits, jusqu'à concurrence d'un maximum de \$250 par session.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

1^{er} cycle: les candidats du Québec doivent posséder le DEC (diplôme d'études collégiales) ou l'équivalent. En plus des conditions de l'unité constituante, le candidat doit, pour certains programmes ou pour certains cours, satisfaire à des conditions particulières. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'université constituante en question. Les dossiers des candidats des autres provinces seront évalués en comparaison avec les conditions d'admission exigées des étudiants du Québec.

2^e cycle: baccalauréat spécialisé ou l'équivalent, avec une moyenne cumulative d'au moins B ou l'équivalent.

3^e cycle: maîtrise dans la discipline choisie, ou l'équivalent.

Candidats adultes: être âgé d'au moins 22 ans et posséder des connaissances appropriées et une expérience jugée pertinente.

Étudiants étrangers: les dossiers de ces candidats seront évalués en comparaison avec les conditions d'admission exigées des étudiants du Québec.

Les demandes d'admission doivent être reçues au plus tard le 1^{er} mars pour la session d'automne et le 1^{er} novembre pour la session d'hiver.

COURS ET GRADES Les programmes de baccalauréat sont composés d'un ensemble de 30 cours comprenant 90 crédits dont un minimum de 48 crédits requis par la discipline ou le champ d'études et un minimum de neuf crédits en cours libres (les programmes

menant au baccalauréat en sciences appliquées comprennent exceptionnellement 105 crédits). Habituellement un étudiant s'inscrit à cinq cours par session; le baccalauréat comporte donc six sessions. Les programmes de certificats sont composés d'un ensemble de 10 cours comprenant 30 crédits; huit de ces cours sont dans la même discipline ou champ d'études (le programme de certificat en administration est composé exceptionnellement d'un ensemble de 12 cours comprenant 36 crédits dont neuf cours sont obligatoires et trois de choix). Les programmes de maîtrise sont généralement deux semestres à temps complet après le baccalauréat et les programmes de doctorat sont généralement six semestres à temps complet après la maîtrise.

Pour de plus amples renseignements sur les programmes d'études offerts par les unités constituantes, prière de vous référer aux pages 301 à 354.

Les sigles employés dans cette section signifient: CEUOQ – Centre d'études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois (Hull ou Rouyn); ENAP – École nationale d'administration publique; ETS – École de technologie supérieure; IAF – Institut Armand-Frappier; INRS – Institut national de la recherche scientifique; UQAC – Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; UQAM – Université du Québec à Montréal; UQAR – Université du Québec à Rimouski; UQTR – Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; TELUQ – Télé-université.

ADMINISTRATION

Baccalauréat en administration (BAA) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR, à l'UQAM et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.

Baccalauréat d'enseignement en administration (BAA) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR, à l'UQAM et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.

Certificat de premier cycle en administration. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQTR et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.

Baccalauréat en recherche opérationnelle (BAA) Offert à l'UQTR.

Baccalauréat en sciences comptables (BAA) Offert à l'UQTR et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.

Certificat de premier cycle en sciences comptables. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.

Maîtrise en administration publique (MAP) Offerte à l'ENAP.

Maîtrise en économique (MSc) Offerte à l'UQAM.

Maîtrise en gestion de projet (MSc) Offerte à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQTR et au PRETAGEC (Commission des programmes d'études avancées gérés conjointement).

BEAUX ARTS ET ARTS APPLIQUÉS

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Offert à l'UQAM, à l'UQTR et à l'UQAC.

Baccalauréat en musique (BMus) Offert à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR.

Baccalauréat d'enseignement en musique (BMus) Offert à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en arts d'impression. Offert à l'UQAM.

Certificat de premier cycle en peinture. Offert à l'UQAM.

Certificat de premier cycle en sculpture. Offert à l'UQAM.

Maîtrise en arts plastiques (MA) Offerte à l'UQAM.

DESIGN DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Baccalauréat en design de l'environnement (BA) Offert à l'UQAM.

Certificat de premier cycle en sciences de l'environnement. Offert à l'UQAC.

DROIT

Baccalauréat en sciences juridiques (LLB) Offert à l'UQAM.

ÉDUCATION

Baccalauréat en sciences de l'activité physique (BSc) Offert à l'UQAC et à l'UQTR.

Baccalauréat d'enseignement en activité physique (BSc) Offert à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en sciences de l'activité physique. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en entraînement sportif. Offert à l'UQTR.

Baccalauréat en éducation (BEd) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR, à l'UQAM et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.

Certificat de premier cycle en sciences de l'éducation. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQTR, et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.

Maîtrise en éducation (MEd) Offerte à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR et au CEUOQ – Hull.

ÉTUDES PLURISECTORIELLES

Baccalauréat en animation culturelle (BA) Offert à l'UQAM.

Baccalauréat en éducation culturelle (BA) Offert à l'UQAM.

Baccalauréat d'enseignement en sexologie (BA) Offert à l'UQAM.

Baccalauréat en communication (BA) Offert à l'UQAM.

Baccalauréat en recherche culturelle (BA) Offert à l'UQAM.

Certificat de premier cycle en animation culturelle. Offert à l'UQAM.

INGÉNIERIE

Baccalauréat ès sciences appliquées (BScA) Offert à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR.

Baccalauréat d'enseignement professionnel (BEd) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAM, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR et au CEUOQ – Hull et Rouyn.

Baccalauréat en génie (BIng) Offert à l'UQTR, à l'UQAM et à l'UQAC.

Baccalauréat en technologie (BTech) Offert à l'ETS.

LETTRES

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQAM, à l'UQTR et au CEUOQ - Hull et Rouyn.

Certificat de premier cycle d'aptitude à l'enseignement d'une langue seconde. Offert au CEUOQ - Hull et Rouyn.

Certificat de premier cycle en langue et littérature anglaises. Offert à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en traduction. Offert à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en français écrit. Offert à l'UQAM.

Certificat de premier cycle en enseignement du français en classe d'accueil et d'immersion. Offert à l'UQAM.

Certificat de premier cycle en enseignement du français langue seconde. Offert à l'UQAM.

Certificat de premier cycle en études littéraires. Offert à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en linguistique. Offert à l'UQAM.

Certificat de premier cycle en techno-linguistique autochtone. Offert à l'UQAC.

Certificat de premier cycle en philosophie. Offert à l'UQTR.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA)

SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ

Baccalauréat en sciences de la santé (nursing) (BSc) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, au CEUOQ - Hull et Rouyn.

Certificat de premier cycle en nursing communautaire. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQTR, à l'UQAR et au CEUOQ - Hull et Rouyn.

Maîtrise en sciences de la santé (sport) (MSc) Offerte à l'UQTR.

Maîtrise en virologie (MSc) Offerte à l'IAF.

Doctorat en virologie (PhD) Offert à l'IAF.

SCIENCES HUMAINES ET SOCIALES

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR, à l'UQAM et au CEUOQ - Hull et Rouyn.

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR et à l'UQAM.

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, et à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en sciences religieuses. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR et à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en enfance inadaptée. Offert à l'UQAC et à l'UQAR.

Certificat de premier cycle en archéologie. Offert à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en économie. Offert à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en géographie. Offert à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en histoire. Offert à l'UQTR.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Offerte à l'UQAM et à l'UQTR.

Maîtrise en théologie (MTh) Offerte à l'UQAM, à l'UQAC, et à l'UQTR.

Doctorat en philosophie (DPH) Offert à l'UQTR.

Doctorat en psychologie (PhD) Offert à l'UQAM.

SCIENCES PURES ET APPLIQUÉES

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR, à l'UQTR, à l'UQAM et au CEUOQ - Rouyn.

Baccalauréat en informatique de gestion (BScS) Offert à l'UQAM.

Certificat de premier cycle en informatique de gestion. Offert à l'UQAC.

Certificat de premier cycle en mathématiques. Offert à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en chimie. Offert à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en physique. Offert à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en biologie. Offert à l'UQTR.

Certificat de premier cycle en biologie humaine. Offert à l'UQTR.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Offerte à l'UQAM, à l'UQTR, à l'UQAR, à l'INRS et à PRETAGEC.

Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (MScA) Offerte à l'UQTR, à l'UQAM et à l'UQAC.

Certificat de deuxième cycle en développement régional. Offert à l'UQAR.

Certificat de deuxième cycle en prévisions météorologiques. Offert à l'UQAM.

Doctorat en sciences de l'énergie (PhD) Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQTR et à l'INRS.

SERVICES PUBLICS ET COMMUNAUTAIRES

Baccalauréat en génagogie (BA) Offert à l'UQTR.

Baccalauréat en récréologie (BA) Offert à l'UQTR.

Baccalauréat en travail social (BTS) Offert à l'UQAM et au CEUOQ - Hull et Rouyn.

Certificat de premier cycle en animation. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR et au CEUOQ - Hull et Rouyn.

Certificat de premier cycle en connaissance de l'homme et de son milieu. Offert à la TELUQ.

Certificat de premier cycle en travail social. Offert à l'UQAC, à l'UQAR et au CEUOQ - Hull et Rouyn.

INSTITUTS OU CENTRES DE RECHERCHE

(a) École nationale d'administration publique. Directeur: Jean Lessard, BA, LScPhy, BèsSoc, MenEcon, DiplEtPol

(b) Institut Armand-Frappier. Directeur: Aurèle Beaulnes, BA, MD, FACCP
Centre de recherche en bactériologie. Directeur: Vincent Portelance, BSc, PhD
Centre de recherche en épidémiologie et en médecine préventive. Directeur: Lise Davignon, BA, MD, MPH
Centre de recherche en immunologie. Directeur: Adrien-G. Borduas, BSc, DSc
Centre de recherche en médecine vétérinaire. Directeur: Paul Marois, DVM, MSc
Centre de recherche en virologie. Directeur: Gilles Lussier, BA, DVM, PhD

- (c) Institut national de la recherche scientifique. Directeur: André Lemay, BSc, DèSc
INRS eau. Directeur: N
INRS éducation. Directeur: Gilles Dussault, MA, LPh, LPed, DEd
INRS énergie. Directeur: Brian Gregory, BScA, PhD
INRS océanologie. Responsable: Georges Drapeau, MSc, DOcean
INRS pétrole. Directeur: Michel Desjardins, BScA, MSc, DEng
INRS santé. Directeur: Léon Tétreault, MSc, MD
INRS télécommunications. Directeur: Blostein Maier, BScA, PhD
INRS urbanisation. Directeur: Jean-Claude Thibodeau, MScSoc, DTroisième Cycle

- (d) Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
Centre de recherche du moyen-nord. Directeur: Edouard Ghale, DSc

- (e) Université du Québec à Montréal
Centre de recherche en didactique. Directeur: Maurice Bélanger, DScEduc
Centre de recherche en sciences de l'environnement. Directeur: Conrad East, PhD
Centre de recherche en sciences appliquées à l'alimentation. Directeur: Marcel Gagnon, DScAlim

Centre interuniversitaire d'études européennes.
Directeur: Jacques Levesque, DEtPol

- (f) Université du Québec à Rimouski
Section d'océanographie. Responsable: Georges Drapeau, MSc, DOcean

- (g) Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Groupe de recherche en sciences du comportement physique et de l'entraînement. Responsable: Lucien Vachon, PhD
Groupe de recherche en biophysique. Responsable: Roger Leblanc, DSc
Groupe de recherche sur la démoustication. Responsable: Antoine Aubin, MSc, PhD
Groupe de recherche en fonctionnement de la personne. Responsable: Maurice Parent, BTh, LTh
Groupe de recherche en pâtes et papiers. Responsable: Jacques Valade, PhD
Groupe de recherche thermopol. Responsable: Guy Vaillancourt, MSc, Dd'Univ
Centre de développement en environnement scolaire. Responsable: Fernand Gauthier, LPhil
Groupe de recherche en loisir. Responsable: Gilles Pronovost, MScSoc
Centre documentaire en civilisation traditionnelle. Responsable: Robert Séguin, DEthnol
Centre de documentation en théâtre et littérature québécoise. Responsable: Marcel Lefebvre

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AT KINGSTON*

Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6

Telephone: 613-547-5511

Telex: 066-3244

Principal and Vice-chancellor: Ronald L. Watts, BA, MA, DPhil

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, K.L.S. Gunn, BA, MSc, PhD, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 9,205; Part-time undergraduate, 2,128; Full-time graduate, 1,135; Part-time graduate, 486.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 886.

Total income 1975 - 76: \$65,114,000 (provincial grants, 60%; student fees, 11%; research grants, 7.9%; bequests, 8.5%; miscellaneous, 12.5%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Queen's University faculty, see Queen's calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Queen's College was founded by the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland primarily to provide educational opportunity for the youth of a growing economy and for a ministry trained within the country. Queen Victoria issued a Royal Charter to "Queen's College at Kingston" in 1841. The first session opened in the spring of 1842 and the first degrees were awarded in 1847. The only denominational requirement was that the principal be a Presbyterian minister and that trustees and staff subscribe to the Westminster Confession of Faith. Gradually, by successive acts of parliament, the denominational requirements were eliminated and the Dominion of Canada Act of 1912 removed them completely. The faculty of theology became Queen's Theological College and the original Queen's College at Kingston became Queen's University at Kingston.

Queen's is a non-denominational and co-educational institution. The government of the university is vested in a board of trustees, a university council, a senate and faculty boards.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Queen's University is located near the shore of Lake Ontario at Kingston, one of Canada's oldest cities. The main campus covers an area of five city blocks and includes over 50 buildings. A large new medical sciences building is nearing com-

pletion as part of a health sciences complex in which Queen's is a partner with community hospitals and St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts and Technology. The university has a full range of laboratory facilities including several areas devoted to major research projects. An experimental station is located 15 miles from Kingston and provides special opportunity for research in land and water biology.

Other facilities include a large arena-gymnasium complex, an art centre with teaching and research facilities for art conservation, a computing centre, an AM-FM radio station, a fully equipped small theatre, and a comprehensive University Centre containing a bookstore, a bank and other commercial facilities. A second campus, ten minutes west of the main campus, is the site of the faculty of education and additional residential accommodation for students.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There is residence accommodation for 453 men and 312 women on a room-only basis and accommodation on a room-and-board basis for 1,189 women and 885 men. There are two dining halls which accommodate students living in or out of residence.

LIBRARIES The university library system includes the Douglas library, a central unit which serves the social sciences and humanities and also contains special services, technical processing departments and administrative offices. There are major libraries in law, education and the health sciences and 16 smaller branch libraries, chiefly in the sciences and applied sciences. Branch libraries contain working collections close to laboratories and classrooms in special disciplines. The library system contains approximately 1,300,000 volumes of which the law library holds 95,000 volumes and the education library 40,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Queen's University was the first university in Canada to introduce student self-government, a tradition which dates back to 1858. All students are members of the Alma Mater Society which sponsors educational, cultural and social activities, publishes a newspaper, yearbook and student directory, supervises non-academic discipline, and participates in the provision of student services.

Queen's provides opportunities for students to participate in 21 intercollegiate and 27 intramural sports. The new George Richardson Memorial Stadium is the home of the Golden Gaels football team. The large new physical and health education complex includes dance studios, three gymnasias, a swimming pool, a hockey arena, squash, handball and tennis courts, modern weight training equipment and archery and pistol ranges.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

The Agnes Etherington Art Centre houses the permanent university collection of art and offers a full exhibition program throughout the year in addition to presenting illustrated lectures, films and music recitals.

Convocation Hall is the home of the Queen's theatre and provides opportunities for students to take part in drama productions. The music department has a large collection of recordings for classwork and student listening, supported by a library of books and musical scores. There is also a Glee Club, Choral Society and university band. The student radio club operates CFRC and CFRC-FM. Students may also participate in skin-diving, flying, political and field naturalist activities and social volunteer work.

The university day care centre provides co-operative day care for approximately 40 children from six months to four and a half years of age for families of students, faculty, staff and some off-campus people.

The International Centre exists as a community and campus service designed to help promote international understanding by providing a place where overseas and Canadian students can meet.

The student counselling service provides free psychological and counselling services including individual counselling, psychological testing and group programs for students, staff and faculty. The student health service provides for the physical and emotional health needs of all students through the medical clinic and psychiatric division.

The career planning and placement office provides assistance to students seeking permanent, summer or part-time employment. The service co-ordinates on-campus recruiting by major employers and publicizes vacancies received from employers not visiting the campus. Counselling is conducted on both an individual and group basis and is augmented by career seminars and a comprehensive career information resource area. The service is available to all registered students.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall/Winter session: September to May. Spring term: May to mid-June. Summer term: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is generally graded as follows: A, 80 - 100%; B, 65 - 79%; C, 50 - 64%; E, 35 - 49%; F, below 35%. Consult individual calendars for details.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Queen's University offers a large number of scholarships and bursaries to students. Other types of financial aid are also available. Details can be obtained from the

university calendar or by writing directly to the assistant registrar (student awards).

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time first degree: fees range from \$700 to \$775. Medicine (medical years) and engineering in third and fourth years, \$825. Unexempted foreign students pay \$1,500 per year.

Master's and doctoral degrees: a degree fee and a registration fee per term. Master's degree fee, \$375. Doctoral degree fee, \$750. Degree fee is payable at \$125 per term for each of the first three terms in the case of master's students and for each of the first six terms for doctoral students. The registration fee for students in master's or doctoral programs on a full-time, part-time or inactive basis is \$125 per term until the completion of the program, with the minimum total fee of \$750 (master's) or \$1,500 (doctoral). Each student therefore pays a total fee per term of \$250 for three terms (master's) or six terms (doctoral) and \$125 per term until completion of the program. MBA program, \$695. Tuition fees include charges for courses, laboratories, library, examinations and thesis binding (four copies). Unexempted foreign graduate students: \$1,950 per annum for three terms encompassing the degree fee and registration fee, or \$650 per full course or \$325 per half course. Foreign students classified as inactive may be charged a registration fee of \$50 per term.

Extramural and summer school courses and courses taken as an extension tutorial class, \$140.

Residence rates for men: room and board, single \$1,665 - \$1,961, double \$1,642 - \$1,887. Room only, \$910 - \$1,067. Costs vary and depend on school, faculty, and year, as length of session varies with program in which student is registered.

Residence rates for women: room and board, single \$1,747, double \$1,681.

Student activity fees: \$94.91 - \$115.91, depending on the faculty.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: educational level equivalent to successful completion of Ontario grade 13 as certified by the secondary school with minimum average of 60%.

Graduate: a degree or degrees with specified grades.

Mature students: candidates must be at least 21 years of age, out of school for three years and unable to meet normal admission requirements. Before formal admission is granted, the applicant must either pass one degree credit course in arts or science at Queen's with a minimum of 60%, or obtain an average of 50 - 60% on this course and complete a second course with a minimum average of 60% on the two courses. These courses may be taken intramurally, extramurally or at summer school. They count for degree credit on admission.

Foreign students: UK: GCE in five subjects with at least two at A-level.

USA: minimum requirement of grade 12 academic graduation with high standing.

Other countries: equivalent official certificates. Students whose mother tongue is not English may be required to submit satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English Test or the Test of English as a Foreign Language.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years of study from senior matriculation unless otherwise stated. Master's degrees normally require one year from honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctoral degrees require two years of study from a master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

APPLIED SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Students graduating with first and second class honors in work of third and fourth years are awarded BSc with honors. Master of science in engineering [MSc (Eng)] Normally one year from BSc with at least second class standing. Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts (honors) [BA (Honors)]

Bachelor of arts/Bachelor of physical and health education (BA/BPHE)

Bachelor of art education (BAE)

Bachelor of music (BMus)

The faculty of arts and science and the faculty of education offer a concurrent program which allows students to complete the bachelor of education plus a degree program in the faculty of arts and science simultaneously. Four or five years from senior matriculation depending on the degree program followed in the faculty of arts and science.

Master of arts (MA) Normally one year from BA (Honors) with at least second class standing.

Master of art conservation (MAC) Normally one year from BA (Honors) with at least second class standing.

Master of public administration (MPA) A university degree and substantial administrative experience or graduation with above average standing in arts, law or commerce.

Master of urban and regional planning (MPL) Two-year program presenting basic concepts of regional planning and development through seminars, workshops and individual research.

Diploma in clinical psychology. Given at the end of the

first year of a PhD program.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

BUSINESS

Bachelor of commerce (BComm)

Diploma in business administration. One year from bachelor's degree in arts, science or engineering.

Master of business administration (MBA) Two years from bachelor's degree in arts, science or engineering.

DIVINITY (Queen's Theological College)

Bachelor of theology (BTh)

Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years from BA.

Master of theology (ThM) Two years from MDiv.

Master of theological studies (MTS) Two or three years from BA.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year of study after an approved bachelor's degree. Leads as well to Ontario teacher certification.

Diploma in Technical Education. One year after at least Ontario grade 12 or equivalent and acceptable work experience. Leads as well to Ontario teacher certification for technical or occupational departments in secondary schools.

Master of education (MEd) Full-time or part-time program after honors degree and BEd (or equivalent) and two years of teaching. Also available after general degree and BEd (or equivalent) and four years of teaching.

LAW

Bachelor of law (LLB) Three years of study following three years of a degree course beyond junior matriculation or two years of university beyond senior matriculation or a bachelor's degree.

Master of law (LLM) One-year full-time program. Admission restricted to 40. Students must present proof of graduation with high standing from a recognized university.

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine (MD) Two full years of university work beyond senior matriculation plus four years of medicine followed by one-year internship.

Master of science (MSc)

NURSING

Bachelor of nursing science (BNSc)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of arts (BA)

Bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE)

Master of arts (MA)

Master of science (MSc)

REHABILITATION THERAPY

Bachelor of science (BSc) Two programs available. One specializes in occupational therapy and the other in physical therapy.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA) Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science (honors) [BSc (Honors)]

The faculty of arts and science and the faculty of education offer a concurrent program which allows students to complete the degree of bachelor of education plus a degree program in the faculty of arts and science simultaneously. Four or five years from senior matriculation depending on the degree program followed in the faculty of arts and science.

Master of science (MSc) Normally one year from BSc (Honors) with at least second class standing.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Students may complete program leading to BA with minor concentration through spring term, summer term and extension courses. Full degree programs leading to the honors BA or honors BSc are not offered.

Correspondence courses: offered in the winter session.

Night classes: offered during winter session at the main campus and at Belleville and Brockville.

Spring term (May-June), spring-summer evening session (May-June-July) and summer term (July-August) offer

courses in the humanities and social sciences at Kingston, Belleville and Brockville. Summer programs are also offered in Venice, Vienna, Bermuda and Falmouth.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Institute of Commonwealth and Comparative Studies.

Director: K.B. Sayeed, BSc, MA, PhD

Institute of Local Government. Director: T.J. Plunkett, BA, MA

Institute for Economic Research. Director: D.C. Smith, BA, FRSC, MA, PhD

Institute of Intergovernmental Relations. Director: Richard Simeon, BA, MA, PhD

The Industrial Relations Centre. Director: W.D. Wood BA, MA, AM, PhD

Canadian Institute of Guided Ground Transport. Director: C.E. Law, BSc

The Centre for Resource Studies. Director: C.G. Miller, DPhil, FCIC, MSc

The Carbohydrate Research Institute. Director: Walter Szarek, MSc, PhD

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION

Queen's Theological College, Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6. Offers courses in theology leading to the master of divinity, bachelor of theology, master of theological studies and master of theology degrees awarded by the university. Established in 1912. Co-educational. Principal: B.R. Bate, BA, BD, MA, PhD, STM

THE UNIVERSITY OF REGINA*

Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2

Telephone: 306-584-4111

Telex: 071-2683

President and Vice-chancellor: L.I. Barber, BA, BComm, MBA, DBA

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, N.A. Stables, BComm, CA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,655; Part-time undergraduate, 1,604; Full-time graduate, 99; Part-time graduate, 243.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 353.

Total operating income (excluding ancillary enterprises) 1974-75: \$15,852,000 (government grants, 81.8%; student fees, 14.8%; miscellaneous, 3.4%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Regina faculty, see Regina calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Saskatchewan was established by an act of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan in 1907. Teaching began in 1909 and the first degrees were awarded in 1912. Regina College was established in 1911 and taken over by the university as a constituent college in 1934. In 1961 the name of the college was changed to the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus. In 1964 the two teachers' colleges at Saskatoon and Regina became part of the university with all teacher-training programs integrated within the university. On July 1, 1974 the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus became the University of Regina.

The University of Regina is provincial, non-denominational and co-educational. It is governed by a 12-member board of governors, a senate and a council.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The University of Regina is situated on the outskirts of Regina (population 149,593). The university is part of the Wascana centre development, a government, education and cultural centre designed by an internationally known architect, Minoru Yamasaki. All buildings on the new campus are built on a common base or podium and it is possible to go from one building to another without going outside. At present, the administration/humanities, classroom, college west, laboratory and library buildings have a common podium with enclosed connecting passageways and common courtyards.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

The physical education centre, Campion College, Luther College, the education building and the student services centre will eventually be joined to future buildings and College West, an academic and residential complex. The university includes the original Regina College campus located on College Avenue with the Norman Mackenzie art gallery and Drake Hall. The fine arts division, the department of extension programs and the conservatory of music are located on this campus.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Luther College provided the first residence accommodation on campus and has facilities for 200 students. College West, a co-educational residence for 405 students, features furnished apartments for six to 12 students.

LIBRARY Library collections include over 393,000 volumes, 4,380 serial subscriptions and 369,000 other items. The major portion of the bookstock is in the main library. Two branch libraries, education and fine arts, contain specialized collections.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES A wide range of opportunities exist at the university for participation in organized athletic programs. The intramural program for men includes badminton, canoeing, basketball, broomball, cross-country skiing, flag football, hockey, splasケットball, tennis, handball and volleyball. Co-ed activities such as inner tube water polo, tennis, volleyball, badminton, curling, car rally, basketball, broomball and ice hockey are also available. The women's program offers badminton, basketball, hockey, tennis, flag football, and volleyball. The intramural program is sponsored jointly by the department of physical education and the Students' Union. It is administered by a director and an intramural council composed of students representing various participating groups. The university is a member of the Great Plains Athletic Conference competing with the universities of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Brandon and Lakehead on a regularly scheduled basis. Current activities include basketball, hockey and wrestling for men and basketball, volleyball and field hockey for women.

The university provides nursing services Monday through Friday offering first aid and referrals to a student's physician, clinic or hospital as required.

Also available on campus is a general counselling service which offers assistance to students with emotional and personal problems and provides some vocational guidance.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration maintains an office on campus. The services of this office are available in the fall and winter semesters and offer assistance to students seeking permanent, summer or part-time employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall semester: September to December. Winter semester: January to April. Spring session: early May to mid-June. Summer session: early July to mid-August. The campus operates on a modified trimester system.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as follows: 5, outstanding; 4, very good; 3, good; 2, satisfactory; 1, pass; 0, failure; IN, incomplete; EX, exempt; C, credit for hours shown; AU, audit (no credit); W, withdrawal; WF, withdrawal, failing grade; DE, deferred examination; P, pass standing; AG, aegrotat standing; N, no credit for hours shown; F, failure (pass/fail classes only); IP, in progress. If grades are converted to percentages: grade 1, 50-59%; grade 2, 60-69%; grade 3, 70-79%; grade 4, 80-89%; grade 5, 90-100%. To obtain a passing grade, students must demonstrate competence in writing skills.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The university has scholarship programs for full-time students at the matriculation, undergraduate and graduate levels. Applications are required for these and inquiries should be directed to the awards office (Room AH 213.19, University of Regina). A number of private scholarships and bursaries are administered by the university. Application forms for these are available at the office of the registrar and must be submitted by July 1. All students who can demonstrate financial need are expected to apply for assistance under the Canada Student Loans Plan and the Saskatchewan government bursary program. For further information, students should contact the student assistance section, Saskatchewan department of continuing education, 4th floor, Toronto Dominion Building, Regina, Saskatchewan.

FEES AND COSTS

Fees, excluding books, art fees, for all credit classes in all faculties and all programs including graduate programs are assessed on the basis of \$18.25 per semester hour. Classes taken toward the matriculation certificate are assessed at \$16.25 per semester hour.

Residence: room and board at Luther College, \$726 per semester; room only at College West, \$71-\$88 per month.

Student fees: approximately \$39 per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: complete Saskatchewan division 4 standing (21 credits) or equivalent. University matriculation requires at least 12 credits at year 2 and year 3 levels (engineering requires 13 such credits) and minimum average of 65% on seven approved subject credits necessary, depending on faculty. Students from other Canadian provinces, standing equivalent to Saskatchewan division 4 with subjects approved for admission. Some

junior matriculants may be admissible to the matriculation course (a pre-university level course). Saskatchewan division 4 requirements for admission 1977: a) all credits submitted must be in different subjects: b) subjects numbered 21, 31, 24, 34, 26c, 36c, mathematics 20, general mathematics 20 and 30, science 20 and 30 and RTV arts 33 not acceptable. Special physical education, family life education, psychology, band, orchestra and choral subjects acceptable only to certain faculties; c) many university subjects have level-30 courses as prerequisites; students with required high school averages may be admissible with a deficiency of one credit in some faculties but deficiencies must be cleared before entry to second year. Electives cannot be selected from 20-level classes if subsequent class in the same subject at the 30-level used for admission. Canadian students who apply at least one semester after completing high school and have grade 12 or division 4 with 60-65% average may be admissible.

Graduate: applicant must hold a baccalaureate degree equivalent to that of University of Regina required for admission to the proposed type of graduate work or have training equivalent to that required for such a degree.

Mature: candidates at least 20 years of age who cannot meet normal admission requirements may be admissible under mature admission program. Consult director, office of university entrance programs.

Foreign: certificates equivalent to standing required for Canadian students.

UK and Commonwealth: GCE or equivalent at O-level and A-level. Subjects required depend on subjects to be followed.

USA: successful completion of full academic high school program in subjects and with averages prescribed by faculty to which student is seeking admission.

Other countries: must present original documents covering present academic standing or should write to the office of the registrar for information concerning open admission.

All applicants from countries other than Canada must submit evidence of facility in English to meet demands of classroom instruction and written assignment. The student may: a) write the Test of English as a Foreign Language with minimum score of 550; b) write the Michigan Test of English Proficiency with minimum score of 85; or c) write the Regina Test of English Proficiency with minimum score of 85.

Applicants seeking admission on the basis of Saskatchewan division 4 or satisfactory equivalent Canadian diploma, who have not completed grade 10 and 11 credits for English composition and literature or their

equivalent at a Canadian secondary institution or in a Canadian correspondence program, will be subject to above language requirement.

For winter semester, out of country students must apply by October 15 and Canadian students by December 15. For fall semester, out of country students must apply by June 15, out of province students by July 31 and Saskatchewan students by August 15.

The university reserves right to refuse admission even when stated requirements for entrance have been satisfied. Enrolment in any faculty limited to number of students that can be accommodated.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified and master's degrees at least one year from bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctorates require at least two years from a master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of administration (BAdmin)

Master of administration (MAdmin) Program has received approval from council and senate and has been forwarded to Saskatchewan Universities Commission.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Ordinary course, three years from senior matriculation. Honors course, four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA)

Certificate in visual arts. Two years specified classes from senior matriculation.

Diploma of associate in arts (AA) Two years from senior matriculation. Course selection open.

Master of arts (MA) Two years from ordinary BA, one year from honors BA.

Master of fine arts (MFA) At least two years from BFA.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd)

Bachelor of education after an approved degree (BEAD) Two-year program following bachelor's degree.

Bachelor of music education (BMusEd) Prepares music teachers for secondary schools.

Teaching certification. The university provides classes and programs in teacher education but teaching certificates must be obtained on application from the Saskatchewan Department of Education.

Postgraduate diploma in educational administration (DipEdAdmin) At least one year from BEd.

Master of education in educational administration (MEd) At least one year from BEd plus thesis.

Postgraduate diploma in school guidance and counselling. At least one year from BEd.

Master of education in school guidance and counselling. At least one year from BEd plus thesis.

Postgraduate diploma in curriculum studies. At least one year from BEd.

Master of education in curriculum studies. At least one year from BEd plus thesis.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of applied science (BASc) Four years from senior matriculation. Specialization in industrial systems engineering, information systems engineering and regional systems engineering. In addition, first two years of chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering offered at Regina. Must be completed at University of Saskatchewan.

Master of science in engineering (MSc)

LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Bachelor of laboratory technology (BLT) Three years from senior matriculation. For hospital laboratory work, 12-month apprenticeship must follow.

Certificate in hospital laboratory technology [LT(Cert)]

Two years from senior matriculation. For hospital laboratory work, 12-month apprenticeship must follow.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus)

Bachelor of music education (BMusEd) Prepares music teachers for secondary school.

Master of music (MMus) Thirty-six credit hours from BMus.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA) Ordinary course, three years from senior matriculation. Honors course, four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science (BSc) Ordinary and honors courses, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc) At least two years from ordinary BA(science) or BSc or at least one year from honors BA(science) or BSc.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW) Five years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of social work (extension). Two calendar years after BA or equivalent degree or two years university studies. Limited to those successfully employed in the social services for at least one year.

Certificate in social service. Designed for persons employed for at least one year in social service agencies whose previous education has not included university studies in social work.

Master of social work (MSW) At least one and a half years beyond BSW.

PRE-PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM

The faculties of arts or science offer preparatory courses for students intending to enter certain professional colleges such as law, medicine, optometry, veterinary medicine, dentistry, social work, first year of agriculture and home economics, and first two years of BSN for holders of RN certification. Students intending to enter any of these programs should, before registering, acquaint themselves thoroughly with requirements and courses of the college or faculty they intend to enter.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Undergraduate evening classes both on and off campus available in wide range of subjects in administration, arts, education, science and social work. Spring and summer sessions offer undergraduate classes in administration, arts, education, engineering, science and social work. Some graduate classes offered.

For no university credit. Certificate in administration requires four years evening study from senior matriculation with options in business, personnel and public administration and accounting. Certificate in data processing: three years evening study from senior matriculation. Certificate in local government and administration; postgressional certificate in engineering and others. Personnel administration program may lead to certification by Council of Canadian Personnel Association. Individual classes in administration and liberal arts offered as well. Extension services for urban and rural communities and organizations include specially designed short courses, seminars and conferences in general and adult education. These include community development, human relations and communication, and current issues in public policy.

Matriculation courses. University of Regina offers two-semester program leading to matriculation certificate.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Bilingual program: three-year program leading to BA and four-year program leading to BEd available. Based on regular degree program and differ only in language of instruction. To qualify under bilingual program, student must complete at least 40% and not more than 60% of classes in French and must register in at least two classes offered in French by a department other than the French department. Canadian plains area study program provides interdisciplinary major and honors studies focused on Canadian plains region. Liberal undergraduate program aimed at understanding a regional society in its broad context. Designed to fulfill requirements of faculties of arts or science. Co-operative programs enable students to combine full-time opportunities with full semesters of study in administration, engineering and science (chemistry).

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Canadian Plains Area Centre. Director: Evelyn Jonescu, BA, BEd, MA, PhD

Energy Research Institute. Director: L.W. Vigrass, BE, MSc, PhD

Regina Water Research Institute. Director: B.R. Cullimore, BSc, PhD

FEDERATED COLLEGES

Campion College, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2. President: Very Rev. Peter Nash, SJ, MA, PhD. See separate entry.

Luther College, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0H2. President: M.A. Anderson, BA, BEd, MA. See separate entry.

Saskatchewan Federated Indian College, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2. Federated May 1976. Terms of federation provide for establishment of three-year BA program with major in Indian studies within university faculty of arts. Details of program not yet completed. Approved classes currently offered. Associate Director: I. Wasacase

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA*

Le texte français se trouve à la suite/French version follows

Kingston, Ontario K7L 2W3

Telephone: 613-545-7236

Telex: 066-3291

Commandant: Brigadier-General A.J.G.D. de Chastelain, CD, PSc, BA

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, R.E. Jones, MA, PhD

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 610; Part-time undergraduate, 21; Full-time graduate, 27; Part-time graduate, 22.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 133.

Income: derived from federal funds.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Royal Military College of Canada faculty, see college calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The Royal Military College of Canada had its beginning in 1874 when the Dominion government decreed by act of parliament that there be established in one of the garrison towns of Upper Canada "an institution for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering, and a general scientific knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments". The site selected was the old naval dockyard on Point Frederick immediately east of Kingston. The college opened in June 1876 and the title "Royal" was conferred on the college by Queen Victoria in 1878. The college closed in 1942 for the duration of the war and reopened in 1948 as a tri-service college. A degree-granting charter was obtained from the Ontario legislature in March 1959 for the conferment of degrees in arts, science, and engineering. The first degrees were awarded in 1959.

An advisory board makes recommendations to the minister on all matters pertaining to the college. Under the Royal Military College of Canada Degrees Act, 1959, the senate has the power to grant degrees.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is situated east of Kingston (population 56,032) on a peninsula of approximately 110 acres. It has nine teaching buildings including laboratories and workshops, a library, two

gymnasia, a student facilities building that includes a swimming pool, four dormitories and several other administrative and athletic buildings.

RESIDENCE All cadets are in residence and complete living facilities are provided.

LIBRARY The Massey library, opened in September 1960, houses the administrative and technical services of the college library and most of its approximately 175,000 volume collection. The collection of the Massey library is primarily devoted to war studies. The library subscribes to some 900 periodicals and serials and the book collection is growing annually at the rate of approximately 7,000 volumes. A separate reference library in science and engineering is maintained in the Sawyer building.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Cadets are required to live in residence and all student services are provided.

Regular cadets are members of the Canadian Armed forces and receive medical services free of charge. A small clinic is located on campus.

As a military institution, the college provides all military counselling through cadet and officer counsellors. Academic counselling is provided through the registrar's office and academic departments. Each cadet has a regular force squadron commander and an academic instructor as a counsellor.

Cadets who are members of the regular officer training plan receive full subsidization for their entire program. Both Regular Officer Training Plan and Reserve Entry Training Plan students spend the summer at various Canadian armed forces units training for future careers as members of Canada's Officer Corps.

ACADEMIC YEAR College year divided into three terms. Fall and winter terms together provide a period of 32 weeks instruction including examination periods. From September to May inclusive, approximately 85% of instruction is in academic subjects and remainder in military subjects. Summer term, extending from June to mid-August, spent in practical military training with armed forces.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded as follows: A, 75 - 100%; B, 66 - 74%; C, 60 - 65%; D, 50 - 59%; E, 35 - 49% (failure); F, below 35% (serious failure).

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Scholarships are awarded in recognition of academic

*Ordinary member, AUCC

merit and may be retained under the Regular Officer Training Plan. Applicants under the Reserve Entry Training Plan are also eligible for a number of scholarships and bursaries. Details are available from the registrar. Through the Royal Military College Club of Canada Foundation Scholarship, a number of scholarships are open annually to competition among all reserve entry applicants for admission to the Canadian military colleges. Each scholarship has a value of \$1,000 in the first year and \$400 each subsequent year to graduation from the Royal Military College of Canada. To be awarded a scholarship, an applicant must be an accepted reserve candidate for Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario; Royal Roads, Victoria, BC; or Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean, Québec. Information is available from the secretary-treasurer, RMC Club of Canada at the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston. In addition, Dominion cadetships are offered to candidates admitted to first year at the Canadian military colleges under conditions outlined in the calendar. Applications for cadetships must be made in writing by July 1 and sent to the director of recruiting and selection, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K2.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees, \$550 for first year and \$300 in each subsequent year. These fees include tuition, clothing, books, instruments, drawing materials, dry cleaning, laundry and incidental expenses. Cadets attending under the Regular Officer Training Plan have their fees paid and those holding Dominion cadetships have their first-year fees paid.

Residence and meals: \$585 annually.

Recreation club fee: \$50 plus deposit of \$100 to cover incidental expenses, of which the balance is refundable.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: applicant must be a male Canadian citizen between ages of 16 and 21. Admission to first year requires senior matriculation. In addition to general and academic admission standards, service enrolment standards must be met. Students who have completed two years of study beyond senior matriculation at Royal Roads Military College, or three years of study beyond senior matriculation at Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, will be admitted to third year. For details concerning admission to Royal Military College, Royal Roads Military College and Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, see current issue of respective calendars.

Graduate: admission restricted to regular officers of the Canadian Armed Forces. Students are posted to the college on full pay and allowances and may pursue studies on full or part-time basis, the latter in conjunction with other college duties.

Foreign: only Canadian citizens are eligible. Standing equivalent to that for Canadian students required.

UK: GCE O-level in English, French, mathematics, physics, chemistry accepted as equivalent to junior matriculation. In addition, at least mathematics and physics at A-level required for Royal Military College and Royal Roads Military College.

USA: high school grade 12 academic graduation accepted as equivalent to junior matriculation. In addition, one year at approved college or university including English, mathematics and physics required for Royal Military College and Royal Roads Military College. Exceptionally high standing at high school level may be acceptable.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate considered for admission.

Both English and French are languages of instruction and full degree courses are offered in both languages. All examinations may be taken in either language.

COURSES AND DEGREES General and honors bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Although the stated minimum for a master's degree is one year from an honors bachelor's degree most master's degree programs require two academic years plus the intervening summer, 18 months of full-time study or three years of half-time study.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

APPLIED SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (applied) (BSc)

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Honors and general programs.

Master of arts (MA) Minimum one year from honors BA.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of engineering (BEng)

Master of engineering (MEng) Minimum one year from BEng or equivalent with second-class standing.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Honors and general program.

Master of science (MSc) Minimum one year from honors BSc.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdepartmental programs available leading to MA in war studies and MSc in materials science (non-destructive testing). Students enter war studies program after first degree in arts, science or engineering with second-class honors. Stu-

dents enter materials science (non-destructive testing) after first degree in appropriate field of science or engineering with second-class honors.

OTHER CANADIAN MILITARY COLLEGES

Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean, Québec, JOJ 1R0. Established 1952. Men only. Offers degree programs in science and administration. Cadets wishing to graduate in degree program not offered at their

military college may transfer to another college. Such transfers are usually made into third year. Commandant: Colonel R.J. Evraire, CE, BEng

Royal Roads Military College, Victoria, British Columbia V0S 1B0. Established 1942. Men only. Offers degree program in physics and physical oceanography. Cadets wishing to graduate in degree program not offered at their military college may transfer to another college. Such transfers are usually made into third year. Commandant: Colonel J.H. Roddick, CD, PFSC, BE

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA*

Kingston (Ontario) K7L 2W3

Téléphone: 613-545-7236

Télex: 066-3291

Commandant: Le brigadier général A.J.G.D. de Chastelain, CD, PSc, BA

Prière d'adresser la correspondance générale au secrétaire général, M. R.E. Jones, MA, PhD

Inscriptions en 1976 - 1977: Baccalauréat, à plein temps, 610; baccalauréat, à temps partiel, 21; études supérieures, à plein temps, 27; études supérieures, à temps partiel, 22.

Professeurs à plein temps en 1976 - 1977: 133.

Revenu: provient de fonds fédéraux.

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral du Royal Military College of Canada, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire du collège ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT Le Royal Military College of Canada a été établi en 1874 alors que le gouvernement du Dominion décrétait, par un acte du Parlement, l'établissement, dans une des villes de garnison du Haut-Canada, "d'une institution dont le but serait de donner une instruction complète dans toutes les branches de la tactique militaire, la fortification et le génie et une connaissance scientifique générale de la profession militaire et d'assurer la formation d'officiers qui seront affectés aux postes de commandement et d'état-major". Le site choisi a été celui de l'ancien chantier naval de la Pointe Frederick, immédiatement à l'est de Kingston. Le collège a ouvert ses portes en juin 1876. Le titre "Royal" lui a été conféré par la reine Victoria en 1878. Le collège a été fermé en 1942 et jusqu'à la fin de la guerre et a rouvert ses portes en 1948 en tant que collège interarmes. En mars 1959, la législation de l'Ontario octroyait au collège une charte l'autorisant à décerner des grades en arts, en sciences et en génie. Les premiers grades ont été décernés en 1959.

Un comité consultatif formule des recommandations à l'intention du ministre, sur tous les sujets qui concernent le collège. En vertu de la Royal Military College of Canada Degrees Act de 1959, le Conseil a le pouvoir de décerner des grades.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS Le collège est situé à l'est de Kingston (population de 56,032 âmes), sur une

péninsule de quelque 110 acres. Il se compose de neuf édifices destinés à l'enseignement, y compris les laboratoires et les ateliers, d'une bibliothèque, de deux gymnases, d'un édifice aménagé à l'intention des étudiants et qui comprend une piscine, de quatre dortoirs et de plusieurs autres édifices destinés à l'administration et aux sports.

RÉSIDENCE Tous les élèves-officiers résident au collège qui leur fournit toutes les installations et services nécessaires.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE La bibliothèque Massey, ouverte en septembre 1960, abrite les services administratifs et techniques de la bibliothèque du collège et la majeure partie de sa collection de près de 175,000 volumes qui traitent principalement de sujets de guerre. La bibliothèque est abonnée à quelque 900 périodiques et séries de publications et la collection de volumes augmente au rythme d'environ 7,000 par année. Une bibliothèque de référence distincte pour les sciences et le génie se trouve dans l'édifice Sawyer.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Tous les élèves-officiers doivent résider au collège et tous les services aux étudiants leur sont fournis.

Les élèves-officiers des cours réguliers sont membres des Forces armées canadiennes et ont droit aux services médicaux sans frais. Une petite clinique se trouve sur le campus.

En tant qu'institution militaire, le collège fournit tous les services d'orientation militaire, lesquels sont assurés par des officiers et des élèves-officiers. L'orientation universitaire est assurée par le bureau du secrétaire général et par les départements. Chaque élève-officier a pour conseillers un commandant d'escadron des Forces régulières et un professeur.

Les élèves-officiers qui participent au Programme d'instruction pour la formation d'officiers de la force régulière (PIFOFR) bénéficient du plein montant des subside pendant toute la durée du programme. Les élèves qui participent tant au PIFOFR qu'au Programme de formation des officiers de la Réserve (PFOR) passent l'été dans diverses unités des Forces armées canadiennes qui les préparent à leur future carrière dans le corps des officiers du Canada.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE L'année universitaire est divisée en trois sessions. Les sessions d'automne et d'hiver réunies correspondent à une période d'instruction de 32 semaines, y compris les périodes d'examen. De septembre à mai inclusivement, environ 85 p. 100 de l'instruction se donne dans les matières universitaires et

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

le reste est réservé aux disciplines militaires. La session d'été va de juin à la mi-août et est consacrée à la formation militaire pratique dans les Forces armées.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Les notes sont établies ainsi qu'il suit: A, 75 - 100 p. 100; B, 66 - 74 p. 100; C, 60 - 65 p. 100; D, 50 - 59 p. 100; E, 35 - 49 p. 100 (échec); F, moins de 35 p. 100 (échec grave).

BOURSES ET AIDE FINANCIÈRE AUX ÉTUDIANTS

Des bourses d'études sont accordées au mérite et peuvent être conservées en vertu du Programme d'instruction pour la formation d'officiers des Forces régulières. En vertu du Programme de formation des officiers de la Réserve, un certain nombre de bourses sont également offertes. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, les candidats peuvent s'adresser au secrétaire général. Par l'entremise de la Royal Military College Club of Canada Foundation, un certain nombre de bourses sont mises au concours, tous les ans, parmi tous les candidats de la Réserve qui demandent à être admis dans les collèges militaires du Canada. Chaque bourse a une valeur de \$1,000 pour la première année et de \$400 pour chacune des années subséquentes jusqu'à la fin des études au Royal Military College of Canada. Pour avoir droit à une bourse, le candidat doit être un membre de la Réserve accepté au Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston (Ont.), au Royal Roads Military College, Victoria (C.-B.) ou au Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean (Qué.). Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, les candidats peuvent s'adresser au secrétaire-trésorier du RMC Club of Canada, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston. En outre, des bourses aux cadets sont offertes par le gouvernement fédéral aux candidats admis en première année dans les collèges militaires du Canada, aux conditions indiquées dans l'annuaire. Les demandes de bourses aux cadets doivent être adressées par écrit, avant le 1^{er} juillet, au directeur du recrutement et de la sélection, Quartier général de la Défense nationale, Ottawa (Ont.), K1A 0K2.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET AUTRES FRAIS

Les droits de scolarité sont de \$550 pour la première année et de \$300 pour chacune des années subséquentes et servent à acquitter le coût de l'enseignement, de l'habillement, des livres, des instruments, du matériel de dessin, du nettoyage à sec et du blanchissage, ainsi que les frais divers. Pour les élèves-officiers qui participent au Programme d'instruction pour la formation d'officiers des Forces régulières, les frais sont payés et pour ceux qui bénéficient d'une bourse aux cadets, du gouvernement fédéral, les frais de première année sont payés.

Logement et repas: \$585 par année.

Droits du club récréatif: \$50 plus un dépôt de \$100 pour acquitter les menus frais, dont le solde est remboursable.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Au niveau du baccalauréat: le candidat doit être citoyen canadien, du sexe masculin, et être âgé de 16 à 21 ans. Pour être admis en première année, il faut posséder un diplôme supérieur d'études secondaires. En plus de satisfaire aux conditions générales d'admission et de posséder le degré d'instruction requis, le candidat doit satisfaire aux normes d'enrôlement dans les Forces canadiennes. Les étudiants qui ont terminé deux années d'études au-delà du diplôme supérieur d'études secondaires au Royal Roads Military College ou trois années d'études au-delà du diplôme supérieur d'études secondaires au Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean seront admis en troisième année. Pour obtenir des détails concernant l'admission au Royal Military College, au Royal Roads Military College et au Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, on voudra bien consulter les numéros courants des annuaires respectifs de ces collèges.

Au niveau des études supérieures: l'admission est limitée aux officiers d'active des Forces armées du Canada. Les étudiants sont postés au collège et touchent leur plein salaire et toutes leurs indemnités et ils peuvent poursuivre leurs études soit à plein temps, soit à temps partiel; dans ce dernier cas, ils remplissent en même temps d'autres tâches au collège.

Étrangers: seuls les citoyens canadiens sont admis. Niveau équivalent à celui qu'on exige pour les étudiants du Canada.

Royaume-Uni: le "GCE O - level" en anglais, français, mathématiques, physique, chimie est accepté comme équivalent du diplôme d'études secondaires. En outre, au moins le "A-level" en mathématiques et physique est requis par le Royal Military College et le Royal Roads Military College.

États-Unis: le diplôme obtenu à la fin de la 12^e année est accepté comme équivalent du diplôme d'études secondaires. En outre, une année d'études dans un collège ou une université reconnus est requise en anglais, mathématiques et physique pour le Royal Military College et le Royal Roads Military College. Un niveau exceptionnellement élevé atteint à l'école secondaire pourrait être accepté.

On étudiera la candidature des étudiants qui possèdent un baccalauréat international.

Les cours sont donnés en français et en anglais et des programmes complets conduisant à l'obtention d'un grade sont offerts dans les deux langues. Tous les examens peuvent être passés dans l'une ou l'autre langue.

COURS ET GRADES Le baccalauréat général et le baccalauréat spécialisé exigent quatre années d'études après l'obtention du diplôme supérieur d'études secondaires, sauf indication du contraire. Bien qu'un mini-

mum d'une année d'études soit exigé après l'obtention du baccalauréat spécialisé, aux fins d'une maîtrise, la plupart des programmes de maîtrise exigent deux années universitaires en plus de l'été qui fait le pont, 18 mois d'études à plein temps ou trois années d'études à temps partiel.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillées sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

ARTS

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Programme général et programme spécialisé.

Maîtrise ès arts (MA) Au moins un an après l'obtention du baccalauréat spécialisé.

GÉNIE

Baccalauréat en génie (BEng)

Maîtrise en génie (MEng) Minimum d'un an après l'obtention du BEng ou l'équivalent avec mention bien.

SCIENCES

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc) Programme général et programme spécialisé.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Minimum d'un an après le BSc spécialisé.

SCIENCES APPLIQUÉES

Baccalauréat ès sciences (appliquées) (BSc)

PROGRAMMES SPÉCIAUX Le collège offre des programmes interdisciplinaires qui conduisent à l'obtention de la maîtrise ès arts (études sur la conduite de la guerre) ou de la maîtrise en science des matériaux (contrôle non destructif). Le programme d'études sur la conduite de la guerre est ouvert aux candidats qui ont obtenu un premier grade en arts, sciences ou génie avec mention bien. Le programme d'études en science des matériaux (contrôle non destructif) est ouvert aux candidats qui ont obtenu un premier grade dans un domaine approprié des sciences ou du génie, avec mention bien.

AUTRES COLLÈGES MILITAIRES DU CANADA

Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean (Québec) JOJ 1R0. Établi en 1952. Étudiants du sexe masculin seulement. Offre des programmes d'études conduisant à un grade en sciences et en administration. Les élèves-officiers désireux d'obtenir un grade qui n'est pas offert au collège militaire où ils sont inscrits peuvent être mutés à un autre collège. Cette mutation se fait ordinairement à la fin de la deuxième année. Commandant: Le colonel R.J. Evraire, CD, BEng

Royal Roads Military College, Victoria (Colombie-Britannique) VOS 1B0. Établi en 1942. Étudiants du sexe masculin seulement. Offre un programme d'études conduisant à un grade en physique et en océanographie physique. Les élèves-officiers désireux d'obtenir un grade qui n'est pas offert au collège militaire où ils sont inscrits peuvent être mutés à un autre collège. Cette mutation se fait ordinairement à la fin de la deuxième année. Commandant: Le colonel J.H. Roddick, CD, PFSC, BE

RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE*

50 Gould Street, Toronto, Ontario M5B 1E8
Telephone: 416-595-5000
Telex: 111
President: Walter Pitman, BA, MA

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, C.R. Horney, BA, MSc, PEng

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 8,950;
Part-time undergraduate, 1,543.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 652.

Total current income 1975-76: \$30,590,000 (provincial government, 82%; fees, 16%; miscellaneous, 2%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute faculty, see Ryerson calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Ryerson Polytechnical Institute was established by the Ontario government as Ryerson Institute of Technology in 1948. In 1963 the Ryerson Polytechnical Act established the new Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and transferred its governance and conduct to a board of governors. On October 1, 1971, an amendment to the act empowered the institute to confer the degrees of bachelor of technology and bachelor of applied arts in addition to the traditional diplomas and certificates granted by it. The first degrees were conferred in 1972 in interior design, geodetic sciences and business administration. The institute offers over 30 programs in arts, applied arts, business, community services and technology.

Ryerson is a non-denominational, co-educational institution. Control is vested in a board of governors and the academic council advises the board regarding academic matters.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Ryerson's campus occupies several city blocks in downtown Toronto (metropolitan population 2,803,101). Howard Kerr hall, the main quadrangle building, was opened in 1964, Jorgenson hall was completed in 1971 and the Donald Mordell learning resources centre was completed in 1975. Additions are made to meet student enrolment requirements. Other buildings serve the business, electrical technology, photographic arts, journalism, radio and television arts, and the theatre departments.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT RESIDENCES Bond house accommodates 40 men and Neill-Wycik College, a 22-storey co-operative residence owned and operated by its members, houses 700 students.

LIBRARY Ryerson's library contains 200,000 volumes and subscribes to approximately 1,650 periodicals. The new 12-storey library resources centre was officially opened in 1974.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All students are members of the Students' Union which is administered by a 12-member board of directors elected annually. The union administers funds collected on its behalf by the institute.

Food services, a housing registry, a bookstore, a gymnasium and a swimming pool are available to students. In addition, Ryerson has its own FM radio station, CJRT, and the on-campus closed-circuit television station RCTV and radio station RCR.

A modern, well-equipped health centre is located in Howard Kerr hall and a registered nurse and doctor are in attendance Monday to Friday. Any illness or accident not requiring hospitalization can be treated at the centre.

The student counselling service assists students through interviews, informal conversations and group sessions. Psychological tests are administered to students on a voluntary basis and personal growth groups can be arranged for those interested.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration staffs the student placement office at Ryerson. This office assists graduating students find permanent employment and undergraduates part-time, summer and temporary employment. Many employers participate in on-campus recruitment twice a year in October and November and again from January through March.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall term: September 7, 1976 to December 17, 1976. Winter term: January 3, 1977 to April 29, 1977. Summer term (nursing) semesters three and six: May 2, 1977 to July 29, 1977. Diploma nursing program: commences September and continues for six consecutive terms. Post-diploma program courses: commence September, January and May. All other credit courses, to be announced.

GRADING SYSTEM Final course grades determined by combining term and/or examination evaluations. Pass grades are: A, excellent performance; B, good; C, average; D, minimum pass performance; PSD, passed

(no breakdown of passing grade); AEG, aegrotat. Non-pass grades: X, failed, must repeat course; INC, incomplete; X-S, failed with supplemental examination privilege. Other designations: CR, course credit; EXP, exemption; NG, student registered, no grade submitted; NCR, non-completion of non-credit course.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Principal awards open to graduates of Canadian secondary schools entering Ryerson are four Steel Company of Canada awards valued at \$200 a year until graduation and four executive secretaries awards valued at \$100. In addition, 265 awards valued at \$50 to \$1,000 given to academic departments with specified terms of reference. There is also a general bursary fund from which grants are made to students in financial need. The Ontario student assistance program, which is integrated with the Canada Student Loans Plan, is administered by Ryerson.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time fees per term, \$264. Part-time fees and post-diploma part-time evening studies for student registered in 26 - 69% of full program, \$132. Students registered for less than 26% of full program, \$66. Fees for evening study per course, \$35 to \$175. Full-time foreign students, \$784 per term. (Fees include tuition, graduation and convocation activities, services performed by the institute and by the students' union on behalf of the institute.)

Residence: Bond house, \$295 - \$330 per term; Neill-Wycik College, approximately \$500 per term.

Student fees: \$19 per term.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Ryerson operates on system of subject admissions. Students applying to particular program require Ontario secondary school graduation diploma or secondary school honor graduation diploma together with specific subjects and level of achievement necessary for admission to the program. Applicants who have completed one or more years at university, college of applied arts and technology or institute of technology at level equal to or higher than that of Ryerson program may be given credit for previous studies at discretion of office of admissions.

Mature: applicants who do not possess minimum admission requirements may be considered for admission if: a) they are 21 years of age as of September 1, 1978; b) have been away from formal education for at least two years; c) can present tangible evidence of ability to cope with program at Ryerson; and d) are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants or are sponsored by a Canadian government agency.

Foreign: Commonwealth students applying for program requiring Ontario grade 12 must have six academic subjects on GCE at O-level with grades A or B (O-level papers written prior to June 1975 will be accepted with grades A, B or C, or 1, 2 or 3). Specific program requirements must be included. Those applying to programs requiring Ontario grade 13 must have at least two A-level papers (English included) and four O-level papers with grades A or B (O-level papers written prior to June 1975 will be accepted with grades A, B or C, or 1, 2 or 3).

India or Pakistan: those applying to a program requiring Ontario grade 12 should have at least one year BA, BCom or BSc with record of first division passes at secondary and university levels. Specific program prerequisites must be included. Those applying to programs requiring Ontario grade 13 should have completed at least two years BA, BCom or BSc with at least second division passes at secondary and university levels with high standing in academic prerequisites.

USA: for a program requiring Ontario grade 12, must have grade 12 academic with high standing. Specific program requirements must be included in last two years of high school. For admission to program requiring Ontario grade 13, applicant must have grade 12 plus one year at recognized college or university with high standing. Specific program subject requirements must be met.

Test of English as a Foreign Language is required of applicants whose first language is not English. All applicants educated in a language other than English must provide official translations of all transcripts submitted.

Applications for each program will continue to be reviewed until the program is filled. Some programs accept a limited number of students each year. Listings of these limited enrolment programs for September 1978 will be available in February 1978. Applications for such programs should be submitted prior to April 1, 1978. All foreign students must submit preliminary questionnaire which will determine if they are eligible for admission (deadline, March 31, 1978). Applicants who appear qualified will be sent application forms; these must be submitted by May 31, 1978.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years of study beyond senior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

APPLIED ARTS

Library arts. Two years beyond junior matriculation. Certificate program.

Theatre (dance and technical production), fashion. Three years beyond junior matriculation. Diploma program.

Theatre (acting). Four years beyond junior matriculation. Diploma program.

Bachelor of applied arts in journalism [BAA(journalism)] Three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of applied arts in radio and television arts [BAA(radio and television arts)] Three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of applied arts in interior design [BAA(interior design)]

Bachelor of applied arts in photography [BAA(photography)]

Bachelor of technology in graphic arts [BTech(graphic arts)]

ARTS

Arts. Three years beyond junior matriculation. Diploma program.

Bachelor of applied arts in geography [BAA(geography)]

BUSINESS

Secretarial science. Two years beyond senior matriculation. Diploma program.

Business administration, secretarial science and hotel, restaurant and institutional administration. Three years beyond junior matriculation. Diploma program.

Bachelor of applied arts in secretarial science [BAA(secretarial science)] Four years beyond junior matriculation or three years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of technology in business management [BTech(business management)] Twelve credits. Evening study beyond business administration diploma or equivalent.

Bachelor of applied arts in hotel and tourism management. One year (two semesters) beyond hotel, restaurant and institutional administration diploma plus required cumulative work experience.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Public health inspection. Two years beyond junior matriculation. Certificate program.

Social services. Three years beyond junior matriculation. Diploma program.

Advanced certificate in environmental health administration. Two terms. Open to all qualified public health inspectors.

Nursing. Two years (six semesters) beyond junior matriculation. Diploma program.

Adult intensive care nursing. One term (approximately 15 weeks) beyond Ryerson diploma in nursing or equivalent and registration, or eligibility for registration, in Ontario.

Bachelor of applied arts in social services [BAA(social services)] Three years beyond senior matriculation plus one year work experience plus one-year degree program.

Bachelor of applied arts in urban planning [BAA(urban planning)]

Bachelor of applied arts in early childhood education [BAA(early childhood education)]

Bachelor of applied arts in home economics [BAA(home economics)]

TECHNOLOGY

Aerospace technology, chemical technology, civil technology, computer applications technology, electrical technology, geodetic sciences, industrial engineering technology, laboratory science, landscape architectural technology, mechanical engineering technology, metallurgical technology and physics technology. Three years beyond junior matriculation. Diploma program.

Bachelor of technology in architectural science [BTech(architectural science)]

Bachelor of technology in air transport engineering. Consult office of admissions for program details.

Bachelor of technology in chemical technology [BTech(chemical)] 11 credits (plus project) of evening study after appropriate diploma. Applicants must be employed in area of specialization or have one year acceptable work experience.

Bachelor of technology in civil engineering technology. 12 credits evening study after diploma plus one year acceptable work experience.

Bachelor of technology in geodetic science [BTech(geodetic science)] Four years of study beyond junior matriculation plus one year acceptable work experience.

Bachelor of technology in electrical technology [BTech(electrical)] 12 credits evening study after diploma and one year acceptable industrial experience.

Bachelor of technology in industrial engineering technology [BTech(industrial engineering)] 12 credits evening study after appropriate diploma and one year acceptable industrial experience.

Bachelor of technology in mechanical engineering technology [BTech(mechanical engineering)] 12 credits evening study following successful completion of diploma program and one year related business or industrial experience as technologist.

Bachelor of technology in laboratory science [BTech(laboratory science)] 11 credits (plus project) evening study after appropriate diploma. Applicants must be employed in area of specialization or have one year acceptable work experience.

Bachelor of technology in construction management [BTech(construction management)] One academic year full-time studies plus 12 months acceptable work experience following graduation from diploma program in architectural technology or equivalent.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Credit courses. Ryerson Open College offers courses via radio, television, telephone, correspondence and weekend teach-ins. Courses in Canadian studies, developmental psychology and sociology also offered. Degree and post-diploma technology programs and business management degree program offered in the evening. First three semesters of business administration diploma program offered in evening study. Higher semesters may be offered in future. Seven courses leading to library arts certificate offered in evening in addition to 70 individual courses which may be credited to most full-time day programs.

Non-credit courses. Extension courses offered in business, stenographic, public service, social sciences, television, communications, photography, architecture, chemical, civil, electrical, electronic and mechanical technology. Correspondence courses available in busi-

ness, public administration, environmental health administration, social service administration, and electrical, electronic and mechanical technology. Short courses, as in television area, presented for special groups.

UNIVERSITÉ SAINTE-ANNE*

English version follows/Le texte anglais se trouve à la suite.

Church Point (Nouvelle-Écosse) BOW 1M0

Téléphone: 902-769-2114

Recteur intérimaire et vice-recteur à l'administration: M. Omer Blinn, BCom, MBA, CA

Prière d'adresser la correspondance générale au secrétaire général, M. Gérald-C. Boudreau, BA, BTh, DipCat, MPast(ScFam)

Inscriptions en 1976 - 1977: Baccalauréat, à plein temps, 211; baccalauréat, à temps partiel, 279.

Professeurs à plein temps en 1976 - 1977: 30.

Budget global d'exploitation, réparti sur une période de 12 mois, soit du 1^{er} juillet 1976 au 30 juin 1977: \$1,542,731 (subventions gouvernementales, 78.4 p. 100; droits de scolarité, 21.4 p. 100; autre, .2 p. 100).

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université Sainte-Anne, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université Sainte-Anne.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT L'Université Sainte-Anne a été fondée le 1^{er} septembre 1880 par Monseigneur Blanche et les Pères de la Congrégation de Jésus et Marie, appelés les Eudistes. L'université a été incorporée le 30 avril 1892 en vertu d'une loi de l'Assemblée législative de la Nouvelle-Écosse et elle a été investie du pouvoir de conférer des grades. En 1971, l'administration de l'université a été confiée à des laïcs.

L'université offre à ses étudiants une instruction bilingue et répond aux besoins des Acadiens de la province en matières culturelle, sociale et économique.

L'université Sainte-Anne est une corporation privée administrée par un Conseil d'administration composé de 20 membres et par un Conseil universitaire composé de huit membres. C'est une institution bilingue et le français, comme langue première ou comme langue seconde, est exigé pour tous les étudiants.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS L'université est située sur les bords de la Baie St. Mary's entre Digby et Yarmouth. La population de la municipalité de Clare, qui comprend Church Point, est de 9,000 âmes. Les édifices de l'enseignement et de l'administration, une bibliothèque, un gymnase, une piscine, une patinoire et neuf résidences se trouvent sur le campus.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS La Maison Beauséjour, résidence des hommes, peut loger 120 étudiants, alors que huit nouvelles résidences pour les femmes peuvent loger 180 femmes, au total.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE La bibliothèque Louis-R. Comeau contient 45,000 volumes.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Les étudiants doivent obligatoirement faire partie du syndicat des étudiants. Les objectifs du syndicat consistent à promouvoir le développement physique, culturel et social des étudiants. Les étudiants sont représentés au Conseil d'administration et dans les autres comités de l'université.

Entre autres services offerts aux étudiants, il y a l'orientation professionnelle, le logement, la cafétéria, une discothèque, les sports, un orchestre et une chorale et un café-théâtre.

Les services médicaux sont assurés sur le campus par une infirmière diplômée et un médecin qui ont leurs bureaux sur place.

Un conseiller expérimenté est à la disposition des étudiants pour les aider à se trouver un emploi d'été, à faire le choix de leurs cours et d'une carrière, à obtenir des bourses et à résoudre leurs problèmes personnels.

Un Centre de main-d'oeuvre du Canada est aménagé sur le campus. En outre, des emplois sont offerts aux étudiants à l'université même, comme commis, moniteurs de résidence et messagers.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session régulière: du début de septembre à la troisième semaine d'avril. Session d'été: immersion totale (français), du début de juillet à la mi-août.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS Pour réussir un cours, l'étudiant doit obtenir une note minimale de 50 p. 100, mais pour obtenir un grade, l'étudiant doit conserver une moyenne générale de 60 p. 100. Système de mentions présentement en vigueur: 80-100 p. 100, A; 70-79 p. 100, B; 60-69 p. 100, C; 50-59 p. 100, D; 40-49 p. 100, échec avec reprise; moins de 40 p. 100, échec sans reprise; incomplet, I.

BOURSES ET AIDE FINANCIÈRE AUX ÉTUDIANTS L'université accorde une aide financière jusqu'à concurrence de \$800 par étudiant. Pour les détails, on voudra bien consulter l'annuaire à l'endroit où les prêts et les bourses sont énumérés.

*Membre provisoire de l'AUCC

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET AUTRES FRAIS

Les droits de scolarité sont de \$337.50 par semestre.

Résidence: chambre et pension, de \$662.50 à \$737.50 par semestre.

Frais scolaires: \$50.

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Les étudiants qui demandent leur admission après la 11^e ou la 12^e année doivent avoir conservé une moyenne d'au moins 60 p. 100 et un minimum de 50 p. 100 en français, en anglais et dans trois autres matières classiques. Ceux qui ont réussi moins de cinq cours bénéficieront de crédits pour les cours réussis avec une note d'au moins 60 p. 100. Les étudiants qui viennent d'autres universités obtiendront normalement des crédits pour les cours suivis ailleurs, mais tous les cas dans cette catégorie sont soumis à un comité des admissions pour fins d'évaluation. Les étudiants venant du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard doivent avoir terminé leur 12^e année. Ceux des autres provinces canadiennes sont jugés en regard des normes d'admission imposées aux candidats de la Nouvelle-Écosse.

Étudiants spéciaux: certains étudiants peuvent être admis sans avoir satisfait aux conditions ordinaires en matière d'instruction, pourvu qu'ils soient âgés d'au moins 22 ans au cours de l'année de l'admission et qu'ils aient passé au moins deux ans dans les rangs de la population active ou dans une école d'arts et métiers. Cependant, toute personne qui désire s'inscrire à l'Université Sainte-Anne peut demander le statut d'étudiant spécial. Chaque demande sera prise en considération par le Comité des admissions. Deux lettres de références doivent accompagner une telle demande d'admission. Les étudiants spéciaux ne seront pas autorisés à poursuivre leurs études à moins d'avoir réussi au moins quatre cours sur six au premier semestre.

Étudiants étrangers: jugés en regard des normes applicables aux étudiants de la Nouvelle-Écosse aux fins de l'admission.

Les étudiants qui n'ont aucune connaissance du français doivent s'inscrire à un cours d'immersion en français, durant l'été qui précède leur inscription. S'ils ne se révèlent pas aptes à apprendre le français, ils ne seront pas admis à suivre les cours réguliers de l'université.

COURS ET GRADES

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

ADMINISTRATION DES AFFAIRES

Deux premières années du programme du baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA) Outre les cours théoriques obligatoires, le programme met l'accent sur la formation bilingue des étudiants.

ANIMATION

Certificat en animation. Programme d'un an assurant aux étudiants une formation qui leur permet de travailler dans le domaine de l'animation sociale.

ARTS

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA) Programme de trois ans.

ÉDUCATION

Baccalauréat en éducation (BEd) Programme de quatre ans après l'immatriculation senior de la Nouvelle-Écosse ou l'équivalent. Le diplômé est admissible au brevet d'enseignement de la classe 5.

SCIENCES

Les deux premières années du programme du baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc)

SCIENCES DU SECRÉTARIAT

Diplôme en sciences du secrétariat. Programme de deux ans après la 12^e année. Le programme vise à assurer la formation de secrétaires compétentes tout à fait bilingues et se concentre sur les langues afin que les étudiants apprennent à exécuter leur travail en toute confiance, que ce soit en français ou en anglais.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE Le programme d'extension des cours est adapté aux besoins des adultes et des communautés acadiennes de la province. Les cours théoriques ne sont qu'une partie des activités de l'université; elle organise des conférences sur les aspects social, économique et religieux de la vie de la communauté.

Cours d'été: l'université offre un cours d'été de six semaines, en français, à l'intention des étudiants qui désirent apprendre le français en tant que langue seconde et à l'intention de ceux dont la langue maternelle est le français mais qui désirent perfectionner leur connaissance de cette langue. Des activités sociales et culturelles sont organisées dans le cadre de cette session pour encourager les étudiants à participer de façon active.

UNIVERSITÉ SAINTE-ANNE*

Church Point, Nova Scotia BOW 1M0

Telephone: 902-769-2114

Acting president and administrative vice-president: Omer Blinn, BCom, MBA, CA

Direct general correspondence to the secretary general, Gérald C. Boudreau, BA, BTh, DipCat, MPast (ScFam)

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 211; Part-time undergraduate, 279.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 31.

Total operating budget allocated on a 12-month basis from July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977: \$1,542,731 (government grants, 78.4%; fees, 21.4%; other, .2%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Université Sainte-Anne faculty, see Sainte-Anne calendar.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Université Sainte-Anne was founded on September 1, 1880 by Msgr. Blanche and the Fathers of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary, called the Eudists. The university was incorporated on April 30, 1892 by an act of the Nova Scotia legislature and was endowed with the power to confer degrees. In 1971, the administration of the university was entrusted to laymen.

The university offers its students a bilingual education and responds to the cultural, social and economic needs of Acadians of the province.

Université Sainte-Anne is a private corporation administered by a 20-member board of governors and an eight-member university council. It is a bilingual institution and French, as a first or second language, is compulsory for all students.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on the shores of St. Mary's Bay between Digby and Yarmouth. The population of the municipality of Clare, which includes Church Point, is 9,000. Situated on campus are the academic and administration buildings, a library, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, a skating rink, and nine residences.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Maison Beauséjour, the men's residence, can accommodate 120 students while eight new women's residences accommodate a total of 180 women.

*Provisional member, AUCC

LIBRARY The Louis R. Comeau Library contains 45,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Membership in the student union is compulsory. The objectives of the union are to promote the physical, cultural and social development of students. Students are represented on the board of governors and on other university committees.

Services to students include vocational guidance, the provision of accommodation, a cafeteria, a discothèque, sports, a band and choir and a café-théâtre.

Medical services are provided on campus through the offices of a registered nurse and medical doctor.

An experienced counsellor is available to help students find summer jobs, choose courses and careers, locate scholarship money or solve personal problems.

A Canada Manpower Centre is located on campus. In addition, employment is available to students at the university as clerks, residence monitors and messengers.

ACADEMIC YEAR Regular session: early September to third week of April. Summer session: total French immersion, early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Minimum passing grade, 50% but to obtain a degree, student must obtain a general average of 60%. The following grading system is in effect: 80 - 100%, A; 70 - 79%, B; 60 - 69%, C; 50 - 59%, D; 40 - 49%, failure with supplemental; below 40%, failure without supplemental; incomplete, I.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The university awards financial assistance to a maximum of \$800 per student. For details, consult calendar where loans and bursaries are listed.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees per semester, \$337.50.

Residence: room and board, from \$662.50 to \$737.50 per semester.

Student fees: \$50.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Students seeking admission after grade 11 or grade 12 must have at least an average of 60% and a minimum of 50% in French, English and three other academic subjects. Those with fewer than five courses will receive credit for those passed with at least 60%. Students entering from other universities will normally be cred-

ited for courses taken elsewhere but all such cases are referred to an admissions committee for evaluation. Those entering from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island must have completed grade 12. Candidates applying from other Canadian provinces are evaluated in terms of admission requirements for Nova Scotia applicants.

Special students: students may be admitted without the usual academic preparation if they are 22 years of age or over during the year of admission and have spent at least two years in the work force or in an arts and trades school. However, any person who wishes to register at Université Sainte-Anne may apply for special status. Each application will be considered by the admissions committee. Two letters of reference must accompany such a request for admission. Special students will not be allowed to continue unless they pass at least four out of six courses in the first semester.

Foreign students: assessed in terms of admission requirements for Nova Scotia students.

Students with no previous knowledge of French must register in an immersion course in French during the summer preceding registration. If they do not show some facility in French, they will not be admitted to the regular courses of the university.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ANIMATION

Certificate in animation. One-year program training students to work in the social development field.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Three-year program.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

First two years of bachelor of business administration program (BBA) In addition to required academic courses, program stresses bilingual development of student.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) Four-year program after Nova Scotia senior matriculation or equivalent. Graduate is eligible for Teacher's Certificate, class 5.

SCIENCE

First two years of bachelor of science degree (BSc)

SECRETARIAL SCIENCES

Diploma in secretarial sciences. Two-year program after grade 12. The program aims to prepare competent bilingual secretaries and concentrates on language in order that students learn to function with confidence in either French or English.

ADULT EDUCATION Extension courses are adapted to serve the needs of adults and the Acadian communities of the province. Academic courses are only part of the activities of the university; it organizes conferences concerning social, economic and religious aspects of community life.

Summer school: the university offers a six-week French summer school for students who wish to learn French as a second language and for those whose native language is French but who wish to perfect it. Social and cultural activities are organized around this session to encourage student participation.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY*

Antigonish, Nova Scotia B2G 1C0

Telephone: 902-863-3303

Telex: 111

President: Rev. Malcolm MacDonell, MA

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, J.M. Bauer.

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,208; Part-time undergraduate, 452; Full-time graduate, 17; Part-time graduate 96.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 158.

Total operating income (excluding ancillary enterprises) 1975-76: \$7,900,000 (government grants, 64.9%; student fees, 28.2%; gifts, miscellaneous and research, 6.3%; endowments, 0.6%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of St. Francis Xavier University faculty, see St. Francis Xavier calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Founded in 1853 at Arichat, Nova Scotia as a diocesan college, St. Francis Xavier University was transferred to Antigonish two years later. In 1866, an act of the provincial legislature conferred upon the college full university powers. In 1882, a provincial statute created a board of governors. Teaching began in 1853 and the first degrees were awarded in 1868. The university is a Roman Catholic co-educational institution.

St. Francis Xavier University is widely known for its work in adult education. Community activities were sponsored by individual teachers early in the history of the institution and the extension department was formally organized in 1928.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in Antigonish, population 5,600. There are eight teaching buildings, a library, chapel, a gymnasium, a rink, men's residences and residences for women at Mount Saint Bernard College, an academic centre with classroom accommodation for 2,000 students and a building containing the offices of the registrar, the deans and 70 professors. Buildings for engineering, physics, chemistry, biology, home economics and adult education, as well as Bloomfield Centre, a non-academic centre for general university activities, are located on the campus.

* Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT RESIDENCES There are 12 men's residences accommodating 950 students and residences for 575 women at Mount Saint Bernard College.

LIBRARY The Angus L. MacDonald library contains 190,000 volumes, accommodates 500 students and holds the commemorative Hall of the Clans.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Student Council is elected on a constituency basis representative of residence. Students are represented on the board of governors, senate, and various committees.

The university has strong intramural and varsity programs in football, hockey and basketball. Other facilities include judo, wrestling and weight lifting. Students have an on-campus radio station and publish a weekly newspaper. The drama department and choral groups combine to present concerts and plays throughout the year. Many student organizations under the student council are actively engaged in activities such as debating, the law society, the business administration society, the chemistry society and the engineering society.

A physician has regular office hours during the day and is available on call for emergency service. A doctor's certificate of health is required of all new students entering the university. The medical and surgical expenses of all Canadian students will be covered by the medical plan of the student's home province.

The university provides a guidance centre to assist students with problems of an educational, vocational or personal nature.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration, in co-operation with the university, maintains a full-time placement office.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to mid-May. Summer school: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM In all undergraduate degree programs: pass mark of 50%, with an average in general program, 55%; major, 60%, honors, 70%. Honors degree distinctions: class I, 80-100%; class II, below 80%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE University scholarships recognize high academic achievement and bursaries are available to assist students of high standing who for financial reasons might not be able to attend university. Forms for both are available from the university. In addition, five \$2,000 scholarships are awarded each year to students with the best matriculation record who show promise of outstanding

scholastic achievement. Many other awards in varying amounts are available on application. Details in university handbook.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time arts and science fees per year, \$735. Summer school per course, undergraduate and graduate, \$160. Residence: double room and board, \$1,375 to \$1,500; single room and board, \$1,525 to \$1,650; weekend meals extra.

Student fees: \$55.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: four-year arts and secretarial arts programs require Nova Scotia grade 11 or equivalent. All other programs, Nova Scotia grade 12 or equivalent. Minimum average 60% (65% for certain major programs); no subject less than 50%. In special cases, high Nova Scotia grade 11 may be considered for admission to science. Equivalent certificates from other provinces.

Foreign students: USA students need grade 12 academic high school graduation equivalent to Nova Scotia requirements for four-years arts; CEEB scores and advanced placement tests.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Final date for filing applications, July 15. All documents for applications must be received by August 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years from Nova Scotia grade 12 unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require one year from bachelor's degree unless otherwise stated.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General, major and honors programs.

Master of arts (MA)

Master of arts in adult education. One calendar year from bachelor's degree.

BUSINESS

Bachelor of business administration (BBA) General, major and joint honors programs.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year following graduation in arts, commerce, science.

Master of arts in teaching (MA in teaching) One year from BEd and two years of teaching. May be taken at five summer schools.

Master of education (MEd) Equivalent of one year of study from BEd and two years of teaching. Available only at summer school; requires five sessions.

Master of adult education (MAEd) Equivalent of one or two years of study (full-time or part-time).

ENGINEERING

Certificate in engineering. First three years of engineering following grade 12. Certificate holder may attain engineering degree in an additional two years at another Canadian university. In addition, at the end of the first two years, students may enter architecture at Nova Scotia Technical College.

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of science in home economics (BScHEc)

NURSING

Bachelor of science (BScN) Offered in affiliation with St. Martha's Hospital.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General, major and honors courses.

Bachelor of science in physical education (BScPhysEd)

Master of science (MSc)

SECRETARIAL ARTS

Bachelor of secretarial arts (BSectA)

SOCIAL LEADERSHIP

Diploma in social leadership. Following grade 11, eight months' regular attendance at Coady International Institute and in field work. May to December session.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Undergraduate courses in arts for degree credit and graduate courses leading to MA in teaching English, history or mathematics and to MEd. Part-time degree programs are available in general bachelor of arts and bachelor of business administration.

SPECIAL PROGRAM Coady International Institute.

Social leadership course leading to diploma in social leadership. Designed for men and women who are actively engaged in community development work and allied fields or who desire to become community leaders.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE

Mount Saint Bernard College, Antigonish, Nova Scotia B2G 1C0. Established in 1882 offers courses in home economics, music and secretarial arts leading to degrees of the university. Roman Catholic, residential women's college. Principal: Sister Margaret Delorey, CND, MA

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION

College of Cape Breton, Sydney, Nova Scotia BIP 6L2. President: Rev. D.F. Campbell, PhD. See separate entry.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE*

Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3
Telephone: 519-884-8110
Telex: 069-5491
President: C.L. Siegfried, CR, BA, MSc, LLD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, K.
Lavigne, BA

Enrolment 1976-77; Full-time undergraduate, 441;
Part-time undergraduate, 219.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 30.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of St. Jerome's College faculty, see St. Jerome's College calendar or University of Waterloo in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE St. Jerome's College was founded in 1864 by the Reverend Dr. Louis Funcken, of the Congregation of the Resurrection, in a log house near St. Agatha, approximately six miles west of the city of Waterloo. The college was incorporated in 1866 and in that year new and larger quarters were established in Berlin, the original name of Kitchener. As enrolment increased, new buildings were added in 1889 and 1908.

Since 1938 the high school department has been inspected and approved by the Ontario Department of Education. In 1947, the college department became affiliated with the University of Ottawa. The two departments were separated in 1953 when the college was transferred to a new campus near the eastern limits of Kitchener.

In March 1959, a new charter was obtained for St. Jerome's through a private bill passed by the legislature of the province of Ontario. The name of the college was changed to the University of St. Jerome's College in recognition of the university powers embodied in the new charter, including the power to grant degrees. At the same session of the legislature, a private bill established the University of Waterloo as a non-denominational institution. The University of St. Jerome's College entered federation with it in July 1960.

The University of St. Jerome's College is co-educational and is governed by its own board of governors and the senate of the University of Waterloo.

By agreement with the University of Waterloo, the college holds its degree-granting powers, except in

theology, in abeyance. Its students are granted degrees by the University of Waterloo.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The buildings of the University of St. Jerome's College are located on the campus of the University of Waterloo (population of the city of Waterloo 34,000), adjacent to the arts complex and library. The college operates a teaching and administration building including a large service library, and men's and women's residences. St. Jerome's students also have full use of the academic, social, sports and cultural facilities of the University of Waterloo.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The men's residence, with accommodation for 112 students is an ancillary enterprise of the college. Preference among new applicants is given to St. Jerome's students, but a number of spaces are available to members of the university at large. During the regular academic year, accommodation can be retained either for the full eight months or for a single term only. In the summer, economical private rooms are provided for in-term co-operative students. Enquiries should be addressed to the director of residence.

A women's residence conducted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame, provides accommodation for 120 students. Enquiries should be directed to the dean of women, Notre Dame College.

LIBRARY The resources of the Dana Porter Arts Library of the University of Waterloo are available to college students. It presently holds some 300,000 volumes and is growing by approximately 60,000 volumes a year. In addition, St. Jerome's maintains a library of standard reference materials and texts relative to the courses taught at the college. This collection totals some 24,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Student's Council of St. Jerome's College is the voice of the student body as well as its representative agent. It is represented in the University of Waterloo students' council.

Athletic facilities include Seagram Stadium, a 6,000-seat flood-lit football stadium, a quarter-mile track, and a gymnasium with related dressing, equipment and training areas. The physical education building contains a 4,000-seat triple gymnasium, and L-shaped swimming pool with both one and three-metre diving boards, volleyball, badminton, and squash courts; a teaching wing, study area, a gymnastic area, and areas for fencing, archery and judo; complete shower, equipment and dressing rooms, classrooms, and research areas. Athletic

*Ordinary member, AUCC. Federated with the University of Waterloo.

activities include a full range of intramural and inter-collegiate sports, under the direction of the athletic department of the University of Waterloo.

Among the many campus organizations are the university parish, amateur radio club, house of debate, and clubs formed by most departments. Musical activities include the chamber orchestra, folk song club, glee club and dance band. The interests of the students in the theatre are served by the university drama club.

Campus health facilities and medical services are provided for on a 12-month period from date of registration. Assessment for the plan is included in tuition fees and does not include the premium or benefits of the Ontario Health Insurance Plan (OHIP). Such coverage is the student's own responsibility. Details of supplementary medical coverage may be obtained from the campus health services office.

The university counselling centre is open to all students and offers a wide variety of services. Personal, vocational, academic and marriage counselling is offered. Interest testing and advice about career planning are also available. Group counselling is available and includes sensitivity and discussion groups. An academic skills program is available on a small-group basis. Skills stressed include efficient reading habits and essay writing styles.

The opportunity to talk with peers is provided by such services as Hi-Line (a telephone "help" services), the Rap Room in the campus centre (open 24 hours a day and staffed by student volunteers), and countryman counselling (where international students are available to talk over problems their countrymen may face at university). A reading resources room adjacent to the counselling centre provides material on such wide-ranging topics as marriage, drugs, career planning, sex and birth control. Counselling is confidential and all services are offered free of charge.

ACADEMIC YEAR Eight-month academic year from September to April.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as for University of Waterloo.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Canada Student Loans Plan is available to students and the provisions of the plan are set out in a brochure issued by the federal government. Copies of the application form available at all post-secondary institutions. Grants are available as well under the Ontario student awards program.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time, \$725. Part-time, \$155 per course. Incidental compulsory, \$57.50.

Residence: room and board per year, private, \$1,720, semi-private, \$1,620.

Student fees: \$27.50 per regular session.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Same as for the University of Waterloo.

COURSES AND DEGREES Pass and general bachelor's degrees require three years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Honors bachelor's degrees requires four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.

MATHEMATICS

Bachelor of mathematics (BMath) Pass program, four-year general program and honors.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Undergraduate courses offered weekday evenings during fall and winter sessions for part-time students. During summer session, courses offered for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers seeking to upgrade professional qualifications.

For no credit. Many courses offered weekday evenings and Saturday mornings. People may attend regular lectures in special "visitor" status; fees greatly reduced.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE*

400 Dysart Road, The University of Manitoba Campus,
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M5
Telephone: 204-474-8531
Telex: 075-7591
Warden and Vice-chancellor: Reverend Canon James
Brown, MA, DD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Marjorie
Ward.

Enrolment and full-time faculty data added with The
University of Manitoba.

Operating and capital income: income for college's
academic program (except theology) part of overall
income received and administered by The University of
Manitoba from public funds.

List of executive and administrative officers, available
from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of St. John's
College faculty, see college calendar or The University of
Manitoba in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE St. John's College
began in 1849, was refounded in 1866 by the Bishop of
Rupert's Land (Anglican) and received its charter of
incorporation in 1871. It is one of the three colleges
which affiliated in 1877 to create The University of
Manitoba. From 1877 until 1914, all university in-
struction in arts and science was offered by the affiliated
colleges while The University of Manitoba acted as an
examining and degree-granting body only. The act of
1877 empowered the colleges to confer degrees in
theology, reserving to the university the right to confer
all other degrees. The right of St. John's College to
confer theology degrees is preserved to the present.

St. John's College is a co-educational liberal arts theo-
logical college in connection with the Anglican Church of
Canada and affiliated to The University of Manitoba. It
operates under the authority of the university senate in
all academic matters in the faculties of arts and science.
With the finalization of new statutes in 1977, the
governing structure consists of a 14-member corporation
and a 50-member college assembly. The former is
responsible for conferring degrees, managing property
and financial affairs, appointing college officers and
general oversight of the college's activities. The latter is
concerned with the administration of the college, stu-
dent affairs, program planning and development, mem-
bership in the college and, in general, the daily activities
of the college.

* Ordinary member, AUCC. Affiliated with The Univer-
sity of Manitoba.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS St. John's College com-
prises almost three acres on the campus of The Univer-
sity of Manitoba (population of Winnipeg, 578,217).
Three main buildings include the academic and adminis-
tration building, the residence, and the chapel.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation
is available for 47 women and 52 men.

LIBRARY The library contains approximately 33,811
volumes including special collections in theology and
Canadiana. Students of St. John's College use, on equal
terms with students of the university and other colleges,
The University of Manitoba libraries and the St. Paul's
library.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Student services
include all those provided by The University of Mani-
toba. These include medical services, counselling, a
bookstore, recreation facilities, and an employment
service. In addition, St. John's College provides a dining
hall and cafeteria. Regular chapel services are conducted
on weekdays and Sundays for interested members of the
college and the university. The college chaplain is
available to all its students.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to
end of April. Summer session: July and August. Inter-
session: May-June.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as The University of Mani-
toba. See separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Scholarships and prizes for achievement offered mainly
in arts, science and theology. Entrance scholarships also
available. Small number of bursaries, chiefly for children
of clergy and theological students, also offered. Students
also eligible for bursaries, scholarships and prizes offered
by The University of Manitoba, the provincial govern-
ment and private concerns.

FEEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate tuition fees per year: arts and
science, \$450. Other faculties, see The University of
Manitoba entry. Part-time fees charged per subject on
pro rata basis. Pre-master's year \$450. Subsequent years
of study, \$550. Re-registration fee, \$60. Part-time fee
assessed on pro rata basis. For details, see calendar.
Residence: single room and board, \$1,535 (\$50 per
week).
Student Fees: \$40; miscellaneous, \$5-\$10.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Arts, science and other faculties, see The University of Manitoba entry. Applicants to theology must normally be graduates of recognized university and be acceptable as candidates for ordination by the bishop of their diocese. Students lacking this academic requirement may be accepted for alternative programs.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degree requires three years from senior matriculation and honors bachelor's degree four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors programs.
Master of arts (MA) At least two years from general BA or at least one year from honors BA. Courses offered in conjunction with The University of Manitoba.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General program.

THEOLOGY

Divinity. Program began in 1972. Allows candidates, with permission of their bishop, to meet some of the academic requirements for ordination through courses offered in department of religion and other departments of The University of Manitoba, and a supervised auxiliary program of professional studies in the college. Divinity degree conferred on completion of program. The college also sponsors courses in lay ministry and a weekly evening seminar for those preparing to be worker-priests.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Summer session courses offered in co-operation with The University of Manitoba.

SPECIAL PROGRAM Canadian studies program: major/minor and honors programs in Canadian studies available at The University of Manitoba and most offered at St. John's College.

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY*

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3

Telephone: 902-422-7361

Telex: 019-21591

President: D.O. Carrigan, BA, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Elizabeth A. Chard, BA, BEd, MA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate 2,391; Part-time undergraduate 1,156; Full-time graduate, 62; Part-time graduate, 121.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 173.

Total ordinary income 1975-76: \$8,267,289 (current government grants, 71.02%; student academic fees, 24.42%; miscellaneous, 2.02%; assisted research, 1.92%; gifts for operating purposes, 0.53%; endowment income, 0.09%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Saint Mary's University faculty, see Saint Mary's calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Saint Mary's University was founded in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1802 and an 1841 act of the Nova Scotia legislature gave it university status. From its beginning the university was a church-related institution under the auspices of the Roman Catholic diocese of Halifax. In July 1970, it was re-incorporated under a new act as a public, non-denominational university. Christian values continue as part of its educational foundation. Throughout most of its history the university was an all-male institution but in 1968 it became fully co-educational. Although it is one of the region's fastest growing universities the primary emphasis at Saint Mary's is still personalized student-centred education.

Saint Mary's University is a public, co-educational, non-denominational university with control vested in a 29-member board of governors and an academic senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in south Halifax, a city with a population of 117,882 in a metropolitan area of 267,991 people. The campus comprises 30 acres. On campus there is an academic and main administration building, an academic/residence complex, a student residence complex, a science building, library, student centre, winter arena, football stadium, astronomical observatory, computer centre, art gallery, international education centre and learning resources centre.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT RESIDENCES The high-rise residence complex has accommodation for 842 men and 214 women and 105 apartments in family housing units.

LIBRARY The library contains approximately 159,000 volumes, 2,506 periodical titles and a documents collection of over 2,000 titles. There are three computerized information retrieval systems and a multi-media centre with playback facilities containing microfilm, microfiche, records, A-tapes, V-tapes and slides transparencies.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Saint Mary's University Students' Representative Council represents all students registered at the university and is governed by an elected students' council. Its objectives are to promote the religious, artistic, literary, educational, social, recreational and sporting activities of its members and others.

There are various societies on campus which deal with different aspects of student life such as the political science association, the biological society, the engineering society, business administration society, Caribbean student society, folk club, the dramatic society, the debating society, and the Chinese students association. The university also provides such services on campus as a bookstore, banking facilities, barber shop, beauty salon, and mini-market. These are in addition to the facilities provided in the student centre.

The health services unit on campus serves both students and staff. There is no fee for this service.

The student counselling services offer guidance and counselling, without charge, to any regularly enrolled student. Counsellors with professional training are available to assist all students with matters of personal, social, educational or vocational adjustment.

Canada Manpower, in co-operation with the university, maintains a full-time student placement office on the campus on a year-round basis. The office assists graduates and undergraduates to obtain permanent, summer or part-time employment and assists local and national employers who wish to recruit at Saint Mary's University.

ACADEMIC YEAR Regular session: September 14, 1977 to April 22, 1978. First summer session: May 10 to June 23, 1978. Second summer session: July 4 to August 17, 1978.

GRADING SYSTEM Rating, grades and quality points: excellent, A, 4.0; very good, B+, 3.5; good, B, 3.0; satisfactory, C+, 2.5; C, 2.0; C-, 1.5; marginal pass, D, 1.0; fail, F, 0.0; withdrawal failure, WF, 0.0; approved withdrawal with passing record, WP; approved withdrawal, W; aegrotat standing, AE.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Financial assistance is available to students at Saint Mary's mainly through scholarships, bursaries and the Canada Student Loans Plan. All financial aid is dependent on a student's satisfactory academic achievement when entering and studying at the university. The awarding of scholarships, and in some instances, of bursaries as well as the renewal of such awards, is dependent on excellence in academic achievement. Awards of up to \$2,750 are offered to students with excellent academic achievement upon entering the university. Students who have completed one or more years in a university are also eligible for scholarships even though they were not granted an award at entry.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees, including all regular university charges for registration, tuition, laboratories, library, athletics and health services, \$720. Part-time and evening division, \$160 per course. Graduation, \$20.

Residence: single room with 19 meals per week, \$1,540; with 14 meals per week, \$1,480. Double room with 19 meals per week, \$1,450; with 14 meals per week, \$1,390. Room only in High Rise 1, \$720.

Student fees: \$50.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Nova Scotia applicants must have grade 11 (junior matriculation) with satisfactory grades in English and four other academically recognized subjects. Those intending to concentrate in commerce, engineering or science must include mathematics as one of the five courses taken. Nova Scotia applicants may also present grade 12 (senior matriculation) for admission with satisfactory grades in English and four other academically recognized subjects. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island applicants entering with grade 12 are generally subject to provisions outlined for Nova Scotia grade 12 students. Those who do not meet requirements but hold a high school graduation certificate may be accepted into four-year degree as is the case for Nova Scotia grade 11 applicants. Newfoundland applicants who have completed grade 11 may be admitted to four-year degree program. Quebec applicants must have high school leaving certificate. First year CEGEP with high standing may be considered equivalent to Nova Scotia grade 12. Ontario applicants must have grade 12 of five-year program. Those with grade 13 will ordinarily be admitted to three-year degree or four-year honors program. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta students must have grade 11 certificate. Those with grade 12 may be considered for three-year degree or four-year honors program. British Columbia applicants must have completed four-year secondary school program.

Graduate: bachelor's degree or equivalent with knowledge of proposed field of specialization satisfactory to

department concerned. Preference given to those with honors degrees. Admission granted only to those who show promise of success.

Mature: applicants who do not meet normal admission requirements and have been out of school for at least five years may apply as mature students. They must show, through work experience or in other ways, ability to benefit from university studies.

Foreign: USA applicants who have graduated from high school with 16 points, four in English and 12 in other academic subjects, considered for admission to four-year degree program or five-year honors program. Those seeking admission to engineering and science must have three points in mathematics and at least three points in science subjects. Students seeking admission to commerce must have three points in mathematics. Must present high school transcript, confidential evaluation from school principal or counsellor and CEEB and SAT scores. High school graduates with excellent grades, test scores and recommendations may be considered for advanced standing in relevant subject areas. Those with a year or more of university or college may be considered for additional advanced credit.

Other countries: equivalent of four years at North American high school or completion of English GCE at O-level. Passes must be in at least five subjects including English for arts; English, mathematics and two science subjects for engineering and science; English, mathematics and three other subjects for commerce. Students with GCE A-levels may be considered for advanced standing.

A student whose first language is not English or who has not attended an English language secondary school normally required to take an English language test. These are administered by the University of Michigan, the College Entrance Examination Board and the University of Cambridge. Normal TOEFL score required is 550.

Applications should reach the university by September 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES Pass and general bachelor's degrees require four years of study (20 courses) from junior matriculation and three years of study (15 courses) beyond senior matriculation unless otherwise indicated. Honors bachelor's programs require 15 courses beyond second year university unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require four courses plus thesis, covering one or two years, from honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Pass, general and honors.

Master of arts in history (MA)

Master of arts in philosophy (MA)

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BComm) General program, four years from junior and senior matriculation. Honors program, 20 courses after first year.

Master of business administration (MBA) Two-year program (or may be taken part-time) from bachelor's degree plus satisfactory score on ATGSB.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One academic year (six courses) beyond a first bachelor's degree.

Master of arts in education [MA(Ed)] One-year program of four courses plus thesis. Part-time studies possible.

ENGINEERING

Diploma in engineering (DipInEng) Three years beyond junior matriculation. Arrangements with other Canadian universities permit holders of this diploma to attain engineering degree in an additional two years. After two years (beyond junior matriculation) students may enter architecture program at Nova Scotia Technical College. Bachelor of science with diploma in engineering [BSc (DipEng)] Three years beyond senior matriculation. Bachelor of science in engineering management [BSc (EngMgt)] Four years beyond senior matriculation.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Pass and honors.

Master of science in astronomy (MSc) Two years beyond bachelor's degree in physics or mathematics. Six graduate level courses plus thesis.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. On-campus evening and summer session courses leading to degrees in arts, commerce, education and science and to diploma in engineering and to master in business administration. Off-campus courses offered in evening and summer sessions in Barrington Passage, Bridgewater, Dartmouth, Kentville, Sackville, Shearwater, Springhill, Truro and Yarmouth.

For no university credit. On-campus evening and summer courses in management, accounting, real estate, personnel, criminology, electronics and variety of general interest courses in arts, letters and science.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Atlantic summer for advanced business administration.

Interdisciplinary studies: bachelor of science in engineering management to give students balanced program from engineering, business administration, physical sciences and humanities.

Asian studies: aside from normal university requirements for bachelor of arts degree, candidate must complete five full-course credits in anthropology, economics, history, political science, religious studies.

West European studies: program to allow students to become thoroughly acquainted with West European affairs while working on various disciplines.

Atlantic Canada studies: similar to West European studies.

In association with Nova Scotia Technical College, Saint Mary's offers the first two years of a six-year program in architecture leading to bachelor of architecture.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Ignatius College, Guelph, Ontario N1H 6N6. Roman Catholic, men only. Founded in 1913 for training members of the Society of Jesus in English-speaking Canada. Affiliated to the university in 1957. Offers courses toward university degree. President: Very Reverend J.E. le Sarge, SJ

Regis College, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2R5. Founded in 1930 and affiliated to the university in 1957. Participating member of the Toronto School of Theology. Offers courses leading to master of divinity and master of sacred theology awarded by the university. President: Reverend Jean Marc Laporte, SJ

UNIVERSITY OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE*

Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J4

Telephone: 416-921-3151

Telex: 022-891

President: Rev. J.M. Kelly, CSB, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Rev. R.B. Donovan, CSB, BA, MA, PhD

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time graduate, 187; Part-time graduate, 83.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 92.

Total income 1975 - 76: \$4,987,707 (provincial government, 26.3%; tuition fees, 27.9%; ancillary enterprises (room and board), 22.7%; gifts, 15.9%; endowment, 7%; other grants, .2%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculty and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of St. Michael's College faculty, see St. Michael's calendar or University of Toronto in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE St. Michael's College was established in 1852 by the Right Reverend Armand François, second bishop of Toronto, and placed under the direction of the Basilian Fathers. It was incorporated as an institution of higher learning by the statutes of the province of Canada in 1855. In 1891, St. Michael's was affiliated, by statute of the university senate, to the University of Toronto. When the University of Toronto was reorganized in 1906, St. Michael's entered the new university federation as an arts college preparing students for the university's degrees. In 1954, St. Michael's obtained independent civil establishment for its theological school and in 1958 was constituted by the legislature of the province of Ontario as a university in federation with the University of Toronto.

St. Michael's, in conjunction with the University of Toronto, offers full programs in arts, science and commerce at the undergraduate level and independently in theology and related studies at the graduate level. The Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies is located on the same campus and provides special facilities for research in the middle ages. Degrees in arts are awarded by the University of Toronto; degrees in mediaeval studies (MSL, MSD) by the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies; and degrees in theology by the University of St. Michael's College.

*Ordinary member, AUCC. Holds in abeyance degree-granting powers in arts and science during term of federation with University of Toronto.

Governing powers are vested in a board of governors (collegium) and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on Queen's Park Crescent on a 13-acre site adjoining the campus of the University of Toronto. There are three teaching buildings, a library, and student residences.

STUDENT RESIDENCES There is residential accommodation for 175 men. Three hundred and twenty-five women are accommodated in two residences, St. Joseph's College and Loretto College.

LIBRARY The library holds 206,636 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Student services include a collegiate church and chapel, a dining hall, a student cafeteria and a faculty-student centre.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as University of Toronto. See separate entry.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees as outlined by University of Toronto. See separate entry.

Residence: men, \$20 per week; board by student arrangement. Board and semi-private room for women, approximately \$185 per month.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

See University of Toronto entry for admission to undergraduate programs. For admission to theology degree program, first degree required.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) As offered by University of Toronto. See separate entry.

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BCom) As offered by University of Toronto. See separate entry.

MEDIAEVAL STUDIES (Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies)

Licentiate in mediaeval studies (MSL) Three years from BA.

Doctorate in mediaeval studies (MSD) Two years from MSL.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) As offered by University of Toronto. See separate entry.

THEOLOGY

Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years from BA.

Master in theology (MTh) One year from MDiv or equivalent.

Master of religious education (MRE) Two years from BA plus two years of teaching experience or equivalent.

Master of arts in theology (MA) Two years from BA.

Doctor of philosophy in theology (PhD) Two years from MA in theology.

Doctor of theology (DTh) Two years from MTh.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies provides facilities for research in the middle ages.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Loretto College, 70 St. Mary Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J3. Roman Catholic. Founded 1912. Foundation of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, provides accommodation for women students registered at University of St. Michael's College and for limited number of women registered in other faculties at University of Toronto. Dean: Sister Diane Bridges, IBVM, BA

St. Joseph's College, 90 Wellesley Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1C5. Roman Catholic. Founded 1911. Foundation of Sisters of St. Joseph, provides accommodation for women students registered at University of St. Michael's College and for limited number of women registered in other faculties of University of Toronto. Dean: Sister Rita Marie McLean, CSJ, MA

UNIVERSITÉ SAINT-PAUL*

223, rue Main, Ottawa (Ontario) K1S 1C4

Téléphone: 613-235-1421

Recteur: R.P. Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh

Prière d'adresser la correspondance générale au secrétaire général, le R.P. Eugène Marcotte, OMI, MA, LPh, DTh

Inscriptions en 1976 - 1977: Baccalauréat, à plein temps, 238; baccalauréat, à temps partiel, 225; études supérieures, à plein temps, 141; études supérieures, à temps partiel, 89.

Professeurs à plein temps en 1976 - 1977: 39.

Revenu: L'Université Saint-Paul a sa principale source de revenu dans le secteur privé.

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université Saint-Paul, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université Saint-Paul ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT De 1848 à 1965, l'histoire de l'université Saint-Paul est celle de l'Université d'Ottawa. Le 1^{er} juillet 1965, en vertu d'une loi de la province d'Ontario, l'institution jusqu'alors désignée comme Université d'Ottawa prenait le nom d'Université Saint-Paul et conservait les deux chartes, civile et pontificale, qui lui avaient été conférées en 1866 et 1889, respectivement. En même temps était créée une nouvelle corporation autonome qui allait porter le nom d'Université d'Ottawa. Fédérée avec l'Université d'Ottawa, l'Université Saint-Paul a convenu de limiter son enseignement aux facultés de théologie et de droit canon. Elle présente ses étudiants au Sénat de l'Université d'Ottawa pour ses grades et diplômes civils.

L'Université Saint-Paul est la propriété d'une communauté religieuse de l'Église catholique qui l'administre, mais elle est ouverte à tous les étudiants sans distinction de croyances religieuses. Ses programmes s'adressent aux hommes et aux femmes, aux laïcs, prêtres, séminaristes et membres des communautés religieuses. Le Conseil d'administration est chargé du gouvernement général de l'université ainsi que de l'administration de ses biens; le Sénat est l'autorité suprême en tout ce qui concerne l'enseignement et la recherche.

BÂTIMENTS ET TERRAINS L'université est située dans le coeur de la ville d'Ottawa. Elle est à proximité

des centres culturels et éducatifs, par exemple le Centre national des arts, la Galerie nationale, le Musée national, la Bibliothèque nationale et d'autres bibliothèques universitaires.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS L'Université Saint-Paul peut loger 225 étudiants dans ses résidences. Elle dispose également d'un service aux étudiants qui se cherchent un logement hors du campus.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE Il existe, sur le campus, une bibliothèque spécialisée qui contient 225,000 volumes.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS Le Syndicat des étudiants de l'Université Saint-Paul agit en qualité d'organisme coordonnateur des activités étudiantes et d'agent des relations publiques entre les étudiants et les organisations d'autres universités. Il participe aux activités culturelles, sociales, artistiques et sportives de l'université et s'occupe de l'élection et de la nomination d'étudiants aux conseils et comités de l'université ou de ses facultés.

L'Université Saint-Paul met également à la disposition de ses étudiants des salons, une cafétéria, une chapelle et une librairie.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Trimestre d'automne: du début de septembre à la mi-décembre. Trimestre d'hiver: du début de janvier à la fin d'avril. Trimestre du printemps: de 1^{er} mai à la mi-août.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS A+ (90 - 100), exceptionnel; A (85 - 89); A- (80 - 84), excellent; B+ (75 - 79); B (70 - 74), très bien; C+ (66 - 69); C (60 - 65), bien; D+ (55 - 59); D (50 - 54), passable; E (40 - 49), échec avec droit de reprise; F (0 - 39), échec. Au niveau des études supérieures, toutes les mentions en-deça de C+ correspondent à des échecs.

BOURSES ET AIDE FINANCIÈRE AUX ÉTUDIANTS L'université offre un nombre limité de bourses renouvelables annuellement. Les étudiants doivent remplir une formule de demande et la présenter au service de l'aide financière aux étudiants.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET AUTRES FRAIS

Étudiants à plein temps: premier cycle (diplôme ou baccalauréat), \$630; étudiants à temps partiel: premier cycle, \$23 par crédit; études supérieures: \$350 par trimestre; études supérieures, à temps partiel: \$35 par crédit.

Résidence: \$155 par mois (chambre).

Association des étudiants: \$5 par année.

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

CONDITIONS D'ADMISSION

Programmes conduisant à un diplôme, 13^e année d'Ontario. Théologie, premier cycle, diplôme d'études collégiales ou une année du cours des arts avec 18 crédits en philosophie. Droit canon, premier cycle, BA ou l'équivalent. Programmes de maîtrise, BA spécialisé ou l'équivalent. Programmes de doctorat, maîtrise dans la discipline concernée.

Les demandes, pour le trimestre d'automne, doivent être présentées pour le 15 août; pour le trimestre d'hiver, pour le 15 décembre; pour le trimestre du printemps, pour le 15 avril et, pour la session d'été, pour le 15 juin.

COURS ET GRADES L'université emploie le français et l'anglais comme langues d'enseignement. L'astérisque indique que les diplômes et les grades sont conférés par l'Université d'Ottawa. Les autres diplômes et grades sont conférés par l'Université Saint-Paul.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

DROIT CANON

Diplôme d'études universitaires en droit canon*. Deux trimestres après une année pré-universitaire ou l'équivalent.

Grades civils

Baccalauréat en droit canon (BDC)* Deux trimestres après le baccalauréat ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en droit canon (MDC)* Deux trimestres après le BDC. Sans thèse.

Maîtrise ès arts en droit canon (MA/DC)* Deux trimestres après le BDC. Thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie, en droit canon (PhD/DC)* Quatre trimestres après la MDC.

Grades ecclésiastiques

Baccalauréat en droit canon (BDC) Deux trimestres après le baccalauréat ou l'équivalent.

Licence en droit canon (LDC) Deux trimestres après le BDC.

Doctorat en droit canon (DDC) Quatre trimestres après la LDC.

SCIENCES MISSIONNAIRES (Institut des sciences missionnaires)

Diplôme d'études universitaires en missiologie*. Deux trimestres après l'année pré-universitaire.

Maîtrise ès arts en missiologie (MA/Miss)* Avec thèse, quatre trimestres après le BA. Sans thèse, six trimestres après le BA.

Doctorat en théologie, en missiologie (DTh/Miss) Au moins deux trimestres après la LTh.

PASTORALE (Institut de pastorale)

Diplôme d'études universitaires en pastorale. Deux trimestres après au moins une année pré-universitaire.

Maîtrise en pastorale (counselling) Trois trimestres après le BA et propédeutique.

Maîtrise en pastorale (sciences familiales) Trois trimestres après le BA et propédeutique.

Maîtrise en théologie pastorale. Deux trimestres après le BTh.

Maîtrise en pastorale. Deux trimestres après le BA ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en pastorale (services de santé) Trois trimestres après le BA et propédeutique

Maîtrise en pastorale (counselling matrimonial) Trois trimestres après le programme de maîtrise en études familiales.

PHILOSOPHIE

Baccalauréat en philosophie (BPh) Deux ans après la première année de la faculté des arts ou l'équivalent, ou une année après le BA général avec au moins 24 crédits en philosophie.

Licence en philosophie (LPh) Au moins quatre trimestres après le BPh.

Doctorat en philosophie (PhD) Au moins quatre trimestres après la LPh.

COMMUNICATIONS SOCIALES (Institut des communications sociales)

Diplôme en communications sociales*. Deux trimestres après la 13^e année ou l'équivalent.

THÉOLOGIE

Diplômes d'études universitaires en théologie*. Deux trimestres après la 13^e année d'Ontario.

Diplôme en théologie*. Deux trimestres après la 13^e année d'Ontario.

Grades civils

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh)* Six trimestres après le DEC ou au moins une année du cours des arts.

Maîtrise ès arts en théologie (MA/Th)* Au moins deux trimestres après le BTh. Avec ou sans thèse.

Doctorat en philosophie en théologie (PhD/Th)* Quatre trimestres après la MA/Th.

Grades ecclésiastiques

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh) Six trimestres après le DEC ou au moins une année du cours des arts.

Licence en théologie (LTh) Quatre trimestres après le BTh.

Doctorat en théologie (DTh) Quatre trimestres après la LTh.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE

Cours et conférences sur le campus et hors du campus, en communications sociales, pastorale, sciences missionnaires et théologie, durant toute l'année universitaire et au cours de l'été, à l'intention des laïcs, des clercs et des membres de communautés religieuses.

INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE

Centre de recherches. Directeur: R.P. Pierre Hurtubise, OMI

Présentement, le Centre de recherches a deux centres auxiliaires:

a) le Centre canadien de recherches en anthropologie.

Directeur: R.P. Henri Goudreault, OMI

b) le Centre de recherches en histoire religieuse du

Canada. Directeur: R.P. Pierre Hurtubise, OMI

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIÉES

St. Augustine's Seminary, 2661, chemin Kingston, Scarborough (Ontario) M1M 1M3. Cours en anglais seule-

ment, en vue du baccalauréat en théologie. Séminaire catholique. Cours de jour. Affilié en 1964. Grades ecclésiastiques conférés par l'Université Saint-Paul; grades civils conférés par l'Université d'Ottawa. Membre de la Toronto School of Theology. Recteur: R.P. Harold A. O'Neill, BA, DTh

St. Thomas College, North Battleford (Saskatchewan) S9A 0N8. Cours offerts en anglais seulement, en vue du baccalauréat ès arts. Conféré par l'Université d'Ottawa. Collège catholique. Cours de jour. Fondé et affilié en 1939. Supérieur: R.P. Jerome Hellmann, OMI

SAINT PAUL UNIVERSITY*

223 Main Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 1C4
Telephone: 613-235-1421
Rector: Henri Goudreault, OMI, BA, LPh, SSL, DTh

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Eugene Marcott, OMI, MA, LPh, DTh

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 238;
Part-time undergraduate, 225; Full-time graduate, 141;
Part-time graduate, 89.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 39.

Income: the main source of income for Saint Paul University is private.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Saint Paul faculty, see Saint Paul calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Year-book*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE From 1848 to 1965, Saint Paul University and the University of Ottawa have a common history. On July 1, 1965, through an act of the Ontario legislature, the institution formerly known as the University of Ottawa was given the name Saint Paul University, and retained the two charters, civil and pontifical, which were conferred in 1866 and 1889 respectively. At the same time, a new and independent corporation was created to be designated as the University of Ottawa. Federated with the University of Ottawa, Saint Paul University has agreed to limit its teaching to the faculties of theology and canon law. It presents its students to the senate of the University of Ottawa for its civil degrees and diplomas.

Saint Paul University is owned and operated by a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, but it is open to students of all religious denominations. It offers its programs to men and women, lay people, priests, seminarians, and members of religious orders. The council of administration is responsible for the general government of the university and the administration of its property; the senate is the supreme authority in all matters concerning teaching and research.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in Ottawa's downtown area. It is close to cultural and educational centres such as the National Arts Centre, the National Gallery, the National Museum, the National Library and other university libraries.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT RESIDENCES Saint Paul University can accommodate 225 students in its residences. It also provides a service for students seeking off-campus accommodation.

LIBRARY There is a specialized library on campus which holds 225,000 volumes.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Saint Paul University Students' Union acts as a coordinating body for students' activities and as a public relations agent between the students and other universities' organizations. It contributes to the cultural, social, artistic and sports activities of the university and is involved in the election and nomination of students to councils and committees of the university or its faculties.

Lounges, a cafeteria, a chapel and a bookstore are also available to Saint Paul students.

ACADEMIC YEAR Fall trimester: early September to mid-December. Winter trimester: early January to end of April. Spring trimester: May 1 to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM A+ (90 - 100), exceptional; A (85 - 89); A- (80 - 84), excellent; B+ (75 - 79); B (70 - 74), very good; C+ (66 - 69); C (60 - 65), good; D+ (55 - 59); D (50 - 54), passable; E (40 - 49), redeemable failure; F (0 - 39), failure. For graduate studies, all grades below C+ are failing grades.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The university offers a limited number of bursaries which can be renewed annually. Students must complete a request form and submit it to the student financial aid service.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time students: first cycle (diploma or baccalaureate), \$630; part-time students: first cycle, \$23 per credit; graduate studies: \$350 per trimester.
Part-time graduate studies: \$35 per credit.
Residence: \$155 per month (room).
Students' association: \$5 annually.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Diploma programs, Ontario grade 13. First cycle theology, Diplôme d'Études collégiales or one year arts with 18 credits in philosophy. First cycle canon law, BA or equivalent. Master's programs, BA honors or equivalent. Doctoral programs, master's degree in proper discipline.

Applications for fall trimester must be submitted by August 15, by December 15 for winter trimester, by April 15 for spring trimester and by June 15 for summer session.

COURSES AND DEGREES The university uses both English and French as languages of instruction. The asterisk indicates the degrees and diplomas conferred by the University of Ottawa. Other degrees and diplomas are conferred by Saint Paul University.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

CANON LAW

Diploma of university studies in canon law.* Two trimesters after pre-university year or equivalent.

Civil Degrees

Bachelor of canon law (BCL)* Two trimesters after bachelor's degree or equivalent.

Master of canon law (MCL)* Two trimesters after BCL. No thesis.

Master of arts in canon law (MA/CL)* Two trimesters after BCL. Thesis.

Doctor of philosophy in canon law (PhD/CL)* Four trimesters after MCL.

Canonical Degrees

Bachelor of canon law (BCL) Two trimesters after bachelor's degree or equivalent.

Licentiate in canon law (LCL) Two trimesters after BCL.

Doctor in canon law (DCL) Four trimesters after LCL.

MISSION STUDIES (Institute of Mission Studies)

Diploma of university studies in missiology.* Two trimesters after pre-university year.

Master of arts in missiology (MA/Miss)* With thesis, four trimesters after BA. Without thesis, six trimesters after BA.

Doctor in theology in missiology (DTh/Miss) At least two trimesters after LTh.

PASTORAL STUDIES (Institute of Pastoral Studies)

Diploma of university studies in pastoral studies. Two trimesters after at least pre-university year.

Master of pastoral studies (counselling) Three trimesters after BA and qualifying year.

Master of pastoral studies (family studies) Three trimesters after BA and qualifying year.

Master of pastoral theology. Two trimesters after BTh.

Master of pastoral studies. Two trimesters after BA or equivalent.

Master of pastoral studies (health care services) Three trimesters after BA and qualifying year.

Master of pastoral studies (marital counselling) Three trimesters after master's program in family studies.

PHILOSOPHY

Bachelor of philosophy (BPh) Two years after first year

in faculty of arts or equivalent or one year after general BA with at least 24 credits in philosophy.

Licentiate in philosophy (LPh) At least four trimesters after BPh.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least four trimesters after LPh.

SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS (Institute of Social Communications)

Diploma in social communications.* Two trimesters after grade 13 or equivalent.

THEOLOGY

Diploma of university studies in theology.* Two trimesters after Ontario grade 13.

Diploma in theology.* Two trimesters after Ontario grade 13.

Civil Degrees

Bachelor of theology (BTh)* Six trimesters after DEC or at least one year arts.

Master of arts in theology (MA/Th)* At least two trimesters after BTh. With or without thesis.

Doctor of philosophy in theology (PhD/Th)* Four trimesters after MA/Th.

Canonical Degrees

Bachelor of theology (BTh) Six trimesters after DEC or at least one year arts.

Licentiate in theology (LTh) Four trimesters after BTh.

Doctor of theology (DTh) Four trimesters after LTh.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

On and off-campus lectures and courses in social communications, pastoral studies, mission studies and theology available during academic year and in summer for lay people, clerics and members of religious orders.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Research Centre. Director: Pierre Hurtubise, OMI

The Research Centre presently has two subsidiaries:

a) Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology. Director: Henri Goudreau, OMI

b) Research Centre in Religious History of Canada. Director: Pierre Hurtubise, OMI

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS

St. Augustine's Seminary, 2661 Kingston Road, Scarborough, Ontario M1M 1M3. Courses offered in English only leading to BTh degree. Catholic seminary for day students. Affiliated in 1964. Canonical degrees conferred by Saint Paul University; civil degrees by University of Ottawa. Member of Toronto School of Theology. Rector: Rev. Harold A. O'Neill, BA, DTh

St. Thomas College, North Battleford, Saskatchewan S9A 0N8. Courses offered in English only leading to BA degree. Conferred by University of Ottawa. Catholic college for day students. Founded and affiliated in 1939. Superior: Rev. Jerome Hellmann, OMI

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE*

430 Dysart Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M6
Telephone: 204-474-8575
Telex: 075-7591
Rector: Harold E. Kane, BA, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to dean of studies,
Lawrence A. Desmond, BA, MA, PhD

Enrolment and full-time faculty data added with The
University of Manitoba.

Income: St. Paul's operation is part of The University
of Manitoba budget.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of
faculties, and department chairmen available from
AUCC secretariat. For complete list of St. Paul's College
faculty, see St. Paul's calendar or The University of
Manitoba in Commonwealth Universities Yearbook.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Founded in 1926,
St. Paul's College became an affiliated college of The
University of Manitoba in 1931. In 1934 it came under
Jesuit direction. After 27 years on a downtown site,
the college moved into new buildings on the university
campus in 1958. In 1968 it became more closely inte-
grated with the university as a member college, and
receives the major part of its financial support through
the university budget. It is co-educational.

The college is governed by a 15-member board of
management. There is no college senate but the college
rector is an ex-officio member of The University of
Manitoba senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is located
on the university campus in Winnipeg where it has five
buildings. In addition to a library, the college offers such
academic facilities as chemistry laboratories, an anthro-
pology laboratory, a psychology laboratory and a
language laboratory for the study of French, Spanish
and German. There are also student lounges, a cafeteria
and recreation facilities.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The college does not have
student residences. There are several residences on the
campus of the university for which St. Paul's students
are eligible.

LIBRARY The college library houses a collection of
about 50,000 volumes and maintains subscriptions to
more than 150 periodicals, magazines and newspapers.
In addition, because the college represents the Catholic
presence on the campus, it acts as a depository of theo-

logical, philosophical and historical materials for the
Catholic community in the metropolitan district.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Through the St.
Paul's Student Union, students elect their own council
and carry on a wide range of college activities. All
students are also members of The University of
Manitoba Students' Union.

Student services at the college include a chapel, student
counselling and a cafeteria. College students also have
access to all university facilities and services.

Counselling services are available at the college. For
medical services and student employment, see entry
for The University of Manitoba.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to
early May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Same as for The University of
Manitoba. See separate entry.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
In addition to bursaries and scholarships offered by the
college, St. Paul's students are eligible for the scholar-
ships and bursaries available to students of The Uni-
versity of Manitoba.

FEES AND COSTS
Same as for The University of Manitoba. See separate
entry.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
All candidates for admission must meet general and
specific requirements of The University of Manitoba.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees
require three years from senior matriculation and honors
bachelor's degrees require four years from senior matric-
ulation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of special-
ization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS
Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors programs.
Master of arts (MA) At least two years from general BA
or at least one year from honors BA, in conjunction with
The University of Manitoba.

SCIENCE
Bachelor of science (BSc) General program.

EXTENSION PROGRAM
For university credit. Summer school and evening
courses offered in conjunction with The University
of Manitoba.

* Ordinary member, AUCC. Affiliated to The University
of Manitoba.

ST. THOMAS MORE COLLEGE*

1437 College Drive, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W6
Telephone: 306-343-4561

Telex: 111

Principal: Rev. Leonard A. Kennedy, CSB, BA, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the dean, M.G. Keenan, BA, MA, PhD

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 726;
Part-time undergraduate, 41.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 31.

Total operating income 1976 - 77: \$1,318,000 (government grants, 60%; academic fees, 32%; contributed services and other, 8%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of St. Thomas More College faculty, see college calendar or University of Saskatchewan in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE St. Thomas More College was established and federated with the University of Saskatchewan in 1936 and teaching began that year. Its first graduates obtained degrees from the university in 1937. The college was incorporated by an act of the legislature of Saskatchewan in 1943 (amended in 1972). The first members of the corporation were Basilian Fathers.

The college is a co-educational, Catholic, Church-related institution offering, in co-operation with the college of arts and science, all programs leading to the BA, BFA, BMus and BSc degrees conferred by the University of Saskatchewan. It is supported by provincial government grants, tuition fees and contributed services of the clerical and religious members of its staff. Its professors are members of the staff of both the college and the university; they belong to the university faculty of arts and science and to the university council.

The institution is governed by a board of governors. The academic work of the college is controlled by the university senate, on which the college is represented by its principal.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college building is located on the university campus in northeast Saskatoon (population 133,750). It houses the Shannon library, an art gallery (with frequent exhibitions, chiefly by local artists), music room, language lounge and reading room,

chapel, auditorium, staff and student offices and a cafeteria.

LIBRARY The Shannon library has about 32,000 volumes and special collections in Canadian church history and Christian social sciences as well as the personal collection of Christopher Dawson.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The college offers students chapel, counselling, food and housing services. Its students may use the university health centre, bookstore and counselling service as well as the Canada Manpower Centre on campus. They belong to the St. Thomas More Students' Association and to the University of Saskatchewan student union.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to early May. Intersession: mid-May to late June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Division I, 80 - 100%, 3 merit points; division II, 70 - 79%, 2 merit points; division III, 60 - 69%, 1 merit point; division IV, 50 - 59%; failure, 0 - 49%. For general degree, minimum of 12 points on 15 classes required; for advanced degree, minimum of 20 points on 20 classes required; for honors degree, 70% in subject of concentration and 70% overall required.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Students at the college are eligible to receive all scholarships, bursaries, prizes and loans available to arts and science students at the University of Saskatchewan, including \$400 undergraduate and \$500 honors scholarships and other awards from private donors or from government sources.

FEES AND COSTS

All-inclusive fees per year for full-time students, \$520. Part-time and extra classes, \$120 per class.

Residence: see University of Saskatchewan.

Student fees: \$39.50 per year (compulsory).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: division IV (21 credits with 12 at levels II and III) or Saskatchewan grade XII or equivalent in literature 30 (one credit), composition 30 (one credit), one of algebra 30 or geometry-trigonometry 30 (one credit), two approved electives numbered 30, two approved electives numbered 20, 30, 23, 33 with the provision that one credit only from subjects in groups 23 or 33 is acceptable. 65% average required in subjects in first four categories. All credits must be in different subjects. Equivalent standing in Greek, Norwegian, Polish,

*Ordinary member, AUCC. Federated with the University of Saskatchewan.

Russian, Spanish or other languages approved by the registrar may be acceptable instead of standing in groups 20 or 30 languages other than English. For further details, consult college bulletin.

Applications must be submitted by August 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees are three years from senior matriculation and advanced and honors bachelor's degrees are four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Associate in arts (AA) One year from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts (BA) General, advanced and honors.

FINE ARTS

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA) Four years from senior matriculation.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus) Four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts (BA) General, advanced and honors.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Bachelor of religious studies (BRelS) Two-year program following two years of arts and science.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General, advanced and honors.

COMBINED STUDIES

Combined courses in arts and science and agriculture, commerce, dentistry, education, engineering, home economics, law, medicine, music or pharmacy enable student to obtain BA or BSc and the professional degree in less time than if the two courses were taken separately.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening, intersession, summer school and correspondence classes offered in conjunction with the University of Saskatchewan.

For no university credit. Adult education programs offered in theology and allied fields.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary programs in French Canadian studies, international studies, land use and environmental studies, linguistics, and regional and urban development leading to BA and BSc degrees.

ST. THOMAS UNIVERSITY*

Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5G3

Telephone: 506-455-3337

President: Reverend G.W. Martin, BA, BTh

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Lawrence Arthur Batt, BA, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 764; Part-time undergraduate, 176.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 59.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: \$2,334,068 (provincial grant, 78%; student fees, return on investment and other sources, 22%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of St. Thomas University faculty, see St. Thomas calendar.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE In 1910 the Basilian Fathers assumed charge of St. Thomas College in Chatham, New Brunswick, to provide education for boys at the secondary and junior college levels. The college retained its status as a high school and junior college until 1934 when it received a university charter. In 1960 an act of the provincial legislature changed the name of the institution to St. Thomas University, and the following year, high school courses were eliminated from the curriculum.

In 1962 a Royal Commission on Higher Education in New Brunswick recommended that St. Thomas University enter into a federation agreement with the University of New Brunswick and relocate on the campus of the latter. According to the agreement drawn up in 1963, St. Thomas continues to grant its own degrees in arts and education, makes regulations governing student admission to courses leading to such degrees, and retains control over content and administration of its curriculum. St. Thomas University holds in abeyance its other degree-granting powers. In the fall of 1964 St. Thomas University opened its new premises on the campus of the University of New Brunswick. To avoid duplication, the two institutions share services and facilities.

St. Thomas University is a public, co-educational, Catholic institution open to students of all religious denominations. It is governed by a 25-member board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Located in New Brunswick's capital city, Fredericton (population 42,000), St.

Thomas University is situated on the campus of the University of New Brunswick. There are three residence buildings on campus. Edmond Casey Hall, opened in 1968, houses classrooms, faculty offices, a language laboratory and a theatre. The administration building houses administrative offices, the chapel, dining room, several classrooms and faculty offices.

The Lady Beaverbrook Gymnasium provides courts for basketball, badminton and volleyball. It also contains bowling alleys, a handball court, and recreational rooms for table tennis and other activities. A swimming pool and squash courts are located in the Lady Beaverbrook residence. Additional facilities are available in the Aitken University Centre and there are two athletic fields.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The three residences, Madame Vanier Hall, Harrington Hall and Holy Cross residence, provide accommodation for 200 women and 290 men. All students share a common dining hall which is centrally located in the administration building.

LIBRARY The Harriet Irving Library, opened in 1967, is designed to accommodate 625,000 volumes. It is used by both St. Thomas University and the University of New Brunswick and houses the Beaverbrook Collection, microfilms of newspapers, periodicals, and rare books.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Student Union is operated through the Student Representative Council whose offices are located in the student union building. Most organizations and student clubs on campus are funded by the union which, in turn, is supported by a student fee.

There are a number of student clubs and activities on campus which invite participation from students. These include the radio station CHSR, the drama club, a photography club, the university band, the St. Thomas Yearbook, the student newspaper, daily religious services, a camera club, choral singing, a folk song group and debating. Many of these activities take place in the student union building which is operated jointly by the students of St. Thomas University and the University of New Brunswick. Athletic facilities are also available on campus.

The campus health services provide a full-time medical director and nursing staff and two part-time staff physicians. A student medical insurance plan is in effect for all full-time students.

The counselling centre provides individual and group counselling of an academic or personal nature. Psychiatric counselling is done on a referral basis. Student counselling is also available through the offices of the

*Ordinary member, AUCC. Federated with the University of New Brunswick.

registrar, the chaplain, the deans, the priests in residence, the director of student affairs, and the director of university relations.

A Canada Manpower office assists students seeking part-time or permanent employment. It also operates a program of visits and interviews by representatives of potential employers. The director of university relations is responsible for the circulation of employment notices.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Intersession: May - June. Summer school: July - August. St. Thomas participates in the University of New Brunswick program for intersession and summer school.

GRADING SYSTEM Final standing is indicated by letter grades. A cumulative grade point average of 2.0 in all courses attempted is required for graduation. A⁺, 4.3; A, 4.0 (excellent); A⁻, 3.7; B⁺, 3.3; B, 3.0 (good); B⁻, 2.7; C⁺, 2.3; C, 2.0 (satisfactory); D, 1.0 (minimally acceptable); F, 0.0 (failure).

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

A number of renewable entrance scholarships for new students and scholarships for returning students are awarded by the university. These are awarded on the basis of the candidate's academic record; in some cases financial need is taken into account. Application forms and information are available from the awards officer.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate tuition fees per year (1977 - 78), \$650. Part-time, per full course, \$148.

Residence: room and board, \$1,275 (single); \$1,050 (double).

Student fees: \$46 (compulsory).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: New Brunswick grade 12 preparatory program with 60% average. Equivalent certificates from other provinces are: Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, grade 12; Newfoundland, grade 11 (special consideration); Quebec, high school leaving examination results for seven subjects and 65% average and secondary V diploma (CEGEP graduates may be admissible to second year with advanced standing in approved subjects); Ontario, grade 12 from five-year arts and science program only (Ontario grade 13 applicants may be accepted into second year with advanced credit in approved subjects); Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Northwest Territories, grade 12.

Graduate: bachelor's degree required.

Mature: persons 21 years of age or over may be admissible, who, through private study, reading, or involvement in business affairs, have educated themselves to the point where successful completion of a BA appears possible. Academic record, letters of recommendation and a personal interview are requested and the university may require the candidate to demonstrate ability by taking a university course in summer session.

Foreign: generally student must successfully complete academic high school program and meet requirements for admission to first year arts program.

USA: high school record and CEEB scores. SAT minimum total of 1,000 (two scores) and three achievement tests (English, mathematics and one other) with minimum total of 1,500. Principal's confidential report and complete high school record required.

UK and British Commonwealth: GCE O-level passes (minimum grade C or 3) in English, mathematics and four academic options. Applicants with three appropriate A-level subjects (minimum grade C) may be admissible to second year.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must write one of the recognized tests in the English language.

There is no closing date for receipt of applications. Early applicants given preference.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors program, four years from grade 12. With permission, a student may accelerate degree program through summer courses.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One year after first bachelor's degree consisting of five academic courses and extensive practical experience. Program normally begins in early September and ends in first half of June. Intersession and summer session courses may be credited toward BEd degree with prior permission from chairman of St. Thomas University education department.

Bachelor of teaching (BT) Two years beyond teachers' college program. Open only to graduates of two-year program for elementary teachers at New Brunswick Teachers College. Not offered after June 1, 1980.

SOCIAL WORK

Certificate in social work (CertSW) Extension program consisting of five full university courses.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Undergraduate classes in arts, social work and education offered in limited number of off-campus centres. Part-time students are encouraged to attend classes in regular arts and education courses offered in day and evening schedules.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary studies available through a major or honors course of study and consists of six third and fourth-year courses cutting across disciplinary lines but related by clear theme or unifying principle. Interdisciplinary honors scheme same as that of interdisciplinary major with addition of general university requirement for honors program.

Applied social science consists of course of study having interdisciplinary, thematic grouping within social sciences. Core of applied social science courses and practical work experience required for each candidate. Only third-year students with good previous academic performance considered for admission. Candidates must demonstrate maturity, an interest in a career in social services and have some background in social sciences. Successful completion of introductory course in psychology and sociology are prerequisites.

Students admitted to bachelor of laws program at University of New Brunswick at conclusion of penultimate year of St. Thomas University BA program may apply for BA degree from St. Thomas University upon successful completion of first year of law school.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN*

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0

Telephone: 306-343-2100

Cable: The University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Telex: 074-2659

President and Vice-chancellor: R.W. Begg, OC, ED, CD, BSc, MSc, MD, CM, DPhil, DCL, FRCP(C)

Direct general correspondence to the secretary of the university, N.K. Cram, BA, BEd

Enrolment: Full-time undergraduate, 9,249; Part-time undergraduate, 3,673; Full-time graduate, 565; Part-time graduate, 408.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 938.

Total operating income excluding ancillary enterprises 1974 - 75: \$48,718,216 (provincial government, 68%; research and other grants, 15%; fees, 12%; miscellaneous, 5%). Total resources (capital and operating) excluding ancillary enterprises: \$52,943,251.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Saskatchewan faculty, see Saskatchewan calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Saskatchewan was established by an act of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan in 1907. Teaching began in 1909 and the first degree was awarded in 1912. Regina College, which was established in 1911, was taken over by the university as a constituent college in 1934. In 1961, the name of the college was changed to the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus. On July 1, 1964, the two teachers' colleges at Saskatoon and Regina became part of the university and all teacher-training programs are now integrated within the university.

In 1967 a one-university two-campus structure was adopted with campuses located at Saskatoon and Regina. On July 1, 1974 separate acts were passed establishing two universities, the University of Saskatchewan located at Saskatoon, and the University of Regina located at Regina.

The University of Saskatchewan is provincial, non-denominational and co-educational. It is governed by a 12-member board of governors, a senate, and a general university council.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in Saskatoon (population, 137,000) and is situated on 2,550 acres on the South Saskatchewan River. Three hundred and fifty acres comprise the campus and 2,200 acres comprise the university farm and experimental plots. There are 14 major teaching buildings, a linear accelerator laboratory, a library, a physical education centre, farm buildings, facilities for administration and student activities, and student residences. One federated and three affiliated colleges have buildings on the campus.

Also located on the campus are the university hospital, the animal resources centre, the Prairie regional laboratory of the National Research Council, the Prairie Migratory Bird Research Centre of the Canadian Wildlife Service, the Canada department of agriculture research laboratory, the Saskatchewan Research Council building, a PFRA building, the Cancer and Medical Research Institute building, and the St. Pius X Seminary. A number of buildings are presently under construction. The university also has under lease a 128-acre site on Emma Lake with several buildings for an art camp.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The on-campus residences accommodate approximately 570 students. Residents take their meals in Marquis hall and the residence buildings contain lounges and other recreation rooms. McEown Park provides apartment accommodation and is located on university property about five blocks south of the campus. Unfurnished accommodation is available for married students with or without children, and single students on a sharing basis. Furnished units are also available to accommodate six students per unit.

LIBRARIES The university library consists of the main library, the Murray Memorial Library Wing and 11 branches which comprise education, law, health sciences, veterinary medicine, commerce, engineering, geology, linear accelerator, physics, space engineering, and the Thorvaldson Library. These have combined holdings of approximately 811,217 volumes. The main library houses the local office of the Saskatchewan archives. There are also special quarters for the Shortt Library of Canadiana, devoted primarily to source material for Canadian history, the library and papers of Pitirim A. Sorokin, a collection of first editions of Conrad Aiken, and the manuscripts and papers of Roy Campbell and several Canadian poets.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The policies and activities of student government are controlled by a joint board representing the University of Saskatchewan Students' Union, the board of governors, the faculty council and the alumni association. Members of the union are elected annually by students on campus. The Memorial Union Building is the hub of student govern-

ment and membership in the student union is compulsory for all full-time students. The union acts as a bargaining agent in student concerns within the university structure. Students are represented on the board of governors and the senate, attend faculty council meetings and participate in committees which govern the daily business of the university at the departmental, faculty (or college) and campus levels. The students' union has also lobbied outside the university on matters of concern to students.

Noon hour provides an opportunity for students to attend a film, an open forum, a dramatic production, a concert, a debate, a meeting or rally on some issue of immediate concern. The student union supports and helps organize clubs with social, ethnic, religious, political or study orientations and, through the men's and women's athletic boards, offers students opportunities to participate in a variety of athletic activities. In addition to interuniversity sports, intramural sports provide recreational activity for students.

A student health centre is located on campus and three physicians, a psychiatrist, a social worker and a nursing staff are in attendance Monday through Friday. If medical help is required outside clinic hours, an emergency department is available at the university hospital. Students are responsible for registering under the Saskatchewan Hospitalization Act and the Medical Care Act. Once a student is registered under the provincial plans, coverage is free.

The student counselling service is available to all students on a voluntary basis, at no cost. Services provided include assistance in career planning, course selection, development of sound study habits and orientation to university life. Assistance is also available in dealing with other problems, such as those of a financial and personal nature.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration maintains an office on campus to assist graduates and undergraduates seeking permanent, summer or part-time employment. The service offers assistance to alumni of the university who are seeking employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: September to April. Intersession: May-June. Summer session: July-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as follows: division I, 80 - 100%; division II, 70 - 79%; division III, 60 - 69%; division IV, 50 - 59%; failed, below 50%. Merit points are assigned as follows: division I, 3 points; division II, 2 points; division III, 1 point.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Details given in scholarship and awards bulletin.

FEES AND COSTS

(Subject to revision) Full-time per year for first degree in agriculture, arts and science, commerce, education, home economics, music, nursing, physical education, physical therapy, \$572. Engineering, law, pharmacy, medicine, \$605. Dentistry and veterinary medicine, \$830. Master's and doctorate per year, \$572. Part-time per subject, \$132.

Residence: room and board first term, \$647 - \$703; second term, \$668 - \$722. McEown Park, \$84 - \$201 per month.

Student fees: \$58 per year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: complete Saskatchewan division IV standing (21 credits) or equivalent, and minimum average 65% on seven approved subject credits as well as minimum average 65% on five or six required credits (depending on faculty); minimum age-16 years. Certificate of standing equivalent to Saskatchewan grade XII from other provinces. Saskatchewan division IV requires that all credits submitted be in different subjects. Subjects numbered 21, 31, 24, 34, 26c, and 36c not acceptable. Special physical education, family life education, psychology, band, orchestra, choral subjects acceptable only to certain faculties; i.e., special physical education for physical education. Many university subject courses have level-III courses as prerequisites; students with required high school averages may be admissible with deficiency of one credit (in some colleges or faculties) but deficiencies must be cleared by attendance at summer school and in all cases must be cleared before entry into second year. For dentistry, medicine and veterinary medicine admission is only to pre-professional courses in arts and science. Saskatchewan students who apply at least one year after completing high school and have completed grade 12 or division IV with between 60% and 65% average may be admissible.

Graduate: baccalaureate from college or university of acceptable standing equivalent to the degree of University of Saskatchewan required for admission to proposed graduate program, or training equivalent to that required for such a degree. Applicant with general bachelor's degree obtained in three years study beyond senior matriculation or in four years following junior matriculation not eligible for admission. Applicants holding four-year general baccalaureate from University of Saskatchewan may be admitted if they have had sufficient specialization in chosen field to require less than a year of undergraduate classes to meet required level of specialization. Details available from dean of graduate studies. Previous scholastic record of applicant should show promise of ability to satisfactorily pursue advanced study and research. Those failing to meet requirements may be admitted if deficiencies can be rectified prior to, or parallel with, graduate classes.

Mature: candidates at least 20 years of age who are residents of Saskatchewan and cannot meet normal admission requirements may be admissible under adult or mature admission program. Candidates are tested and interviewed before decision made regarding admission.

Foreign: certificate equivalent to standing required for Canadian students.

UK and Commonwealth: GCE at O and A-levels; subjects required depend on program. Consult registrar.

USA: successful completion of full academic high school program with subjects and averages prescribed by faculty or college to which student is seeking admission.

Other countries: must present original documents covering present academic standing and should write registrar's office for details.

Certificates in a language other than English must be submitted in photostatic copies with notarized English translation. Applicants must present evidence of proficiency in oral and written English. This can be demonstrated either through completion of Saskatchewan division IV (or equivalent) which includes credit for English composition and literature in grades 10, 11 and 12 completed in Saskatchewan or at acceptable secondary institution or through satisfactory scores in Test of English as a Foreign Language or equivalent level of proficiency on other English language test approved by the university. Applicants to graduate studies from universities where English is not the usual language of instruction must also provide proof of proficiency. This usually means taking one of the tests administered by the Educational Testing Service.

Students submitting international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Applications (1977 - 78 academic year) for early admission should be submitted between April 18 and May 20. Applicants from outside Canada should apply by June 15. However, all applications to MD program should be submitted by January 15; January 1 for DVM program; February 28 for DMD program and physical therapy diploma program; June 1 for physical therapy degree program and for special admission to classes beginning in September; May 14 for law; second-year pharmacy, nursing, and commerce transfers, May 28. Applications to all programs not indicated above, August 12; August 15 for school of agriculture.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years beyond senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year from bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctorates require at least two years from master's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

AGRICULTURE

Bachelor of science in agriculture (BSA)

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from bachelor's degree in agriculture.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

Postgraduate diploma. At least one year from BSA.

ARTS

Associate in arts (AA) Two years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of arts (BA) General program, three years beyond senior matriculation. Advanced level, four years from senior matriculation. Honors, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of arts (MA)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

Doctor of letters (DLitt) Research requirements and calibre of scholarly work at post-PhD level.

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BComm) General and honors programs, both four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science in accounting (MSc) At least one year from BComm.

Master of business administration (MBA) One year from BComm or two years from other approved four-year degree.

DENTISTRY

Pre-dental. At least one year from senior matriculation.

Doctor of dentistry (DMD) Five years following at least one year pre-dental university education. Fifth year takes form of internship.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) Four years from senior matriculation or two years for students with approved bachelor's degrees. One year for students with approved bachelor's degrees and teacher's certificate. Three years for graduates of teachers' college.

Postgraduate diploma in education or continuing education. At least one year from bachelor's degree.

Master of continuing education (MCEd)

Master of education (MEd) At least one year from BEd, or approved four-year degree and training in education.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of science in engineering (BE)

Postgraduate diploma. At least one year from BE.

Master of science (MSc) At least two years from BE.

Master of engineering (MEng) At least two years from BE.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FINE ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General course, three years from senior matriculation. Advanced level, four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA)

Master of arts (MA) Normally two years from BFA.

HOME ECONOMICS

Bachelor of science in home economics (BSHEc)

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from BSHEc.

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years from second-year arts or third-year commerce beyond senior matriculation.

Master of laws (LLM) At least one year from LLB.

MEDICINE

Diploma in physical therapy. Three years from senior matriculation.

Degree in physical therapy. One year from diploma in physical therapy.

Bachelor of science in medicine [BSc(Med)] At least one year from second-year medicine.

Degree in medical laboratory technology [BSc(MLT)] Two years from one year in science.

Doctor of medicine (MD) Five years from one year science beyond senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from MD.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus)

Bachelor of music in music education [BMus(MusEd)]

Master of education (MEd)

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BSN) Four years from senior matriculation or three years from approved school of nursing.

PHARMACY

Bachelor of science in pharmacy (BSP)

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from BSP.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Associate certificate in physical education. Two years beyond senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in physical education (BSPE)

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from BSPE or equivalent.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Bachelor of religious studies (BRelS) Two years from two years in arts and science.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General course, three years from senior matriculation. Advanced and honors programs, four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science (MSc) At least two years from general bachelor's degree in science or at least one year from honors bachelor's degree in science.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

Doctor of science (DSc) Research requirements and calibre of scholarly work at post-PhD level. Only open to graduates of University of Saskatchewan through examination.

THEOLOGY

Courses offered by affiliated colleges.

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Doctor of veterinary medicine (DVM) Four years from second-year science beyond senior matriculation.

Diploma in veterinary pathology. One year (12 months) beyond DVM.

Master of veterinary science (MVetSc) At least one year from DVM.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from DVM.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years beyond DVM.

COMBINED COURSES

Combined courses in some colleges enable student to obtain two degrees in less time than if two programs were taken separately.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Correspondence courses offered in a number of arts subjects. Evening undergraduate classes offered, mainly in arts, commerce and education with limited number in other areas and a few at graduate level. Off-campus classes in arts and science, commerce and education offered in winter at limited number of centres. Summer session and intersession courses in arts, commerce, science and education offered for undergraduates proceeding to a degree and for teachers wishing to improve professional qualifications. Limited number of courses available in other areas and some at graduate level.

For no university credit. Pre-matriculation courses available. Two-year diploma in agriculture and four-year part-time certificate program in business administration. Two-year part-time correspondence program in hospital and health care administration.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Indian Teacher Education Program (ITEP) provides teacher training for natives with emphasis on problems and interests of Indian communities.

Program of Legal Studies for Native People, a summer course designed to introduce native people to the study of law.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Institute for Child Guidance and Development. Director: J. McLeod, BSc, EdB, PhD

Institute for Northern Studies. Director: R.M. Bone, BA, MA, PhD

Institute of Pedology. Head: D.F. Acton, BSA, MSc, PhD

Institute of Space and Atmospheric Studies. Chairman: E.J. Llewellyn, BSc, PhD

SED Systems Limited. President: M.A. Kavadas, DiplPhys, PhD

FEDERATED COLLEGE

St. Thomas More College, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W6. Principal: Rev. L.A. Kennedy, CSB, BA, MA, PhD. See separate entry.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

College of Emmanuel and St. Chad, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W6. Anglican. Co-educational. College of Emmanuel established 1879. St. Chad's College established 1907. The two amalgamated in 1964. Offers courses in theology leading to licentiate in theology, bachelor of theology, master of divinity and master of sacred theology awarded by the college. Also offers certain courses which may be taken for credit toward BA degree of the university. Principal: Rev. Colin Proudman, BD, MTh

Lutheran Theological Seminary, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0X3. Co-educational. Established 1965, the seminary is successor of Lutheran College and Seminary

and of Luther Theological Seminary. Offers courses in theology leading to graduation diploma and degree of master of divinity awarded by the seminary. Graduate degree program leading to master of sacred theology also offered in conjunction with other affiliated theological colleges on campus. President: W.E. Hordern, BA, BD, STM, ThD, DD

St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W3. United Church. Co-educational. Offers courses in theology leading to degree of bachelor of divinity awarded by the college. Teaches certain courses which may be offered for credit toward BA degree of the university. Dean: Rev. C.F. Johnston, MA, STM, ThD, DD

St. Joseph's College, Yorkton, Saskatchewan S3N 2A9. Ukrainian diocese of Saskatchewan. Brothers of the Christian Schools. Junior college offering evening classes in arts and science, commerce and education. Director: Brother Isadore

St. Peter's College, Muenster, Saskatchewan S0K 2Y0. Roman Catholic (Benedictine). Established 1926. Junior college offering evening classes for first-year university studies beyond senior matriculation in arts and science. Also offers some upper year classes in arts and education. Rector: Rev. Maurice Weber, BSc

UNIVERSITÉ DE SHERBROOKE*

Cité universitaire, boulevard Université, Sherbrooke (Québec) J1K 2R1

Téléphone: 819-565-5970

Télex: Bibuniv SHB 05-836149

Recteur: Yves Martin, BA, BScSoc, MScSoc

Prière d'adresser la correspondance d'ordre général au registraire, Guy Langevin, BA

Inscriptions 1976-1977: 1^{er} cycle à plein temps, 4,646; 1^{er} cycle à temps partiel, 2,297; 2^e et 3^e cycles à plein temps, 1,188.

Nombre de professeurs à plein temps 1975-1976: 580.

Budget total de fonctionnement 1975-1976: \$43,229,280 (gouvernement provincial, 72.1 p. 100; droits de scolarité, 8.4 p. 100, intérêt, 2.0 p. 100; autre sources, 17.5 p. 100).

La liste des dirigeants et des cadres administratifs, des doyens de facultés et des directeurs de départements est disponible au secrétariat de l'AUCC. Pour la liste complète des membres du corps professoral de l'Université de Sherbrooke, prière de vous référer à l'annuaire de l'Université de Sherbrooke ou au *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORIQUE ET GOUVERNEMENT L'Université de Sherbrooke fut établie civilement le 4 mai 1954 et canoniquement par le décret de la sacrée congrégation des séminaires et des universités le 21 novembre 1957. Issue du Séminaire de Sherbrooke, elle en est totalement séparée depuis 1960.

La direction de l'université est confiée à un Conseil d'administration de vingt-et-un membres et à un Conseil universitaire.

TERRAINS ET BÂTIMENTS À l'exception de sa faculté de médecine située sur le campus de l'est, au sein du centre hospitalier universitaire, l'Université de Sherbrooke occupe un terrain de 850 acres aux limites sud-ouest de la ville de Sherbrooke. Y sont situés six pavillons d'enseignement, un centre social, une cafétaria, des résidences, quatre bibliothèques, un auditorium, un gymnase et des terrains d'athlétisme.

RÉSIDENCES D'ÉTUDIANTS L'Université peut accueillir dans ses résidences près de 1,500 étudiants et étudiantes. En outre, le service de logement tient à jour des listes de chambres et d'appartements disponibles aux étudiants et fournit des renseignements utiles sur ces logements.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES La vaste bibliothèque générale renferme quelque 531,500 volumes. Les trois autres bibliothèques se spécialisent en droit, en sciences et en médecine, respectivement.

VIE ÉTUDIANTE ET SERVICES AUX ÉTUDIANTS

La cité universitaire est le foyer de nombreuses activités contribuant à la culture ou à la détente des étudiants: concerts, conférences, théâtres, cinéma et autres. De plus, reconnaissant l'importance du secteur de la vie étudiante, l'université a voulu lui donner des cadres qui favorisent son développement. Ces cadres comprennent une commission consultative, une direction et les services suivants: orientation et counseling, logement, service des sports, service de santé, aide financière aux étudiants ainsi que l'Association fédérative des étudiants. Parmi les services commerciaux, on compte: une librairie, une banque, un coiffeur et un magasin co-op.

ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE Session régulière: début de septembre à la mi-avril. Cours d'été: (deux sessions) mai-juin et juillet-août.

SYSTÈME DE MENTIONS L'université a adopté officiellement le système des cinq lettres: A, excellent; B, très bien; C, bien; D, passable; E, échec; R, réussite; W, échec par abandon. Ce système est assorti d'un mode de contrôle par la moyenne cumulative.

AIDE FINANCIÈRE ET BOURSES OFFERTES AUX ÉTUDIANTS On peut obtenir les informations à ce chapitre en adressant sa demande comme suit: a) pour les études du 1^{er} cycle — Service de l'aide financière à l'étudiant, Université de Sherbrooke; b) pour les études des 2^e et 3^e cycles — Service de la recherche et bourses aux étudiants de 2^e et 3^e cycles, Université de Sherbrooke.

DROITS DE SCOLARITÉ ET COÛTS DE RÉSIDENCE Faculté de médecine, \$712. Autres facultés, \$527, comprenant scolarité, sports, service de santé, l'Association fédérative des étudiants et frais d'inscription. Étudiants à temps partiel: \$20 du crédit.

Maison des étudiants, logement: \$42 à \$52 par mois; repas, environ: \$5 à \$6 par jour.

EXIGENCES D'ADMISSION

1^{er} cycle: les candidats du Québec doivent posséder le DEC (diplôme d'études collégiales) ou l'équivalent. Les dossiers des candidats des autres provinces seront évalués en comparaison avec les conditions d'admission exigées des étudiants du Québec. Prière de s'adresser au bureau du registraire pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements.

*Membre ordinaire de l'AUCC

2^e et 3^e cycles: le candidat doit, en plus de manifester de nettes aptitudes pour les études supérieures, être titulaire du grade préalablement requis ou de l'équivalent.

Candidats adultes: peuvent-être admis à titre de candidat adulte les personnes qui ont passé au moins deux années sur le marché du travail et dont l'expérience est jugée équivalente au DEC.

Étudiants étrangers: les dossiers de ces candidats seront évalués en comparaison avec les conditions d'admission exigées des étudiants du Québec.

Étant donné que l'université est francophone, les cours se donnent en langue française et les candidats doivent posséder une connaissance suffisante de cette langue pour l'admission à l'une ou l'autre des facultés.

En général les candidats qui justifient du baccalauréat international sont admissibles.

Les candidats aux études du 1^{er} cycle doivent soumettre leur demande d'admission avant le 1^{er} mars pour le trimestre d'automne et avant le 1^{er} novembre pour le trimestre d'hiver. Les candidats aux études des 2^e et 3^e cycles doivent présenter leur demande d'admission au moins deux mois avant le début d'un trimestre.

COURS ET GRADES En règle générale, l'obtention du baccalauréat requiert six trimestres d'études après le DEC ou un diplôme équivalent, à moins d'indication contraire. La maîtrise exige trois trimestres d'études après l'obtention du baccalauréat, à moins d'indication contraire.

On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur les programmes et spécialités aux pages 301 à 354.

ADMINISTRATION

Baccalauréat en administration des affaires (BAA) Six trimestres ou 90 crédits après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise en administration des affaires (MBA) Programme coopératif de sept trimestres, dont trois stages pratiques après un premier grade universitaire ou expérience pratique.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Quatre trimestres après le baccalauréat en administration ou le baccalauréat en économique.

Maîtrise en fiscalité (MFisc) Trois trimestres ou 45 crédits après un grade universitaire en administration, en droit ou en économique.

ARTS

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)

Baccalauréat en service social (BServSoc)

Baccalauréat en psychologie (BPs)

Maîtrise ès arts (MA)

Maîtrise en psychologie (MPs) Trois trimestres après un premier diplôme universitaire dans la discipline ou l'équivalent. Mémoire.

Maîtrise en service social (MServSoc) Trois à six sessions intensives après le BServSoc ou le baccalauréat dans une autre discipline des sciences sociales.

Diplôme d'études spécialisées en service social (Dipl'Et SpécServSoc) Douze sessions intensives après la MServSoc ou l'équivalent.

Doctorat en français (PhD) Six trimestres après la MA.

DROIT

Baccalauréat en droit (LLB)

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE

Baccalauréat en éducation physique (BSc)

GÉNIE

Baccalauréat en ingénierie (BIng) Programme coopératif de sept sessions d'études minimum et cinq stages pratiques après le DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès sciences appliquées (MScA) Un an après le BIng. Mémoire.

Maîtrise en ingénierie (MIng) Un an après le BIng.

Maîtrise en environnement. Un an après le BIng ou BSc.

Doctorat en sciences appliquées (PhD) Deux ans après la MScA. Thèse.

MÉDECINE

MD. Neuf trimestres après un DEC ou l'équivalent.

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc) Trois trimestres après le BSc spécialisé ou l'équivalent (MD pour les sciences cliniques).

Doctorat (PhD) Six trimestres après la MSc.

NOTARIAT

Diplôme de droit notarial (DipDrNot) Un an d'entraînement professionnel à la faculté de droit après le LLB.

PÉDAGOGIE

(1) Sciences de l'éducation

Baccalauréat en éducation (BED)

Maîtrise en éducation (MED) Trois trimestres après le BED.

Maîtrise en administration scolaire (MED) Neuf trimestres à temps partiel après 16 années de scolarité et titulaire d'un poste d'administrateur scolaire.

Maîtrise en information scolaire et professionnelle (MED) Neuf trimestres à temps partiel après le BED.

Diplôme de technologie éducative (DiplTechÉduc) Six trimestres à temps partiel après un premier grade universitaire en formation des maîtres ou en sciences de l'éducation.

(2) Formation des maîtres

Baccalauréat en enfance inadaptée (BED)

Baccalauréat en enseignement élémentaire (BED)

Baccalauréat ès arts (BA)

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc)

Certificat d'aptitudes pédagogiques à l'enseignement au secondaire (CAPES) Deux trimestres après un premier

grade universitaire dans une discipline enseignée au niveau secondaire.

Maîtrise en enseignement élémentaire (MEd)

SCIENCES

Baccalauréat ès sciences (BSc)

Maîtrise ès sciences (MSc)

Maîtrise en chimie appliquée. Quatre trimestres dont deux de stages, après le BSc ou le BIng.

Maîtrise en environnement. Quatre trimestres après le BSc ou le BIng.

Doctorat (PhD) Six trimestres après la MSc dans la discipline.

THÉOLOGIE

Baccalauréat en théologie (BTh)

Maîtrise en théologie (MA) Trois trimestres après le BTh.

Maîtrise en sciences humaines des religions, en enseignement religieux et en pastorale (MA) Trois trimestres d'été ou trois sessions après le BTh.

ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE

L'Université de Sherbrooke offre à temps partiel la plupart de ses programmes réguliers dans les domaines des lettres, des sciences, des sciences de l'éducation et des sciences religieuses ainsi qu'un programme spécial conduisant à un diplôme en administration des affaires. En outre sont offerts des programmes de certificats pouvant aussi, à certaines conditions, mener à un grade

universitaire. On peut obtenir des informations complètes sur ces différents cours en s'adressant à la Direction générale de l'éducation permanente.

CENTRES DE RECHERCHE

Le Centre d'études des littératures d'expression française (CELEF). Directeur: Léo Brodeur, MA, Dd'U

Le Centre d'études de la Renaissance. Directeur: J. Martinez De Bujanda, D3^e cycle

Le Centre de recherches en aménagement régional (CRAR). Directeur: Claude Greffard, BA, MSc (Conservation)

ÉCOLES AFFILIÉES

École de musique Vincent-d'Indy, 200, rue Vincent-d'Indy, Montréal (Québec) H2V 2T3. Fondée en 1932, cette école mixte est un établissement d'enseignement général dont la concentration est la musique. Dirigée par les Soeurs des Saints Noms de Jésus et de Marie. Résidence pour filles. Directrice: Soeur Stella Plante, snjm

Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean (Québec) JOJ 1 R0. Le Collège est un établissement bilingue pour hommes. Ses diplômes sont décernés par l'Université de Sherbrooke. Commandant: Colonel R.J. Evraire, CD, psc, RMC, BEng(Civil)

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY *

Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6

Telephone: 604-291-3111

Cable: Burmount

Telex: 04-3449

President and Vice-chancellor: Pauline Jewett, BA, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Harry Evans, CD, BA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 4,663; Part-time undergraduate, 2,615; Full-time graduate, 728; Part-time graduate, 276.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 435.

Total income 1975 - 76: \$40,647,000 (provincial grants, 81.3%; student fees, 8.3%; gifts, grants and bequests, 5.3%; other, 5.1%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Simon Fraser University faculty, see SFU calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Simon Fraser University was established in 1963 by an act of the legislative assembly of British Columbia, following the J.B. Macdonald report which cited the need for another university in the province. The university was planned to complement the existing institutions by providing additional facilities in areas in which they were most urgently needed without duplication of existing facilities. Two special features of the university are the trimester system and lecture-tutorial method of instruction. Simon Fraser University is a provincial, non-denominational, co-educational institution and is governed by a 15-member board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The campus is situated on a 1200-acre site on Burnaby Mountain, nine miles east of the centre of Vancouver. The population of greater Vancouver is 1,056,894. Buildings in operation include the academic quadrangle, the library, the science complex, classroom complex, administration building, university centre building, the gymnasium and the theatre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Madge Hogarth House provides single-room accommodation for 65 women while Shell House, a co-educational dormitory, accommodates 160 students in 20 double and 120 single

rooms. An apartment residence contains 210 suites. The university also has a listing service for various types of accommodation within commuting distance of the campus.

LIBRARY The library holds over 600,000 books, approximately 13,000 journals and other information for a total of more than 1,000,000 items. Strong collections are available to the undergraduate student in all disciplines taught at the university. In addition, a growing corpus of research literature is available to the graduate student and scholar. Special collections are being developed in contemporary literature and there is growing support for the Canadian studies program of which the Walter N. Sage collection of Canadiana forms the core. Regional area responsibility for Africa and the Middle East is gaining strength and reputation. An extensive map collection has been formed in conjunction with the geography department and the education curriculum collection provides material for teachers-in-training. A wide range of Canadian, American and overseas newspapers has been assembled and a growing collection of tapes is available from the reserve desk.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Student Society is represented by a 14-member council responsible to the general student assembly. Students are represented on the university senate by 11 elected members and on the board of governors by two elected members.

A variety of services and activities are available to students at the university. These include intercollegiate sports, intramural activities and several sport and recreational clubs. The Student Society sponsors closed-circuit radio (CSFU) on campus and also operates a book shop which buys and sells used texts and other books on a consignment basis. Banking facilities, bookstores, food services and a university centre are also available to students. The latter provides limited food services and lounge facilities including live entertainment.

Student services include an academic advice center, a health service, a counselling service, day-care centres, a reading and study centre, chaplains, cafeterias, athletic and recreational facilities, and an employment service including a Canada Manpower Centre. A resource person is available to acquaint handicapped students with facilities available to them at the university.

The Centre for the Arts offers courses and activities in the fine and performing arts and is undertaking the gradual development of credit programs in dance, film, theatre, visual arts and music. The purpose of the centre is to create a stimulating environment for the arts on campus. Besides offering credit courses, the centre provides opportunities for students and others in the community to attend and participate in artistic activities. A series of non-credit workshops is open to students and

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others for a modest fee and provides instruction, practice and some performance opportunities in individual art forms. The centre presents films and public lectures as well as numerous professional artists and groups in performance throughout the year. Many of these events are related to work in credit courses and most are held in the Simon Fraser University Theatre or Images Theatre.

The Alumni Association includes in its membership graduates of the university and students who have completed the professional development program in education.

ACADEMIC YEAR Spring semester: January to April. Summer semester: May to August. Fall semester: September to December.

GRADING SYSTEM A, B, C, D: passing grades; F: failure; N: did not write; DEF: deferred examination granted.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Undergraduate students are eligible for scholarships, awards and bursaries which are given on the recommendation of a senate committee and are administered by the university financial aid director. Students seeking scholarships must be registered in a program of 12 semester hours or more and have achieved high academic standing. Those seeking bursaries must be registered in 12 semester hours or more in order to receive the full amount of the award. Those registered in fewer than 12 semester hours or who drop courses will have their awards prorated. Students with good academic standing and who make substantial contributions to the aesthetic, cultural or social development of the university, high school and/or community life may be eligible for university awards. Eligibility for athletic awards is based on good academic standing and excellence in athletic activity. Loans and grants are available through the BC Provincial Assistance Plan which incorporates the Canada Student Loans Plan and the BC Provincial Grant Plan. An emergency loan fund is operated by the university and offers small short-term interest-free loans.

Graduate students may receive scholarships awarded by the university, and scholarships and fellowships awarded by other institutions and associations. Graduate teaching assistantships are available; details can be obtained from the dean of graduate studies. Eligible applicants may also receive financial assistance under the Canada Student Loans Plan.

FEES AND COSTS

Undergraduate: students registered for 12 or more semester hours of credit, \$214 per semester; registered for 11 or fewer semester hours of credit, \$15 per semester hour. Graduate: Master's students, and doctoral

students who have completed master's degree at another university: \$400 for first three semesters, \$20 for each subsequent semester on campus. Doctoral programs following completion of a master's degree from Simon Fraser University, \$190 for first semester, \$20 for each subsequent semester on campus. MBA, \$39 each regular semester, \$200 for the fifth semester.

Residence: per month (subject to change at time of printing), single \$90, double \$75 per person; one and two bedroom apartments including utilities, \$139 to \$167 per month.

Student activity fee: \$13 maximum per semester for all students.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: BC students may be admitted from grade 12 academic-technical program with arts, science or technical specialty (completed 1967 - 73). Admission from grade 12 (completed in 1974 or later) requires graduation in either combined studies program or selected studies program. Students admitted on transfer from BC regional colleges with credit for approved courses. Special provision made for entry after grade 11 and for entry in May after grade 12 Easter examinations.

Other Canadian students: completion of highest level of secondary school in home province with 65% average. No student admitted from grade 11. Applicants from Newfoundland must have completed one full year at Memorial University. Quebec applicants must have graduated from an acceptable CEGEP program and may be given credit for second-year CEGEP. Credit given on a course-by-course basis for subjects comparable to those taught at Simon Fraser. Students should include mathematics, English and at least two other academic subjects in their final secondary year.

Graduate: student must normally have completed a bachelor's degree with high second class standing or its equivalent. Applications and enquiries should be directed to the chairman of the department concerned and students should apply three months in advance of the semester in which they wish to register.

Mature students: applicant must be at least 23 years of age and not eligible for admission under any other category. Must: a) have been born in BC, b) have resided in BC for six months prior to the proposed date of entry to SFU or c) have resided in BC for a total of five years at some time. The admissions board must be satisfied that the applicant has clear objectives and is likely to profit from university studies. Applicants must submit a statement of intent outlining reasons for applying.

Foreign students: must possess standing equivalent to normal requirements for Canadian students. Applicants who have not completed the highest level of high school in their home country will not be admitted.

UK and Commonwealth: GCE in five subjects with at least three at A-level, minimum average D (or 4) on A-level subjects, or equivalent.

USA: grade 12 graduation and 30 semester hour (45 quarter hour) credits in acceptable subjects in first year at an accredited university or college with 2.4 average or higher or very strong performance at high school level. CEEB scores recommended.

France: baccalauréat (deuxième partie).

Germany and Austria: reifezeugnis.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission. Students whose mother tongue is not English must provide evidence of a knowledge of English sufficient to pursue university studies successfully. Satisfactory score (550 or better) on the test of English as a foreign language is acceptable evidence.

COURSES AND DEGREES Simon Fraser University operates on a trimester system. Each semester is 16 weeks in length. Unless otherwise specified, general bachelor's degrees require 120 semester hours over 8 semesters and honors bachelor's degrees require 132 semester hours over 8 semesters. Semester hours are weights assigned to each course. A normal course load for a full-time student in a semester is 15 semester hours.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)

Master of arts (MA) Minimum 30 semester hours following bachelor's degree with high second-class standing or equivalent.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Number of courses and semester hours vary subject to the department.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Master of business administration (MBA) A six semester program in commerce involving 10 courses and a research project.

COMMUNICATIONS STUDIES

Bachelor of arts (BA)

Master of arts in communication studies MA (Communication studies) Minimum 21 hours of graduate courses with at least B grades plus an original thesis or project.

COMPUTING SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA)

Bachelor of science (BSc)

CRIMINOLOGY

Bachelor of arts (BA)

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) General degree requires minimum 150 semester hours usually taking 10 semesters, including the three-semester professional development program. Honors degree requires minimum 162 semester hours usually taking 10 semesters, including the professional development program.

Master of arts (education) [MA (Education)] and Master of science (education) [MSc (Education)] Minimum three semesters (30 semester hours) following BA or BSc with high second-class standing or equivalent, or BEd.

GENERAL STUDIES

Bachelor of general studies (BGS) A non-specialist degree program in the faculties of arts, science and education.

KINESIOLOGY

Bachelor of science (kinesiology) [BSc (Kinesiology)]

Master of science (kinesiology) [MSc (Kinesiology)] Minimum 18 semester hours.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Minimum six semester hours beyond MSc (Kinesiology) plus two seminars and thesis.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)

Master of science (MSc) Minimum 30 semester hours, consisting of various combinations of course work and thesis according to departmental requirements.

Master of pest management (MPM) Not fewer than 44 credit hours, comprehensive examination at end of program and any additional courses deemed necessary by the supervisory committee.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Number of courses and semester hours vary depending on the department.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Intercession: May and June. Summer session: July and August. Seven-week programs, maximum credit 10 semester hours, directed toward completion of degree requirements and/or upgrading of teaching certificates for teachers or graduates of the professional development program at SFU.

Evening classes in undergraduate programs (spring, summer and fall semesters) provide opportunities for students to complete degree requirements in a number of fields. Normal admission and registration procedures apply.

Graduate programs, MBA, MA Economics, MA Education, MSc Education.

An expanded program of extension studies, including credit and non-credit courses, is currently under development.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Pestology Centre. Director: B.P. Beirne, MSc, MA, PhD

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO*

Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1

Telephone: 416-978-2011

Cables and telegrams: University of Toronto, Ontario

Telex: 022-891

President: J.R. Evans, MD, DPhil, FRCP(C), LLD, DSc

Direct general correspondence to the vice-president and provost, D.A. Chant, BA, MA, PhD, FRES, FRSC

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 26,478; Part-time undergraduate, 8,816; Full-time graduate, 4,791; Part-time graduate, 3,859.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 2,328.

Total operating income 1975-76 (not including federated universities or such related organizations as the Royal Conservatory of Music, University of Toronto Press, etc.): \$210,706,008 (government grants, 66.1%; student academic fees, 11.4%; gifts and grants for assisted research, 13.9%; endowed income, 0.4%; other sources, 8.2%). Capital income: government grants for repayment of principal of capital debentures, \$2,637,309; other, \$1,365,679.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Toronto faculty, see university calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Toronto was founded in 1827 by royal charter as King's College at York, the state university of the province of Upper Canada, in close connection with the Church of England. In 1843 instruction began at King's College and the first degrees were granted in 1844. In 1849, the college was secularized, its connection with the Church of England removed, and it was renamed the University of Toronto. In 1851 the Church of England founded the University of Trinity College. Some other denominations had already established colleges. Victoria University had been founded by the Methodists in 1841 and the Basilian order had established The University of St. Michael's College in 1852. In 1853 University College was established and given the entire work of instruction while the university itself became a legislative and examining body only. In the early 1880's, representatives of the other three colleges entered into negotiations for federation, which was embodied in an act of the Ontario legislature in 1887. The University of Toronto Act of 1906 laid the foundation of the constitution of the university until 1971.

The 1968-71 examination by the university of its governmental structure resulted in the University of

Toronto Act of 1971 which repealed all previous acts relating to the university.

The University of Toronto is under provincial control and is co-educational and non-denominational. Income is derived mainly from public sources. The university is federated with the Universities of Victoria, Trinity and St. Michel's Colleges. Federation is confined to the faculty of arts and science in the university. Present authority is that of the University of Toronto Act of 1971 which provides for the government of the university by a unicameral body known as a governing council.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The St. George Campus of the university is in downtown metropolitan Toronto (population 2,803,101). Four of the city's principal north-south arteries bound or cut through this campus. The Scarborough Campus is 20 miles to the east and the Erindale Campus is 20 miles to the west of the main campus. Other university properties include the faculty of dentistry building in the downtown hospital district, the 20,000-acre university forest to the north of the city, the university survey camp and the David Dunlap Observatory.

There are special facilities for teaching, clinical investigation and medical research in the new medical sciences building, the Banting Institute, the C.H. Best Institute and in the 10 affiliated teaching hospitals. Other special research facilities on the St. George Campus include a linear accelerator, a low-power nuclear reactor (Slowpoke) and a university computer. In addition to well-equipped departments embracing most areas of research, the university maintains a series of research centres. Besides the David Dunlap Observatory for research in astronomy, off-campus facilities include a 24-inch telescope at Cerro Las Campanas in Chile, air cushion research and sonic boom facilities at the Institute for Aerospace Studies, and a geomagnetic laboratory at Erindale.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The federated universities and colleges provide accommodation for 699 men and 736 women. There is also a variety of accommodation on the three university campuses. Erindale and Scarborough each has accommodation for 250 students. On the St. George Campus, seven residences offer accommodation for 481 men and 385 women in addition to 375 co-educational places of which 281 are in a graduate student residence. A married student housing complex of 710 units, built by the Ontario Student Housing Corporation, is located in two apartment towers within walking distance of the St. George Campus.

LIBRARIES The library system consists of more than 50 libraries containing more than 4,500,000 volumes and growing at a rate of about 200,000 items a year.

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Included in these figures are 27,000 current serial titles, about 8,500 manuscript titles, 125,000 maps, 1,100,000 microtexts and 433,000 other non-book items. The system's headquarters are in the John P. Robarts Research Library. The Robarts Library, opened in 1973, contains the university's central collections in the humanities and social sciences. It has an ultimate stack capacity of 4.7 million volumes and has more than 3,500 study places including 700 private carrels.

Several other units are administered within the central university library budget. The largest of these are the science and medicine library, the engineering library, the Thomas Fisher rare book library, and the Sigmund Samuel Library which contains the principal collection of duplicate copies. The Thomas Fisher rare book library has special collections in Anglo-Irish literature from the 1890's to the present (especially W.B. Yeats); Fisher Shakespeare and Hollar collections; a history of science and medicine collection; collections of Darwin, Hobbes, John Locke and Rousseau; the library of the Reverend James Forbes, an English non-conformist; more than 3,000 17th to 19th century Italian libretti; more than 700 16th and 17th century Italian plays; a Petronius collection; a Spanish literature collection including more than 700 comedias sueltas; and a growing collection of manuscripts of Canadian authors including Earle Briney, A.J.M. Smith, Ernest Buckler, Margaret Atwood and Leonard Cohen.

There are also a number of faculties, departments and institutes for which material is bought and catalogued centrally and a number of libraries which do their own buying and cataloguing. Among the latter are the libraries of Scarborough and Erindale colleges, the faculties of law, education and library science, the federated colleges, and related institutes such as the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

The university holds a large development grant from the National Research Council for research in earth sciences. It also holds five major grants from the Canada Council, a major editorial grant for the Dictionary of Old English and four program grants in the areas of archaeological research in the Northern Yukon. The university also holds the correspondence of Emile Zola, early English drama and data on the effects of discretionary decisions in the criminal justice system.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Students' Administrative Council represents full-time undergraduate students on all three campuses. These students annually elect a president, two vice-presidents and 55 representatives from 21 colleges and professional faculties. Financial support for the projects of the council comes from a compulsory student fee. The council publishes a newspaper, funds Radio Varsity and has five permanent commissions which coordinate a variety of

student services. The Students' Administrative Council also serves to represent the views of full-time undergraduate students on university-wide issues.

The Association for Part-time Undergraduate Students represents all part-time undergraduates and receives support for its activities through a compulsory fee paid by its members.

The Graduate Students' Union represents all graduate students, publishes the Grad Post and is financed through a compulsory fee paid by all graduate students.

There are, in addition, student councils or societies in most of the colleges, faculties and schools, as well as a number of clubs and organizations which focus on a particular activity or interest.

Student services include health, career counselling and placement, and housing service, an advisory bureau, bookstores and athletic facilities. Hart House provides facilities for recreation, reading, sports, debating, music and the arts as well as food services. Fees for the health service, athletics and Hart House are included in compulsory incidental fees. Services to Canadian and foreign students are available in the International Student Centre which also houses offices of the Canadian University Service Overseas and the Canadian International Development Agency.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Summer day session: early July to mid-August. Summer evening session: mid-May to mid-August. This is the general pattern but there are variations in different faculties and individual calendars should be consulted.

GRADING SYSTEM Faculty of arts and science: A, 80-100%; B, 70-79%; C, 60-69%; D, 50-59%; E, 35-49%; F, 0-34%. Generally a candidate requires 50% in a subject to pass. Grading systems used by other faculties and schools vary and individual calendars should be consulted.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Awards and financial assistance are available from the university, government and outside agencies. The university and its colleges provide scholarships at admission of which only a few are open to students from outside Ontario, in-course scholarships and bursaries in the higher years, and fellowships for graduate students. Some loans are also available under special circumstances. For further information, students should consult the annual publication *Admission Awards* available at secondary schools in Ontario or from university office of student awards. Students should also consult college, faculty or school calendars or contact office of student

awards for undergraduate awards or school of graduate studies for graduate awards. The provincial government offers scholarships to students entering from grade 13, graduate fellowships, and, in co-operation with the federal government, a loan/grant scheme for Ontario residents based on need.

FEES AND COSTS

(All fees and costs subject to change without notice.) The following include academic and compulsory incidental fees for male students in first year. Women pay slightly less. Fees range from \$575.50 (child study) to \$912.50 (medicine) and \$1,575.50 (dentistry). Diploma courses range from \$235 (postgraduate medicine) to \$737 (community health).

Special and part-time per course, arts and science, \$123; management studies, \$71; child study, \$91.50; graduate school, \$90.25 - \$171.25; law, \$122.50; pharmacy and social work, \$122.

Residence: undergraduate (terms ranging from 210 to 226 days), room only, \$830; room and full board \$1,369 to \$1,540; room and partial board \$1,310 to \$1,405. St. George graduate residence from \$75 monthly (double) to \$150 monthly (single). Town-houses from \$650 (double) to \$730 (single). Married student apartments from \$165 (bachelor) to \$244 (two-bedroom). Twelve-month leases commencing September 1 required for apartments.

Student fees: Full-time undergraduate, \$14.50; part-time undergraduate, \$5; full-time graduate, \$20; part-time graduate, \$10.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Ontario grade 13 level or equivalent. Candidates advised to include in grade 13 program at least two of anglais, English, français, French, or another language, mathematics, science. No minimum mark or percentage is prescribed for admission but it is likely student will require average above 60% to be considered. Applicants from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, grade 12 certificate. Quebec applicants, CEGEP I or equivalent. Applicants from Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, first year at Memorial University and University of Prince Edward Island respectively.

Graduate: normally four-year University of Toronto bachelor's degree with at least B standing or equivalent from this or another university.

Mature: an applicant at least 21 years of age who has never attempted Ontario grade 13 or equivalent and has resided in Ontario for at least one year will be considered for admission to arts and science upon completion, with high standing, of one pre-university course at Woodsworth College. Successful completion of this course does not ensure admission; candidate should consult office of admissions about eligibility before

enrolling in it. Degree courses with scientific content, such as those offered by professional faculties, often have additional requirements. Candidate should consult office of admissions.

Foreign: certificates equivalent to Ontario grade 13 in appropriate subjects. CEEB scores recommended.

USA, Central and South America: first-year accredited university (normally 30 semester hours) standing in appropriate subjects. Excellent students with high school academic diploma and CEEB advanced placement scores considered.

UK, West Indies, East and West Africa, Hong Kong: GCE, HSC or University of Hong Kong matriculation in five appropriate subjects including two at A-level, or in four appropriate subjects with three at A-level. Three A-level subjects required for arts and science.

India, Pakistan and Bangladesh: bachelor's degree with high standing.

Japan, Korea, Taiwan: first-year accredited university standing in appropriate subjects.

Philippines: second-year university standing in appropriate subjects.

Europe and Commonwealth: final-year secondary school graduation (maturity) certificate.

An undergraduate candidate whose mother tongue is not English may be required to meet an appropriate standard in recognized test of English. May be done through University of Michigan English language test, certificate in English issued by the University of Cambridge or Test of English as a Foreign Language. Applicants to graduate studies from universities outside Canada whose native language is not English must establish facility in English. This must be done before arrival on campus.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate will be considered.

Dates for receipt of applications for undergraduate programs vary. Applications for applied science and engineering, architecture, forestry and landscape architecture, music, nursing, pharmacy, physical and health education, must be submitted by April 1. Regular full-time arts and science, June 1. Other undergraduate certificate and diploma courses, information available in individual calendars.

School of graduate studies assigns places on basis of applications received by April 15. Some departments, however, have earlier deadline. If places remain open, applications will be considered after April 15. In order

to be considered for University of Toronto open fellowship, applications should be submitted by February 1. For details, consult appropriate calendar.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees are four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least one year from four-year bachelor's degrees and doctorates require two years from master's degrees unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of architecture (BArch) Five years from senior matriculation.

Master of architecture (MArch) At least one year after BArch or BASc.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Fifteen courses (for three-year degree) or 20 courses (for four-year degree) after grade 13 or equivalent.

Master of arts (MA)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

Conjunct master of arts and diploma in Russian and east European studies. At least two years from four-year BA.

Master of philosophy (PhilM) Open to university graduates in arts by pursuing advanced course of study for at least two years under direction of one department. Applicants holding MA from another university may apply for program of 12 months of continuous study.

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BComm)

Diploma in business administration (DipBusAdmin) One year from first degree.

Master in business administration (MBA) Two years from first degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MBA.

COMMUNITY HEALTH

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from four-year BSc.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MSc.

COMPUTING AND DATA PROCESSING

Master of science (MSc) Graduates of degree courses with substantial background in computer science will be admitted to one-year program.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MSc.

DENTISTRY

Bachelor of science in dentistry (anaesthesiology) [BScD(Anaes)] At least one year beyond second dental year, ie, at least four years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of science in dentistry (dental hygiene) [BScD(Dental Hygiene)] Two years beyond university diploma in dental hygiene.

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS) Four years from one pre-professional year beyond senior matriculation, ie, five years beyond senior matriculation.

Diploma in dental public health (DDPH) At least one year from DDS degree.

Diploma in oral surgery and anaesthesia (DipOralSurg) At least 36 months (over three calendar years) from DDS degree.

Diploma in oral pathology (DipOralPath) At least 36 months (over three calendar years) from DDS degree.

Diploma in orthodontics (DipOrthodont) At least 24 months (over two calendar years) from DDS degree.

Diploma in paedodontics (DipPaedodont) At least 24 months (over two calendar years) from DDS degree.

Diploma in periodontics (DipPeriodont) At least 24 months (over two calendar years) from DDS degree.

Master of science in dentistry (MScD) At least two academic years in some primary or clinical laboratory of University of Toronto. Dental graduates with BScD of University of Toronto who have completed one of postgraduate diploma courses in faculty of dentistry may be granted credit for one year.

A combined degree and clinical program is offered in several of the clinical subjects. Minimum time requirement is three years.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years from DDS degree.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) One-year teacher training program after acceptable undergraduate degree. Interim high school assistant's certificates, types A and B, granted by the Ontario Ministry of Education.

Vocational certificates types A and B and occupational certificates types A and B.

One-year program for qualified tradesmen.

Certificate in industrial arts. One-year program for persons holding basic teaching certificate.

Diploma in child study. Two-year program offered to university graduates at Institute of Child Study.

Additional and special certificate programs offered, generally in the summer, for qualified elementary and secondary school teachers.

Master of arts (MA) At least one year from BA in field closely related to intended area of specialization.

Master of education (MEd) At least one year beyond bachelor's degree, one year of teacher training and one year teaching experience.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MA in educational theory.

Doctor of education (EdD) At least one year beyond master's degree in educational theory.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of applied science (BASc)

Master of applied science (MASc) At least one year from BASc or BSc in science or applied mathematics.

Master of engineering (MEng) No general residence requirement.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MSc or MASc.

FOOD SCIENCES

Bachelor of science (food science) [BSc(FoodSci)] Program offered until July 1978.

FORESTRY

Bachelor of science in forestry (BScF)

Master of science in forestry (MScF) At least one year from BScF or bachelor's degree in related field.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from master's degree. Under special committee.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of landscape architecture (BLA)

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years from at least two years beyond senior matriculation, ie, at least five years from senior matriculation.

Master of laws (LLM) At least one year from LLB.

Doctor juris (DJur) At least one year from LLM.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Master of library science (MLS) Two years from bachelor's degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MLS.

MEDICINE

Bachelor of science (occupational therapy) [BSc(OT)] First year at faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto or equivalent, and second, third and fourth years in department of rehabilitation medicine, faculty of medicine, University of Toronto.

Bachelor of science (physical therapy) [BSc(PT)] First year at faculty of arts and science, University of Toronto or equivalent, and second, third and fourth years in department of rehabilitation medicine, faculty of medicine, University of Toronto.

Certificate in teaching of physical therapy (TchrCert PhysTher) Two-year course open to graduates in physical therapy who have spent at least three years in practice.

Certificate in teaching of occupational therapy (TchrCertOccTher) Two-year course open to graduates in occupational therapy who have been in practice for at least three years.

Bachelor of science (art as applied to medicine) [BSc(AAM)] Three-year program following senior matriculation plus two and a half years formal postsecondary education in art.

Doctor of medicine (MD) Four years beyond second-year University of Toronto arts and science or from BA or BSc.

Diploma in speech pathology (DipSpeechPath) Two years beyond bachelor's degree.

Diploma in nutrition (DipNutrit) One year beyond undergraduate degree.

Certificate in public health (CPH) One year beyond arts or science degree.

Diploma in hospital administration (DipHA) Two years beyond undergraduate degree.

Diploma in public health (DPH) One year beyond MD degree.

Diploma in epidemiology and community health (DipE and CH) One year beyond MD degree or acceptable equivalent degree.

Diploma in industrial health (DIH) One year beyond MD degree.

Diploma in bacteriology (DipBact) One year beyond degree in agriculture, arts or science, dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, or veterinary medicine.

Diploma in therapeutic radiology (DMRT) Two years beyond at least one year of internship, ie, three years beyond MD degree.

Diploma in psychiatry (DPsych) Up to three years beyond at least one year of internship or three years including straight internship in psychiatry at a teaching hospital, ie, three years beyond MD degree.

Diploma in anaesthesia (DipAnaes) Three years beyond at least one year of internship, ie, four years beyond MD degree.

Diploma in ophthalmic sciences (DipOphthSc) Three years following two years postgraduate education after MD degree.

Diploma in clinical chemistry (DC1Chem) Two years beyond PhD or MD with adequate science background.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year beyond MD degree or beyond four-year BSc.

Master of surgery (MS) At least one year after elapse of five years since graduation in medicine. Candidate must submit thesis based on investigation undertaken in one of teaching hospitals at University of Toronto or in department of University of Toronto. Program must be completed within two years of initial registration.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years beyond MD or two years beyond MSc.

MUSEOLOGY

Master of museology (MMuseol) Fifteen months beyond four-year BA. Consists of two summers plus one academic session and is a joint program offered by the university and the Royal Ontario Museum.

MUSIC

Bachelor of arts (BA)

Artistic diploma (ArtDipMus) Three years beyond four-year high school program and audition in performance, theory tests and interview.

Licentiate diploma (LicDipMus) Three years beyond four-year high school program and audition in performance, theory tests and interview.

Bachelor of music in performance (MusBac) Four years beyond four-year high school program and audition in performance, theory tests and interview.

Diploma in operatic performance. Two years beyond artistic diploma or equivalent and audition in performance.

Bachelor of music (MusBac) Four years beyond senior matriculation. Candidates must take audition and interview and pass theory tests.

Master of music (MusM) One year beyond honors bachelor of music.

Master of arts (MA) At least one year beyond four-year BA specialist program in music or bachelor of music program with major concentration in history and literature.

Doctor of music (MusDoc) Two years from master of music.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years beyond master's degree.

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN) Four years from senior matriculation. For graduates of diploma schools of nursing, three years.

Master of science in nursing (MScN) At least 16 months beyond BScN. Candidate may complete one academic year as part-time student. All degree requirements must be satisfactorily completed within four calendar years from date of first enrolment in program.

PHARMACY

Bachelor of science in pharmacy (BScPhm)

Master of science in pharmacy (MScPhm) At least one year from BScPhm.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Program of studies in general areas of pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmaceuticals offered under special arrangement with school of graduate studies. Faculty of pharmacy should be consulted for details.

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Bachelor of physical and health education (BPHE)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Fifteen courses (three-year degree) or 20 courses (four-year degree) after Ontario grade 13 or equivalent.

Master of science (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MSc.

SOCIAL WORK

Master of social work (MSW) At least two years beyond bachelor of arts or equivalent degree.

Doctor of social work (DSW) At least two years beyond MSW.

URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Master of science in urban and regional planning [MSc(P1)] Two years beyond four-year bachelor's

degree in appropriate disciplines in humanities or social sciences or professional disciplines.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years beyond [MSc(P1)].

PART-TIME PROGRAMS

For degree credit. Evening classes in winter session (September to April) offer undergraduate courses for students proceeding to degree in faculty of arts and science at St. George, Erindale and Scarborough campuses. Full programs offered. Undergraduate courses also available for graduates of diploma schools of nursing for nurses proceeding to degree. Third year must be taken on full-time basis. Undergraduate courses offered for students proceeding to degree in faculty of applied science and engineering. First year available in part-time evening study, second year in part-time day study and third and fourth years must be taken on full-time basis. Full degree completion program available part-time for diploma graduates in physical and occupational therapy (winter and summer). Bachelor of education and first year of bachelor of music offered on part-time basis.

Summer evening (mid-May to mid-August) and summer day classes (first of July to mid-August) offer undergraduate courses for students proceeding to degree in faculty of arts and science at St. George, Erindale and Scarborough campuses. Full programs offered. Undergraduate courses for students proceeding to degree in faculty of applied science and engineering (summer evening only). Only first-year courses available on part-time basis. Bachelor of education offered in summer day session. First-year bachelor of music available on part-time basis. Summer day courses also offered in Siena, Italy.

For diploma and certificate credit. Diploma program in translation provides instruction for French and English-speaking students who desire formal training as translators. Applicants must hold BA from North American university or equivalent. Proficiency in French and English and professional experience in translation desirable. Candidates for admission required to pass entrance examination.

Certificate programs in business, public administration, criminology, personnel and industrial relations, and teaching English as a second language. Certificates awarded upon successful completion of six courses. Admission requirements those for normal university entrance.

Pre-university courses. Offered regularly throughout the year in chemistry, English, history, mathematics and physics.

School of continuing studies. Serves adult members of the community. Provides opportunities for personal

enrichment and professional growth through variety of university courses, workshops and symposia presented during daytime and evening hours throughout the year. In addition, a large independent study program attracts students from all parts of Canada and from many other countries. School provides alternative to formal university degree studies. Admission is each learner's self-assessment of preparedness for participation. Examinations and grades available only as requested by students.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Cockburn Centre for Engineering Design sponsors first, second and fourth-year design classes.

The University of Toronto-York University Joint Program in Transportation. Multi-disciplinary; research.

Undergraduate interfaculty program of geological engineering and applied earth science.

Undergraduate interdisciplinary engineering science program designed for students interested in application of science to modern technology.

Seneca College-University of Toronto co-operative education programs.

MEng in production engineering offered on part-time basis for those in professional practice who wish to pursue advanced studies.

A number of interdisciplinary programs are available within the faculty of arts and science. In some, students, individually or in groups, and with guidance of faculty members, explore topics of own choice or design and carry out research projects. Some programs combine courses from a number of disciplines; cinema, Canadiana, Jewish, Latin American, urban, and women's studies.

Special program in art education conducted by Erindale College in co-operation with Sheridan College prepares student for teaching art in Ontario secondary schools.

Special program in survey science offered at Erindale College.

Dentistry students with potential may prepare for careers in teaching and research by combining PhD with clinical specialty. Program funded by Medical Research Council of Canada and aimed at developing qualified staff for Canadian faculties of dentistry.

Cross-cultural program of faculty of education examines education from perspectives of history, psychology, sociology, philosophy and program development.

Technical and industrial arts program of faculty of education provides teacher education leading to interim

vocational certificate type B and interim occupational certificate type B (practical subjects) through three equal four-month terms of professional training. Provides period of internships in an Ontario school.

Connaught program on family law and social welfare. Interdisciplinary; research.

Connaught program on law and economics.

Interdisciplinary seminar, "Children", between faculties of law and social work. Child abuse, legal representation and juvenile delinquency.

Economics for non-economists, a seminar offered to both law students and graduate students in Institute of Environmental Design.

Economic regulation, seminar taught by law, management studies and political economy faculty.

Urban legal problems. Open to students of law and graduate students of department of urban and regional planning.

Joint faculty of management studies/department of computer science program allows computer science undergraduates to combine BSc and MBA in five years.

Postgraduate diploma in dental public health on shared-institution basis with medicine.

Conductors' workshop offered co-operatively by faculty of music and Ontario Arts Council.

Summer nursing course enables student to obtain advanced standing to second year of baccalaureate course. Independent-study project.

Crime prevention: theory and practice. Offered jointly by faculty of social work and centre of criminology.

Humanities program offered by Scarborough College. Liberal education.

Myth and religion; program offered by Scarborough College.

Scarborough College co-operative program in administration. Students alternate between work experience in government and academic courses.

The above are only a few of the special programs offered by the University of Toronto. For full details of these and other programs, college, faculty and school calendars should be consulted.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

The Banting and Best Department of Medical Research.
Director: I.B. Fritz, DDS, PhD

Centre for Culture and Technology. Director: H.M. McLuhan, MA, PhD, FRSC, LLD, DLitt

Centre for Industrial Relations. Director: N.M. Meltz, BComm, AM, PhD

Centre for International Studies. Director: R.A. Spencer, BA, MA, DPhil

Centre for Medieval Studies. Director: N.P. Zacour, BA, MA, PhD

Centre for Religious Studies. Director: W.G. Oxtoby, AB, AM, PhD

Centre for Russian and East European Studies. Director: F.J.C. Griffiths, BA, MIA, PhD

Centre for the Study of the Drama. Director: M.J. Sidnell, BA, MA, PhD

Centre for Urban and Community Studies. Director: L.S. Bourne, BA, MA, PhD

Centre of Criminology. Director: G.A.B. Watson, MA, STB

David Dunlap Observatory, Richmond Hill. Director: D.A. Macrae, AM, PhD, FRSC

Institute for Aerospace Studies. Director: J.G. de Leeuw, Dip1Ing, MS, PhD

Institute for Environmental Studies. Director: F.K. Hare, BSc, PhD, LLD, DSc

Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology. Director: B. Sinclair, BA, MA, PhD

Institute for Policy Analysis. Director: J.A. Sawyer, BCom, MA, PhD

Institute of Applied Statistics. Director: J.C. Ogilvie, BSc, MA, PhD

Institute of Bio-Medical Engineering. Director: R.S.C. Cobbold, BSc, MSc, PhD

Institute of Immunology. Director: B. Cinader, PhD, DSc

Institute of Medical Science. Director: E.A. McCulloch, MD, FRCP(C), FRSC

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Erindale College, University of Toronto, Mississauga Road, Mississauga, Ontario L5L 1C6. Established 1964 and classes began 1966. Non-denominational, co-educational. Provides three and four-year BA, BSc and BCom and offers number of special programs (listed in the special programs section of this entry). Residence accommodation available. Located 20 miles west of the St. George Campus. Principal: P.W. Fox, MA, PhD

Innis College, 2 Sussex Avenue, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J5. Established 1964. Non-denominational, co-educational. College for students of all undergraduate divisions of the university. Undergraduate programs in urban studies, cinema studies and community living are centered at the college. Interdisciplinary studies in a number of other areas are also offered including environmental studies, theatre and independent studies. Conducts a writing laboratory and workshop for creative writing. In addition, through

Harold Innis Foundation, college has access to a farm and conference centre in Oakville. Residential accommodation offered in university and student-operated residences and houses. Principal: W.G. Saywell, PhD

New College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. Established 1962. Co-educational and non-denominational. Courses emphasize Canadian literature, women's studies and interdisciplinary studies involving science, technology and humanities. Enrolment drawn from all undergraduate divisions of the university. Offers residence accommodation, common rooms and dining facilities. Principal: A.D. Baines, MD, PhD

Scarborough College, University of Toronto, 1265 Military Trail, West Hill, Ontario M1C 1A4. Established 1964 and classes began 1965. Co-educational and non-denominational. Courses lead to BA and BSc (15 and 20-credit). Special programs offered (described in special program section of this entry). Located 20 miles to the east of the St. George Campus of the university. Residence accommodation available. Principal: J.E. Foley, BA, PhD

University College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. Established 1853 as the Provincial College. Co-educational and non-denominational. Full-time students in faculty of arts and science proceeding to BA, BSc and BCom. Wide range of subjects. Program in drama; developing program in Canadian studies. Residence accommodation available in Sir Daniel Wilson residence and in Whitney hall. Principal: G.P. Richardson, BArch, BD, PhD

Woodsworth College, 119 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A9. Part-time program leading to BA established in 1905 at the University of Toronto. In 1920 the department of university extension was organized, and offered both credit and non-credit courses. In 1974, school of continuing studies was formed to conduct non-credit courses, and a college was constituted to offer credit courses primarily for part-time students. Named in honor of J.S. Woodsworth (1874-1942). Multi-faculty constituent college of the university located on the main campus. Principal: A.M. Kruger, BA, PhD

FEDERATED INSTITUTIONS

Emmanuel College of Victoria University, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7. United Church. Founded 1836. One of seven seminaries that formed Toronto School of Theology. Courses offered in theology leading to college diploma. Also offers title of LTh and MDiv, MRE, ThM, ThD and DMin awarded by senate of Victoria University. Residential accommodation. Principal: W.O. Fennell, BA, STM, DD

Knox College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E6. Presbyterian. Co-educational. Established 1844. Member Toronto

School of Theology. Federated with University of Toronto in 1890. Offers courses in theology leading to diploma and MDiv, ThM, and ThD awarded by the college. Residential accommodation for 99 men and seven women. Principal: Rev. A.L. Farris, MA, BD, ThM, DD

University of St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. President: Rev. J.M. Kelly, MA, PhD, LLD, DD. See separate entry.

University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8. Provost: George Ignatieff, CC, BA, MA, LLD, DCL. See separate entry.

Victoria University, 73 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7. President: G.S. French, CD, MA, PhD. See separate entry.

Wycliffe College, Hoskin Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H7. Anglican. Established 1877 and federated with university 1889. Courses in theology leading to MDiv as preparation for ordination, the MRel and the title of LTh. Also has authority to confer advanced degrees in theology such as BD, MTh, DTh and DD. Residential accommodation for 80 men. Principal: Rev. Reginald Stackhouse, MA, BD, LTh, PhD

OTHER INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO THE UNIVERSITY

Massey College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E1. Opened 1963-64. Residential college within University of Toronto for graduate students and senior scholars engaged in research. Appointments to college divided as evenly as possible between men and women working in humanities and sciences at the university.

Living accommodation, dining and common-room facilities, and library for research studies. Master: Robertson Davies, CC, BLitt, DLitt, LLD, FRSC

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, The (OISE), 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6. Director: C.C. Pitt, MA, PhD. See separate entry.

Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 59 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C4. Affiliated with the federated University of St. Michael's College. Conducts research, provides courses, gathers library and archival materials, publishes texts, translations, studies, and a learned journal (Mediaeval Studies) in thought, culture, writings, and institutions of the middle ages. Faculty members are members of graduate school of the University of Toronto. Students may register in the university for MA or PhD and may qualify for MSL and MSD awarded by the institute. They may also carry on independent research. President: E.A. Synan, BA, STL, MSL, LLD, MA, PhD

Royal Conservatory of Music, 273 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1W2. Established 1886. Housed since 1962 in renovated economics building. Now includes a concert hall with organ, recital hall, electronic music laboratory, classrooms, and studios for teaching practice (including organ practice). Branches at seven other locations serving outlying areas of metropolitan Toronto. The associateship diploma (ARCT) is apex of an examination syllabus divided into 10 grades covering material from the beginning to university entrance stages. Syllabus is also basis for local-centre examining network operating throughout Canada and parts of USA and is widely recognized standard-setting system. Principal: G.W. Ouchterloney, DLitt(Hon)

TRENT UNIVERSITY*

Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8
Telephone: 705-748-1011
Telex: 06962824
President and Vice-chancellor: T.E.W. Nind, MA

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, A.O.C. Cole, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,449;
Part-time undergraduate, 1,067; Full-time graduate, 14;
Part-time graduate, 8.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 186.

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Trent faculty, see Trent calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Trent University was created and given degree-granting status by an act of the Ontario legislature in 1963. The university was opened and the first undergraduate class was accepted in 1964. The academic planning committee initiated the academic preparation for the university and a campus planning committee planned the university site and architecture. Trent University is non-denominational, co-educational and operates under a board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The main campus of the university, the Nassau campus, is located on the Otonabee River at the northern edge of Peterborough, a city with a population of 60,000. Functions of Trent University are also carried on at two locations in the downtown area. The core of the main campus was a gift of the Canadian General Electric Company and an additional 1,400 acres has been acquired to meet the needs of the university. The first phase of construction on the main campus is complete; it includes three residential teaching colleges, the main library, two science buildings and athletic facilities. In the first five years of the university's operation, an administration, teaching and laboratory complex, and two residential and teaching colleges were developed in the city.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The city colleges, Peter Robinson and Catharine Parr Traill, are co-educational and provide residential accommodation for 280 students. The campus colleges, Champlain, Lady Eaton and Otonabee, are also co-educational and provide accommodation for 800 students. For the 1977-78 academic year, almost half the student body will be placed in

residence. The university endeavors to guarantee places for students from Peterborough who wish them.

LIBRARIES The Thomas J. Bata Library holds 275,000 volumes, 35,000 microfilms and over 3,200 periodical subscriptions. Approximately 22,000 volumes are added to the collection each year. To support the university's interest in Canadian studies, the library has concentrated on the acquisition of Canadiana. This development has been aided by gifts such as the G.M. Douglas Arctic collection, the Perkins Bull collection of prints, the Racey collection of newspaper cartoons, and the Floyd Chalmers collection of Canadian explorers. An extensive map library is being developed within the Bata Library. The Trent University library of religion incorporates the Bishop Webster collection in support of studies in religion, philosophy, history and related subjects. The Robert Markon Foundation has established an art book collection. The Bata Library, with room for over 370,000 volumes and 800 readers, is approved by the federal government as a selective depository for Canadian government documents, and a considerable number of American, United Nations and British documents are received by subscription. The building also houses the audio-visual centre.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Each college of Trent University is governed by an elected student cabinet with a university-wide student union co-ordinating the activities of the college governments. Fourteen students sit as full members of the university senate and students participate in a broad range of university committees. The early years of the university saw the establishment and growth of literary magazines, a yearbook, a newspaper, a radio service, a community action program, dramatic art, music, debating and film societies, and many other activities.

A new recreation facility will open in 1977. It will include a gymnasium, a 25-metre pool, squash courts, exercise room, multi-purpose room and locker facilities. The Nassau Campus provides heated indoor facilities for many sports, a flood-lit playing field, a 400-metre all weather track, tennis courts and a ski-run. The university has its own sailboats, canoes and rowing shells. Intercollegiate and intramural sports include badminton, basketball, curling, fencing, golf, hockey, judo, rowing, rugby, skiing, soccer, sailing, softball, squash, tennis, touch football, field hockey and volleyball. Equipment is available to students interested in camping and canoeing expeditions in the Kawartha hinterland.

The university student health service provides medical and counselling services for full-time students and emergency treatment is available 24 hours a day. The university requires all students to carry medical and

*Ordinary member, AUCC

hospital insurance and Ontario students must carry Ontario health insurance. Students from outside Canada may have to make special arrangements for medical coverage at registration.

The facilities of the careers room are available to students seeking assistance in finding employment. A principal concern of this office is the career planning and employment of graduating students. On-campus interviews are arranged with business, industry and government representatives. The office also provides information about teaching, professional schools and graduate study.

ACADEMIC YEAR Autumn term: mid-September to early December. Winter term: early January to late February. Spring term: mid-March to mid-May. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Passing grades: A, B+, B, C, D; failing grade: F. No supplemental examinations. Overall standing is granted in major subjects only. Grades are A, B+, B, C. Course-credit system replaced year promotion in 1970 - 71. Aeg. (aegrotat) following a grade indicates that the student was absent with reason from the final examination but that standing was granted on the basis of the year's work.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Private donors have endowed scholarships which are awarded to students entering the university and during the course of their studies. In addition, the university awards scholarships to students entering the university with high standing. All students entering the university with high standing are automatically considered for scholarships and separate application for scholarships awarded by the university is unnecessary. University scholarships may be held in conjunction with other scholarships when their conditions permit to a maximum of \$2,296 in 1976 - 77. To be considered for scholarships, students entering first year normally must have taken five of the six credits required for admission during the current academic year. Those applying for admission after August 1 are not considered for scholarships. Students attending the university are eligible to apply for assistance under the Ontario student awards program.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time: undergraduate \$766. This includes registration, tuition fees, incidental fees. Graduate \$750. Part-time: undergraduate \$140 per full course. Graduate \$250. Residence: room and board (single) \$1,630, (double) \$1,540; students in lodgings or living at home pay a non-resident fee of \$85.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: educational level equivalent to Ontario honor graduation. French recommended for French. Mathematics A required for any mathematics course, physics and mathematics for physics course and chemistry for chemistry course. Candidates who do not meet normal admission requirements but have maturity and motivation may be considered for admission.

Graduate: Master's programs require second class standing in final honors years.

Chemistry: additional requirement may include a reading knowledge of a foreign language, working knowledge of mathematics or statistics, familiarity with computer techniques.

History: ability to do research in languages required in this field. Students of Canadian history must demonstrate capacity in French.

Physics: additional requirement may include a reading knowledge of two or more languages, a working knowledge of a related discipline, familiarity with computer techniques, adequate knowledge of a related discipline. Official transcripts must be submitted with letters of recommendation from two faculty members in proposed field under whom candidate has worked. English language proficiency test may be required if candidate's mother tongue is not English.

Foreign Students: United Kingdom and Commonwealth: GCE or equivalent in five subjects with two at A-level.

USA: High school graduation diploma, CEEB scores and a letter of reference from high school teacher or counsellor.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must provide evidence of an adequate knowledge of English.

Application deadlines are not specified but students should apply between January and June of the year in which admission is sought. Those not holding normal admission requirements and seeking specific consideration must apply, giving details, before June 30 of year in which admission is sought.

COURSES AND DEGREES Ordinary bachelor's degree requires completion of 15 courses from senior matriculation. Honors bachelor's degree requires completion of 20 courses from senior matriculation. Master's degree requires two years from general BA or one year from honors BA.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)
Master of arts (MA)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)

Master of science (MSc)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Julian Blackburn College was established in 1975 as a college for part-time students. During winter session, courses leading to BA and BSc are concurrent with regular and evening program. During summer session, undergraduate arts and science courses are offered for those proceeding to a degree.

For no university credit. A number of non-credit courses in the humanities, social and physical sciences are offered in the evening during the regular academic session.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Peter Robinson College, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8. Opened in 1964 to men and women. Master: Ian McLachlan, MA

Catharine Parr Traill College, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8. Opened in 1964 to men and women. Principal: Mrs. Nancy Sherouse, BA

Champlain College, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8. Opened in 1966 to men and women. Master: J.W. Burbidge, MA, BD, PhD

Lady Eaton College, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8. Opened in 1968 to men and women. Principal: Douglas McCalla, MA, DPhil

Otonabee College, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8. Opened in 1973 to men and women. Master: to be named

Julian Blackburn College, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8. Opened in 1975. Principal: to be named

Each college, other than Julian Blackburn College for part-time students, offers residential accommodation for staff and students, the use of a dining room, common rooms, library, seminar rooms and tutorial offices. Every student and faculty member is a member of a college in which they can live and work together in a relatively small academic community within the large body of the university.

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE*

Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8

Telephone: 416-978-2522

Telex: 022-891

Provost and Vice-chancellor: G. Ignatieff, CC, BA, MA, LLD, DCL, DSLitt

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, W.D. Neelands, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time graduate, 63; Part-time graduate, 26.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 37.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: \$2,016,083 (government grants, 26%; student fees, 30%; endowments, 36%; gifts, 8%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and discipline representatives available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Trinity College faculty, see Trinity calendar or University of Toronto in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Trinity College was founded in 1852 by the Honorable and Right Reverend John Strachan, first Bishop of Toronto, to be the Church of England University of Upper Canada. The occasion for its founding was the secularization, in 1850, of King's College which became the original foundation of the provincial University of Toronto. Under the powers obtained by royal charter in 1852, the University of Trinity College conferred until 1904 degrees in seven faculties. In 1904, Trinity College federated with the University of Toronto, placed in abeyance its degree-granting power in the faculty of arts, and ceased to give instruction in all faculties except arts and divinity. At present, Trinity College's connection with the Anglican Church of Canada is traditional and historical. It acknowledges no ecclesiastical control and places no religious or denominational tests or other restrictions upon its students or staff.

St. Hilda's College was founded in 1888 to provide a residence for the women students of Trinity College and to provide some separate instruction. Later all instruction became fully co-educational and St. Hilda's continued to be the women's residence and social centre of Trinity College.

*Ordinary member, AUCC. Federated with University of Toronto. Holds in abeyance its degree-granting powers in faculty of arts during term of federation with University of Toronto.

Trinity is a private, co-educational institution. It is governed by a corporation and executive powers are vested in a 26-member executive committee. Academic decisions at Trinity College concerning arts and science are made through the faculty of arts and science of the University of Toronto while academic decisions concerning divinity are made by Trinity College in consultation with the Toronto School of Theology.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The college is situated on Hoskin Avenue within the University of Toronto campus. The main quadrangle includes a chapel, a library, administrative offices, a dining hall and residence for men. A separate building for classrooms, staff offices and student activities was completed in 1961. St. Hilda's College, on Devonshire Place, provides residence accommodation and additional facilities for women students registered in Trinity College.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Full room and board is available for 220 men and 140 women.

LIBRARY The college library in the main quadrangle holds 91,143 volumes. Students also have use of other University of Toronto libraries.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All students are members of the Joint College Meeting whose executive is the board of stewards. Membership fees are included in compulsory college fees.

Services provided for students include a buttery, lockers for non-resident students, a dramatic society, a playing field, games rooms, a literary institute, common rooms, debating, publications, athletic associations and a chapel.

The health and psychiatric services of the University of Toronto are open to Trinity students.

Personal counselling is provided by the registrar's office and by the deans of men and women. Academic counselling is provided by the registrar's office and by senior fellows of the college.

ACADEMIC YEAR Mid-September to early May.

GRADING SYSTEM Arts, science, and commerce: as for University of Toronto. Divinity: A, 80+%; B+, 76 - 79%; B, 70 - 75%; C, 60 - 69%; D, 50 - 59%; F, below 50%. Overall C average required with no subject under D in basic degree course.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The college offers admission and in-course scholarships. Students in arts, science and commerce also eligible for University of Toronto admission and in-course scholarships. Both University of Toronto and Trinity College admission scholarships in arts, science and commerce are described in admission awards calendar of the University of Toronto, available in office of student awards, University of Toronto. Awards in faculty of divinity described in calendar of that faculty.

The college maintains a substantial bursary and loan fund and offers six graduate fellowships providing free room and board in residence for one year for men and women pursuing graduate studies at University of Toronto. Application must be made to the registrar before February 1.

FEES AND COSTS

University and college tuition and incidental fees per year (including student fees): arts, science, and commerce, \$866 (\$1,691 for visa students). Divinity: tuition and incidental fees (including student fees), \$766 (\$1,191 for visa students).

Residence: room and board per year \$1,650.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Arts, commerce, science, same as for University of Toronto. See separate entry. Theology, students must normally have obtained first degree.

COURSES AND DEGREES

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) As offered by University of Toronto. See separate entry.

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BCom) As offered by University of Toronto. See separate entry.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) As offered by University of Toronto. See separate entry.

THEOLOGY (Faculty of divinity in federation with Toronto School of Theology)

Licentiate in theology (LTh) Three years from first degree.

Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years from first degree.

Master of theology (MTh) At least one year from MDiv.

Doctor of theology (ThD) At least two years from MDiv.

Doctor of ministry (DMin) At least two years from MDiv.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Arts, commerce and science, refer to University of Toronto. There is no extension program in divinity.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE

St. Hilda's College, University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E2. Founded in 1888. Residence for women students at Trinity College. Principal: Miss M.H. Seaman, MA

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA *

P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2

Telephone: 604-477-6911

Telex: 044-8222

President: H.E. Petch, BSc, Msc, PhD, FRSC

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, R.J. Ferry, BA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 5,091;
Part-time undergraduate, 1,785; Full-time graduate, 280;
Part-time graduate, 306.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 484.

Total operating income: \$31,670,399 (provincial grants, 79.5%; fees, 9.5%; other, 11.0%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Victoria faculty, see *Victoria calendar* or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The University of Victoria came into being on July 1, 1963 but taught at the university level for 60 years prior to that date. Between the years 1903 and 1914, Victoria College was affiliated to McGill University and offered first and second-year McGill courses in arts and science. Administered locally by the Victoria School Board, the college was an adjunct to Victoria High School and shared its facilities. The 1915 opening of The University of British Columbia obliged the college to suspend operations in higher education in Victoria.

In 1920, Victoria College began the second stage of its development, in affiliation with The University of British Columbia. Though still administered by the Victoria School Board, the college was now separated from Victoria High School and, in 1921, it moved to the Dunsmuir mansion known as Craigdarroch. Instruction was offered in first and second-year arts and science. Between 1954 and 1963, the institution evolved from a two-year college to a university. During this period, the college was governed by the Victoria College Council, representative of the parent University of British Columbia, the greater Victoria School Board and the provincial department of education. In 1946 post-war enrolment forced the college to move from Craigdarroch to the Lansdowne campus of the provincial normal school. The normal school joined Victoria College in 1956 as the faculty of education. Academic expansion was rapid after 1956 and in 1961, still in affiliation with The University of British Columbia, the college awarded its first degrees.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

The university is co-educational and non-denominational. It is governed by a 15-member board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated in Victoria, a city with a population of 62,551. The 284-acre campus was acquired through the co-operation of the department of national defence and the Hudson's Bay Company. The institution is close to the Pacific Naval Laboratories, the Provincial Archives, the Institute of Marine Sciences, the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory and a federal research laboratory for forest products. In the city of Nanaimo, 70 miles to the north of Victoria, is the federal biological station. The university also possesses an astrodome and computing centre.

Apart from ancillary teaching and research installations, the university has seven permanent buildings for academic purposes in addition to a student union building, a campus services building, ten residence buildings, a physical training and recreation facility, a stadium, a gymnasium and playing fields.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university provides accommodation for approximately 600 students (300 men and 300 women) in residences located in Craigdarroch and Lansdowne Colleges. Students at Craigdarroch occupy four halls: Emily Carr and Margaret Newton for women; David Thompson and Sir Arthur Currie for men. Lansdowne College has six residence blocks, three for women and three for men.

LIBRARIES There is a main library containing approximately 700,000 volumes, a curriculum library, and a map library in the geography department.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Alma Mater Society is the recognized means of communication between undergraduate students and the faculty, the administration and the outside community. The Graduate Students' Society exists to encourage participation in the intellectual, cultural and social affairs of the university. Students serve on most university committees concerned with academic policy and on the board of governors and senate.

There are approximately 60 student clubs on campus. There is also a university chorus, concert band and other musical and performing groups. The climate and university grounds lend themselves to many outdoor activities throughout the year.

The university maintains a health service for the benefit of students who may require medical care and advice. No fee is charged.

Each of the undergraduate faculties provides an academic advising service for students at the undergraduate level. The counselling centre offers educational and vocational counselling as well as personal counselling and is authorized to administer a wide range of tests.

A student placement office operated by the Canada Manpower Division and located on campus assists students seeking part-time employment while at university and full-time employment at graduation.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Marks are classified as follows: first class, A+, A, A-; second class, B+, B, B-; pass, C+, C, D; E (conditional supplemental); F (no supplemental).

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The government of British Columbia provides grants and other awards to students of the province. The university distributes scholarships and other awards totalling over \$160,000 annually to its leading scholars. This amount includes the president's scholarships to a value of \$25,000 awarded to outstanding students including BC students about to enter their first year. In addition, loans with a deferred payment plan are available in case of need. Unexpected financial need can be met through the university's rotating loan fund, and the federal Canada Student Loans Plan is also available to students.

FEES AND COSTS

(Fees given here are for the 1976-77 academic year. Those for 1977-78 are expected to rise.) Undergraduate per year: \$428. Master's program first two years, \$450 each; third and subsequent years \$30 each. Doctoral program first three years, \$450 each; subsequent years \$30 each.

Undergraduate part-time: \$30 per unit; special and qualifying graduate students, \$60 per unit.

Residence: room and board double; \$1367; single, \$1498.

Student fees: undergraduate \$42; graduate \$15.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: graduation from BC senior secondary school with overall average of at least C+. Students from outside BC must meet requirements for university admission in own province and must pay evaluation fee of \$10 when presenting credentials. Students seeking admission to faculty of law must satisfactorily complete at least three years of an approved program leading to a degree at a recognized university.

Graduate: academic standing acceptable to department or faculty concerned. Generally, this will be baccalaureate degree or equivalent, with B average (70 - 74%) in last two years of study.

Mature: persons living in BC who are at least 21 years of age may qualify as mature students. Senate committee deals with applications on individual basis.

Foreign: evaluation in terms of normal requirements for Canadian students.

UK, West Indies, East and West Africa: GCE in five O-level subjects with two at A-level or equivalent.

Hong Kong: Hong Kong University matriculation equivalent to UK GCE.

Student whose mother tongue is not English must provide evidence of sufficient knowledge of English to pursue university studies successfully.

Applicants presenting international baccalaureate eligible for admission with advanced standing.

Medical requirement: health history required of all new students and medical examination of those entering residences or physical education. Costs must be borne by student. As registration requirement, non-residents of Canada required to produce evidence of adequate sickness and hospital insurance.

Applications for admission and supporting documents should be submitted to the university as early as possible. Students applying to law and other professional programs, before March 31; to other undergraduate programs, before June 30. Graduate students, before June 1 of year in which admission is sought. Foreign students, by May 31.

COURSES AND DEGREES Bachelor's degrees require four years beyond BC grade 12 unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require minimum 15 units or one full winter session beyond BA/BSc unless otherwise specified. Doctorates require minimum two full winter sessions beyond MA/MSc or three full winter sessions beyond BA/BSc unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)

Master of arts (MA)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Thesis required.

CHILD CARE

Bachelor of arts (BA)

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) Five years from BC grade 12. Prepares elementary and secondary school teachers. Diploma in education. One year following degree in a faculty other than education. Elementary and secondary.

Master of arts (MA) Minimum 18 units or one full winter session.

Master of education (MEd) Minimum 18 units.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

FINE ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA)

Bachelor of music (BMus)

Master of arts (MA)

Master of fine arts (MFA)

Master of music (MMus)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Thesis required.

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Minimum three full winter sessions.

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BSN) Two years following RN.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Master of public administration (MPA) Minimum 18 units at the graduate level.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)

Master of science (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW)

EXTENSION PROGRAM

For university credit. Substantial number of courses offered on campus in late afternoon and evening to accommodate adult students, particularly teachers. Evening courses also scheduled in several other centres on Vancouver Island. Seven-week summer session (July and August) courses also offered in May and June.

For no university credit. Limited number of evening and summer session courses offered. La maison française, a course of practical studies in French language, offered annually in July and August. French-language diploma program available offering five integrated courses designed to develop level of language competence functional throughout Canada.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Interdisciplinary BA in liberal studies and BA in Pacific studies. Interdepartmental program in environmental studies and diploma program in native Indian language.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION

The Victoria Conservatory of Music, 1050 Joan Crescent, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3L5. Affiliated to the University of Victoria. Students in the bachelor of music program and in the music teaching area in the bachelor of education program receive solo performance tuition from the faculty of the conservatory. Principal: Robin Wood, FRAM

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY*

73 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7

Telephone: 416-978-3801

Telex: 022-891

President and Vice-chancellor: G.S. French, CD, MA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the acting registrar, K.R. Thompson, BA, MA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,519; Part-time undergraduate, 262; Full-time graduate, 101; Part-time graduate, 15.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 89.

Total operating income 1975-76: \$3,690,160 (government grants, 28%; student academic fees, 46%; endowments, 19%; miscellaneous including gifts, 7%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Victoria University faculty, see Victoria calendar or University of Toronto in *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Originally established as the Upper Canada Academy at Cobourg, Ontario in 1836, degree-conferring powers were granted by the provincial legislature in 1841 and the name of the institution was changed to Victoria College. When the faculties of medicine, law and theology were added to the original faculty of arts, the institution became Victoria University, comprised of Victoria College and Emmanuel College (formed by the union of the Victoria University faculty of theology with Union Theological College). In 1892, having entered into federation with the University of Toronto, Victoria moved to Toronto and agreed to hold in abeyance its power to grant degrees except in theology. Victoria College is part of the faculty of arts and science of the University of Toronto and students receive their degrees from the University of Toronto.

In 1928, by an act of the provincial legislature, Victoria University received an amended charter by which it continues in federation with the University of Toronto and in connection with the United Church of Canada.

Victoria University is a provincial, co-educational institution. Victoria College does not impose religious tests or requirements. Emmanuel College gives professional training to candidates for the ministry of the United Church of Canada as well as academic instruction to other students. Both colleges are under the con-

trol of a single 43-member board of regents and one senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on a 15-acre campus in the northeast corner of Queen's Park in Toronto, the provincial capital. There are three classroom buildings, a library, staff houses, a gymnasium, students' union and cafeteria.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Accommodation for 258 men and 269 women.

LIBRARY The library contains 190,965 volumes and 792 periodical subscriptions. Special collections include Canadiana, Coleridge, Tennyson, and Wesleyana, the E.J. Pratt manuscripts, Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies, 15,000 volumes; Erasmus and Renaissance humanism are special features.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The 17 members of the Victoria University Students Administrative Council are elected by all the undergraduates of both Victoria and Emmanuel Colleges. The council provides financing for the clubs and organizations at Victoria University, offers social and educational programs, chooses student representatives for various committees, and speaks for the students at large on issues of educational and social concern.

Victoria College has a strong athletic program for both men and women, an active music club, and a drama club. In addition there are the French, German and classics clubs, and two student newspapers. For politically minded students the students council offers an opportunity for participation in the running of the college.

ACADEMIC YEAR Mid-September to early May.

GRADING SYSTEM As for the University of Toronto.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Victoria College offers 45 admission scholarships, plus some 100 in-course scholarships, prizes and medals, plus college bursaries. Emmanuel College offers some 50 scholarships, plus college bursaries.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition and incidental fees at Victoria: \$849 for men, \$777 for women. Full-time tuition fees at Emmanuel: \$550; incidental fees \$141.50 for men, \$126.50 for women; degree fees \$35.

Residence: room and board \$208 per month for men, \$195 for women.

*Ordinary member, AUCC. Federated with the University of Toronto.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

As for the University of Toronto. Master of divinity at Emmanuel, first degree from recognized university required.

COURSES AND DEGREES For BA, BCom, and BSc, programs are as offered at University of Toronto.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA)

COMMERCE

Bachelor of commerce (BCom)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)

THEOLOGY

Licentiate in theology (LTh) One year arts plus three years theology.

Master of religious education (MRE) Two years from BA.

Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years from BA.

Master of theology (ThM) One year plus thesis from BD.

Doctor of theology (ThD) Two years plus thesis from BD.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO*

Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1

Telephone: 519-885-1211

Telex: 0295-759

President and Vice-chancellor: B.C. Matthews, BSA, AM, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, C.T. Boyes, BA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 12,865; Part-time undergraduate, 2,942; Full-time graduate, 1,372; Part-time graduate, 716.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 748.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: \$51,402,000 (government grants, 79.1%; academic fees, 17.3%; gifts and endowments, 3.5%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Waterloo faculty, see Waterloo calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Classes commenced at the University of Waterloo in July 1957 with the introduction of the co-operative engineering program. In March 1959, a private bill was approved by the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario incorporating the university as a degree-granting institution.

The University of Waterloo is a non-denominational, co-educational institution. Under the terms of the University of Waterloo Act of 1972, it is governed by a 36-member board of governors and a 67-member senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The 1,000-acre campus is located in the city of Waterloo which, with its twin city of Kitchener, has a combined population of 150,000. The campus includes engineering buildings, science buildings, a mathematics and computer building, a physical activities centre, humanities and social science buildings, an optometry building, a student services building, an administration building, a psychology building, an arts lecture hall, an arts library building, two theatres, a student campus centre, a health services building, sports and food services facilities, a bookstore and faculty club.

All buildings on campus are accessible to students in wheelchairs.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

STUDENT RESIDENCES Residence accommodation for men and women is provided on campus by the four church colleges associated with the university, the two non-denominational university residence villages and the Minota Hagey residence for graduate women. Residence accommodation for married students is also available.

LIBRARIES There are three centres for library service and study on campus. These include the Dana Porter arts library, which houses 630,000 volumes and periodicals; the engineering, mathematics and science library which houses 223,000 volumes and journals; and the environmental studies library, holding 48,000 maps and 4,400 books and reports. The libraries maintain a growing collection of pamphlets, phonorecords, microfilms and microcards. The Dana Porter arts library includes a special room for rare book storage.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES All students are members of the Federation of Students and have the opportunity to participate in activities provided by the federation and its agencies. The objectives of the federation are to promote the welfare and interests of the students of the university; to represent students; to promote and maintain responsible student government; to promote and co-ordinate student participation in athletic, cultural and social activities; and to maintain communication between the student body and the elected authorities of the university.

The Graduate Student Union, whose governing body is the Graduate Student Council, was formed in 1970 to advance the common interests of its members in intellectual, academic, social and athletic matters. Membership in the union is voluntary.

The athletic department of the university participates in an intercollegiate program through the Ontario Universities Athletic Association and operates an extensive intramural program of recreational and instructional activities. Sports activities include football, basketball, track and field events, hockey, wrestling, swimming and diving, volleyball, golf, soccer, curling, skiing, tennis and squash. Among social clubs and special services on campus are an amateur radio club, a rifle club, a camera club, a flying club, bridge and chess clubs, ethnic student associations, political associations, coffee houses and a record library. Radio Waterloo is student owned and operated and the weekly student newspaper, *The Chevron*, is staffed by students. The creative arts board sponsors dramatic and musical productions and concerts and the board of student activities provides a series of pubs, movies and dances through the year.

The health services operate an out-patient clinic, a vision clinic and an infirmary and a doctor is always on call.

The medical staff consists of a full-time medical director, seven nurses, a counsellor and several family physicians from the Kitchener-Waterloo area who attend on a part-time basis. Student fees are the primary source of funding for the health services.

Professionally trained counsellors assist students with vocational, personal, marital and emotional development problems. A variety of programs and techniques are available including individual and group counselling, psychological and vocational testing, and a self-serve reference and loan library of occupational, educational and sex information.

The Co-ordination and Placement Department offers assistance in determining career goals. Information concerning opportunities, salaries and trends is available as are company or agency files containing background information and employment histories. Employers are invited to conduct on-campus interviews with graduating students.

ACADEMIC YEAR The university offers programs in both the regular and the co-operative systems of study. The regular system follows the conventional eight-month academic year from September until late April followed by summer vacation. Students in the co-operative system alternate four-month academic terms at the university with four-month work terms in business, industry or education. Some faculties offer programs in the regular system only, others in the co-operative system only and still others in both the regular and co-operative systems.

GRADING SYSTEMS The university has a common grading system for all faculties. Under this system, grades for all courses appear on grade reports and transcripts either as one of 15 letter grades from A+ through F- or as numeric marks on a 100-point scale. Each faculty chooses one or the other; all departments within the faculty use the system chosen.

Interpretation of averages: 80 - 100%, first-class honors, excellent; 70 - 79.99%, second-class honors, very good; 60 - 69.99%, third-class honors, good; 50 - 59.99%, passing; 0 - 49%, failure. Non-graded standings: CR, credit granted; AEG, *aegrotat*, credit granted due to illness; NCR, no credit granted; INC, incomplete course work, no credit granted; DNW, did not write examination, no credit granted; AUD, audit only, no credit granted; NMR, no mark reported.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The university administers the Canada Student Loans Plan and the Ontario student assistance program and has a number of entrance and upper year scholarships and several bursaries. Small loans on a short-term basis are also available for emergency situations.

FEES AND COSTS

Note: (r) designates regular system of study per year, (co-op) designates co-operative program. Tuition and incidental fees, full-time undergraduate: arts (r) \$782.50; engineering (co-op) \$472.75 per term; environmental studies (r) \$782; architecture year 1 (r) \$817, (co-op) \$468.50 per term; integrated studies (r) \$777.50; mathematics (r) \$782.50, (co-op) \$451.25 per term; human kinetics and leisure studies (r) \$783.50, (co-op) \$451.75 per term; science (r) \$781.50, (co-op) \$450.75 per term. Full-time graduate: \$214.83 per term plus a program fee of \$450 and up, depending on length of program.

Part-time: undergraduate unit course fee assessed at \$155 per full course at a weight of 1.0; \$77.50 for each half course or term course at a weight of .5; and a prorated value for other course weights. Persons taking over two full courses will be assessed at full incidental fee. Graduate students pay \$125 per full regular course.

Residence: fees per academic year range from \$1,500 to \$1,768, depending on the type of accommodation.

Student fees: \$27.50 per regular session (September to April); \$13.75 per term.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: completion of Ontario year 5 (grade 13) with six year 5 credits. Minimum average of 60% normally required for all programs. Admission of Ontario applicants based on Ontario year 5 interim results, Ontario year 4 final standing and principal's recommendation. Applicants whose interim standings are not sufficient for admission will be considered on the basis of year 5 final standing. Equivalent requirements for applicants from other Canadian provinces. Applicants holding grade 12 certificates from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia will be considered for admission. Applicants from Newfoundland must have completed year 1 at Memorial University and Prince Edward Island applicants must have year 1 from the University of Prince Edward Island. Quebec applicants require first year CEGEP or equivalent.

Graduate: honors degree or equivalent. Admission requirements vary with faculty and department. A "B" standing in undergraduate studies is normally required.

Adult Students: those of mature age who have been away from formal education for more than two years and do not possess minimum requirements may apply as adult students. Should obtain standing in at least one Ontario year 5 subject or its equivalent chosen to relate to the proposed university program. Applicants to programs requiring specific year 5 subjects normally must have standing in these subjects to be considered for admission.

Foreign students: UK, West Indies must have five GCE subjects with two at A-level or equivalent.

USA: academic high school graduation with additional year of study in subjects comparable to Ontario year 5.

Hong Kong: GCE, Hong Kong Certificate of Education (English) or Hong Kong University Matriculation (advanced level) in at least five subjects including two at A-level; Hong Kong Chinese University first-year standing with courses appropriate to proposed university program.

India: BA or BASc (1st or 2nd division).

Europe: maturity or matriculation certificate.

Central and South America: first-year university with at least B- standing.

Francophone countries: baccalaureate.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate with passes in at least six subjects, three higher level and three subsidiary level, will be considered for admission.

Certificates in languages other than English must be accompanied by certified translations. Applicants whose native tongue is not English may be required to take Test of English as a Foreign Language in which a score of 600 is normally required. Expense in administering the test must be borne by the applicant. In addition, applicants to co-operative programs must satisfy the admissions committee that they can perform satisfactorily in their work terms and they must have landed immigrant status before applying.

Application for admission should be made as early in the year as possible. Academic certificates should be forwarded as soon as they are available. Admission cannot be granted until all documents are submitted and requirements are met. Foreign students must apply and submit all documents by July 1. Those applying after this date cannot be guaranteed consideration for admission. Students wishing to begin in May must apply before March 1; those wishing to begin in July before June 1, in September before July 1, and January before November 1.

COURSES AND DEGREES

Unless otherwise specified, general bachelor's degrees require three years of study from secondary school and honors bachelor's degrees four years from secondary school. Master's degrees require a minimum of one academic year from an honors bachelor's degree or equivalent except in clearly identified two-year master's programs. The master of philosophy is a scholarly degree intermediate between the MA and PhD. Candidates must normally have an honors bachelor's degree for admission to the MPhil program. Requirements for the MPhil are satisfied when candidates have completed six two-term courses (or twelve term courses) and have presented and

defended a thesis. The doctorate requires a minimum period of two years from a master's degree or three years from an honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARCHITECTURE

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES) Pre-professional architecture. Three years in length. Co-operative program.

Bachelor of architecture (BArch) Professional architecture. Two years following completion of the BES. Co-operative program.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.

Master of arts (MA)

Master of philosophy (MPhil)

Master of applied science (MASc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of applied science (BASc) Honors program, four and two-thirds years. Co-operative system only.

Master of applied science (MASc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES)

Master of arts (MA)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

HUMAN KINETICS AND LEISURE STUDIES

Bachelor of science (kinesiology) [BSc(kinesiology)]

General and honors program both four years in length. Bachelor of arts (recreation) [BA(recreation)] Available in regular or co-operative system.

Bachelor of science (dance) [BSc(dance)] Four-year honors program in regular system.

Master of science (MSc)

INTEGRATED STUDIES

Bachelor of independent studies (BIS) Designed to give freer atmosphere in which students can gather knowledge for self-fulfilment. Students set their own goals and work toward them through independent research, course work, seminars and tutorials, special projects and field work. Students have access to resource people assigned within the integrated studies unit and to the rest of the university community. Applicants must show strong aptitude for self-direction and independent study and the ability to flourish in an unstructured academic setting.

MATHEMATICS

Bachelor of mathematics (BMath) Pass degree program is three years in length and the general and the honors

program are both four years in length. Honors co-operative program is four and two-thirds years in length. Co-operative program in mathematics with options in engineering is also available.

Master of mathematics (MMath)

Master of philosophy (MPhil)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

OPTOMETRY

Doctor of optometry (OD) Honors program is five years in length. First year is a pre-optometrical year of preparation followed by four years in the professional optometrical program. Aimed at practice of optometry as well as career in research or teaching.

Master of science (MSc)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Three and four-year general program and four-year honors program. Honors co-operative program, four and two-thirds years in length.

Master of science (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Bachelor of environmental studies (BES) Honors program.

Master of arts (MA)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Most of the undergraduate courses available in the day and evening during the fall, winter and spring are offered through the faculty of arts. Other faculties offer a limited selection of courses. The following degrees may be obtained entirely through part-time study: BA (general or honors); BMath (pass); BSc (general, non-major). The BMath and BSc degrees may be completed on a part-time basis through correspondence and evening courses. Information on part-time degrees offered in other faculties is available from the registrar of the appropriate faculty. The summer session at the university is designed to accommodate full or part-time students wishing to take one or two courses, new students wishing to begin studies in the summer, post-degree students who require honors to meet the requirements for specialist standing of secondary school teachers, and students not pursuing a degree but taking university level courses. General BA requirements can be completed during summer sessions.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS The co-operative study system at the University of Waterloo consists of alternating study and work terms. There are eight four-month academic terms and six four-month related work terms spent in industry, business and education. Students in the co-operative system must perform satisfactorily on the work assignment as well as in the academic terms at the university. Co-operative education is based on the principle that an academic program combined with integrated work experience in alternating terms is relevant to and desirable for effective professional preparation. Work terms allow students to acquire experience in the area of their career interests while the academic terms are devoted to the fundamental and theoretical studies.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

University of Waterloo Research Institute. Director: E.L. Holmes, PhD

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Renison College, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G4. Founded in 1959 and affiliated with the university since 1960. Offers courses, in conjunction with the university, in applied social sciences and general arts leading to the BA degree. Provides residence accommodation for 100 men and 82 women. Co-educational, Anglican. Registrar: Jean Herzog, BA

St. Paul's College, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1. Residential and teaching college affiliated with University of Waterloo. Sponsored by the United Church. Offers elective courses in religious studies for academic credit to any student enrolled at the university. Residence accommodation in semi-private rooms for a total of 150 men and women. Principal: Dr. F.C. Gerard, MA, BD, STM, PhD

Conrad Grebel College, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G6. Mennonite church-supported college affiliated with the university since 1961. Offers courses in arts, history, music, religious studies and sociology. Residence accommodation for 100 men and women. President: Frank H. Epp, PhD

FEDERATED INSTITUTION

The University of St. Jerome's College, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3. See separate entry.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO*

London, Ontario N6A 3K7

Telephone: 519-679-2111

Telex: 069-5259

President and Vice-chancellor: G.E. Connell, BA, PhD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, D.A. Chambers, BA, MSc, PhD

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 14,040; Part-time undergraduate, 3,645; Full-time graduate, 1,621; Part-time graduate, 576.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 1,291.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: \$72,790,000 (government grants, 76.1%; students fees, 16.8%; salaries recovered from hospitals etc. on joint appointments, 3.3%; gifts and grants, 0.2%; investments, 1.8%; other, 1.8%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of The University of Western Ontario faculty, see Western Ontario calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The Western University of London, Ontario received its charter from the legislature of the province of Ontario in 1878. Teaching began in 1881 and the first classes graduated in arts and medicine in 1883. In 1923 the name of the university was changed to The University of Western Ontario by an act of the provincial legislature. Huron College, Brescia College and King's College are arts colleges affiliated with the university, each with its own campus close to the main campus.

The university is co-educational and non-denominational and its government is under provincial and municipal control. Present authority is given by the university act of 1878 as amended in 1974 which provides for a board of governors and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on a 400-acre campus along the Thames River in North London. The population of the city of London is 240,392. There are more than 65 buildings on campus including a health sciences centre, observatories, a wind tunnel and a bio-engineering building.

The health sciences centre has 22 acres of floor space devoted to study and research in the health sciences. An observatory with a 48-inch reflector telescope is located some 15 miles north of the campus. The university has

other holdings totalling 618 acres of land with buildings away from the main campus. Special research facilities include the cancer research laboratory, the agricultural research institute, the centre for radio science, the photochemistry laboratory, wind tunnel, university observatories, and a computing centre. In addition to these, are the health care research unit, systems analysis, control and design activity, and the Museum of Indian Archaeology and Pioneer Life.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Single students are accommodated in four residence halls (Delaware, Saugeen-Maitland, Medway and Sydenham) which offer single and double rooms to 2,350 men and women. The student may choose accommodation in an all-male or all-female residence or in a residence with co-educational dining and recreational facilities.

Three additional residence halls (Ausable, Bayfield and Beaver) accommodate single students in 400 one and two-bedroom unfurnished apartments. All students admitted to this complex in 1977 - 78 will be from third and fourth years and graduate programs.

Married students are accommodated in Platt's Lane Estates, Inc., a complex of two and three-bedroom townhouses and in one and two-bedroom apartments situated adjacent to the campus.

Brescia College has accommodation for 173 students, Huron College for 200 men and 100 women, and King's College for 310 men and women. Westminster College is a co-educational residence for Western Ontario students and accommodates a total of 230.

LIBRARIES The D.B. Weldon Library, opened in 1972, is the general library for the university. In addition, seven other libraries are included in the university system: business, education, engineering, health sciences, law, music and natural sciences. A professional collection of material is maintained by the school of library and information science. Huron, Brescia, and King's Colleges each provide good undergraduate libraries whose collections complement the holdings of the other libraries.

The book collections of the university total over 1,000,000 volumes and 900,000 microforms. The university receives more than 11,500 periodicals in all subjects and in many languages.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The University Students' Council is the student governing body on campus. It is composed of representatives from all faculties within the university, representatives from the affiliated colleges, part-time students and graduate students. The council is legally incorporated with an annual

* Ordinary member, AUCC

budget of 1.3 million dollars and has a full-time staff of 17. Money for the operation of the council is derived from an undergraduate annual fee, a centralized advertising bureau and some publications. Each year money is granted to the student faculty councils on an enrolment basis to finance their activities.

Students may participate in student government and in student publications such as the bi-weekly newspaper and literary and professional periodicals. There are 70 student clubs on campus for debating, music, drama, religion, politics, and art. There are also clubs associated with the departments of English, history, mathematics, French, German, Russian, Spanish, philosophy and psychology as well as clubs concerned with chess, bridge, skiing, radio broadcasting, investment, sky-diving and scuba-diving. In addition to intramural sports at Western, men and women's intercollegiate teams participate in 22 sports. All full-time students are eligible to participate in the various activities.

The student council also provides Western Wheels busing system, an inter-city busing system, student housing, Spok'n'Rim Tavern, ComptDate dating service, Charlie Brown University with a multitude of free courses, *The Gazette*, course/professor evaluation, an annual student directory, and publications at orientation. The student police force, the volunteer service bureau and the One-To-One are services organized by the council. An academic ombudsman is available to help students on a year-round basis. Concerts and guest speakers are brought to the university and a central box office is provided in order that students may buy tickets to on and off-campus events.

A health service clinic is located on campus and students may consult physicians regarding general medical care. A psychiatrist and social worker are also on staff to provide individual counselling.

The university has three secondary school liaison officers available to handle problems of individual students. The counselling and career development service has a professionally trained staff which provides individual and group counselling to students with a variety of educational, vocational and personal concerns. It also maintains an extensive career library and resource centre. An academic counselling service is provided during the summer to advise incoming first-year students on their choice of courses. The offices of faculty deans and various departments also offer academic counselling throughout the year. The religious needs of the university community are attended to by chaplains from various denominations.

The placement service offers a year-round assistance to undergraduates, graduating students and alumni seeking part-time, summer and permanent employment.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to mid-May. Intersession: mid-May to late June. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Faculty of graduate studies: fall term, September 1 to December 31; winter term, January 1 to May 14; summer term, May 15 to August 31.

GRADING SYSTEM MBA program: 4, distinction; 3, high pass; 2, pass; 1, low pass; 0, unsatisfactory. All other programs: A, 80 - 100%; B, 70 - 79%; C, 60 - 69%; D, 50 - 59%; F, below 50%.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

A full list of awards and admission scholarships offered by the university is available in the calendar. Students have access to the Canada Student Loans Plan and Ontario students may be eligible for assistance from the Ontario student awards plan. Students from outside Ontario should approach the government of their home province for awards. Those from outside the country should approach the government of their home country.

FEES AND COSTS

(Subject to change) Tuition and incidental fees per year, full-time undergraduates: from \$740 (medical rehabilitation and nursing) to \$765 (arts, business administration, 1st year engineering, law, music, physical education, science, social science); 2nd, 3rd and 4th years engineering \$825; dentistry and medicine \$950.

Graduate: MBA, \$380 per term; education, \$766.50 per year; full-time Canadian students and landed immigrants in other graduate programs, \$350 per term (trimester); those on student visas, \$750 per term (trimester).

Part-time undergraduate: London campus, \$160.30 per course, outside centre, \$145 per course. Graduate Canadian students and landed immigrants, \$125 per terms; visa students, \$250 per term.

Residence: room with three meals daily, Monday through Thursday, and breakfast and lunch Friday, \$1,625; room with three meals daily, Monday through Friday with brunch and dinner Saturday and Sunday \$1,740; one-bedroom apartment, \$185 - \$200 per month; two-bedroom apartment, \$230 - \$245 per month; two-bedroom townhouse, \$250; three-bedroom townhouse, \$275.

Student fees: undergraduate, \$76.50; graduate, \$30.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: educational level equivalent to Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) with subjects appropriate to faculty to which admission is sought. Applicants from other Canadian provinces must meet in subject matter and standing requirements for both admission to Western Ontario and to a recognized university in home province. British Columbia applicants must have grade 12, or grade 13 prior to 1972.

Applicants from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick must have grade 12. Quebec applicants must have grade 12 or equivalent ie, completion of first-year CEGEP or collegial program at Bishop's, McGill or Concordia after completion of Quebec grade 11. Prince Edward Island applicants must complete first year at University of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland applicants must complete first year at Memorial University of Newfoundland. Nova Scotia applicants must complete grade 12 or first year at a Nova Scotia University.

Graduate: first degree with specified grades in appropriate subjects.

Mature students: applicants 21 years of age who do not meet normal admission requirements may be considered for admission as mature students.

Foreign students: certificates of standing equivalent to normal Canadian requirements.

Belgium: certificat d'humanités

France: baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire — deuxième partie.

Germany: abitur-universitätsreifezeugnis.

Hong Kong: GCE-advanced; other qualifications may be considered.

The Netherlands: Hogerburgerschool or gymnasium certificate.

Pakistan and India: BA or BSc with minimum 2nd division standing.

UK and Commonwealth, Ghana, Malaysia, Nigeria, Singapore and West Indies: GCE, advanced.

USA: grade 12 with high standing or first-year university.

Students presenting GCE must have five passes in acceptable subjects, two of which must be at A-level or four passes in acceptable subjects, three of which must be a A-level. Students must have D average on at least two A-level papers.

Students from Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia must write GCE in English.

Applications for all undergraduate full-time programs must be received before August 1 of year in which admission is sought. Graduate students must follow application deadlines set by department.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees require three years of study from senior matriculation

and honors bachelor's degrees require four years of study from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require minimum one year beyond honors bachelor's degrees and doctorates at least two years from master's degrees unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.

Master of arts (MA) Minimum one year from honors and two years from general BA.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of arts (BA) Honors program.

Diploma in business administration (DipBusAdmin) One year from bachelor's degree in any field with B standing or better in final year.

Master of business administration (MBA) Two years from bachelor's degree in any field or one year from honors bachelor's degree in business administration or commerce with B standing or better in final year.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

DENTISTRY

Doctor of dental surgery (DDS) Four years beyond two years arts and science after senior matriculation.

Master of clinical dentistry (orthodontics) (MC1D) Two years from DDS.

EDUCATION

Type A certificate (BEd) One year beyond honors degree.

Type B certificate (BEd) One year beyond bachelor's degree.

Elementary certificate (BEd) One year beyond bachelor's degree.

Master of arts in teaching (MAT) One calendar year full-time or equivalent.

Degree requirements must be completed within four calendar years of registration as a graduate student.

Master of education (MEd) Guidance counselling requires two academic years, one year of required courses followed by one year internship. Educational studies requires three terms or one calendar year.

ENGINEERING SCIENCE

Bachelor of engineering science (BEDc) Four years beyond senior matriculation.

Master of engineering science (MESc) One year beyond BESc or comparable standing.

Master of engineering (MEng)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MESc.

JOURNALISM

Master of arts (MA) Three full terms beyond honors degree. One calendar year commencing in May 1978.

LAW

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years following two years study beyond senior matriculation or, preferably, three years from bachelor's degree.

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Master of library science (MLS)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MLS.

MEDICAL REHABILITATION

Bachelor of science in medical rehabilitation (BSc) Three years from one-year arts and science beyond senior matriculation or four years from occupational therapy.

Master of clinical science (MC1Sc) in communicative disorders. One or two years from BSc in communicative disorders or equivalent.

Master of science (MSc) in communicative disorders. One or two years from BSc in communicative disorders or equivalent.

MEDICAL SCIENCES

Bachelor of science (BSc) Honors.

Master of science (MSc) At least one year from MD degree.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) Thesis and examination.

MEDICINE

Doctor of medicine (MD) Four years from two years arts and science beyond senior matriculation or from graduation in arts with science options.

Master of clinical science (MC1Sc) Applicants must hold MD degree or equivalent and have completed one-year internship.

MUSIC

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.

Bachelor of musical arts (BMusA) Three years from senior matriculation.

Bachelor of music (BMus) Honors.

Master of arts in musicology (MA)

Master of music (MusM)

NURSING

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN) Four years from senior matriculation.

Master of science in nursing (MScN) At least two years from BScN.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor of arts (BA) Honors.

Master of arts (MA)

SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.

Bachelor of science (BSc) General and honors.

Bachelor of science (home economics) [Sc(HEc)] Three years from senior matriculation; offered jointly with Brescia College.

Master of arts (MA)

Master of science (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.

Master of arts (MA) Thesis required.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW) Honors program offered by King's College only.

THEOLOGY

Courses offered by King's College and Huron College.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Correspondence courses offered in a limited number of arts subjects. Evening and weekend undergraduate arts classes offered during winter session in London and in 17 other Western Ontario centres. Summer courses offered in London and six other centres for undergraduates proceeding to degree and for teachers seeking to improve academic qualifications. Evening summer extension classes offered in London and eight other centres from mid-May to mid-August. Intersession classes offered in London and four other centres from mid-May to late June.

For no university credit. Adult education services provide classes where and when need arises. Summer courses provided at Trois-Pistoles (Quebec) in English for French speaking students and in French for English speaking students. Occasionally latter courses may be studied for university credit.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Cancer Research Laboratory. Director: J.A. McCarter, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC

Centre for Radio Science. Director: P.A. Forsyth, BA, MA, PhD, FRSC

Inter-American Studies Group. Secretary: J.C.M. Ogelsby, AB, MA, PhD

Photochemistry Unit. Director: W.R. Ware, BA, PhD

Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Chemical Physics. Chairman: J. Wm. McGowan, BSc, MSc, DSc

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS

Brescia College, 1285 Western Road, London, Ontario N6G 1H2. See separate entry.

Huron College, 1349 Western Road, London, Ontario N6G 1H3. See separate entry.

King's College, 266 Epworth Avenue, London, Ontario N6A 2M3. See separate entry.

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY*

Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5

Telephone: 519-884-1970

Telex: 0695476

President and Vice-chancellor: F.C. Peters, BA, BD, MSc, PhD, ThD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, J.W.T. Wilgar, BA, MA

Enrolment 1976-77: Full-time undergraduate, 3,012; Part-time undergraduate, 2,941; Full-time graduate, 255; Part-time graduate, 145.

Full-time faculty 1976-77: 206.

Total operating income for year ending April 30, 1977: \$15,276,778 (student academic fees, 21.7%; government grants, 74.8%; other, 3.5%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of Wilfrid Laurier University faculty, see Wilfrid Laurier calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE The Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada opened in Waterloo in 1911 and was incorporated under the laws of the province of Ontario in 1913. Facilities for pre-theological education were established in 1914 and for 15 years courses leading to senior matriculation were offered in the Waterloo College School. In 1923 the school offered a one-year arts course beyond senior matriculation and in 1924, this was expanded into the Waterloo College of Arts, which offered a four-year arts course. Emphasis having been shifted to higher education, in 1929 the preparatory courses of the college were abandoned. In 1925, the faculty of arts, under the name of Waterloo College, became affiliated to The University of Western Ontario. Five years later Waterloo College was granted the right to offer courses leading to the BA honors degree. In 1956, associate faculties offering courses in science and engineering were established. These faculties pioneered the co-operative engineering program in Canada and continued its development within Waterloo College until 1959 when the college received a provincial charter and became the University of Waterloo. By mutual agreement, the affiliation of Waterloo College to The University of Western Ontario was terminated when the new charter became effective on July 1, 1960.

In 1959 the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada revised its charter, changing its corporate title to Waterloo Lutheran University and giving the institution

university powers and degree-granting rights. In August 1961, the Mennonite Brethren College of Arts in Winnipeg, Manitoba, affiliated to Waterloo Lutheran and provided the first two years of the university's general BA program. This affiliation was terminated in 1971.

For many years, Waterloo Lutheran was the last remaining church-supported university in Ontario. However, as a church-related institution, it was eligible for only half the operating grants paid to the other universities in the province and was not eligible for capital grants. It became evident in the late 1960's that the church could no longer afford to operate the university. Through an agreement reached in June 1973 the church relinquished its sponsorship but retained control of Waterloo Lutheran Seminary, the theological division. The name of the university was changed to Wilfrid Laurier and the seminary became federated with the new institution. A new charter, effective November 1, 1973, made Wilfrid Laurier University eligible for full operating and capital grants.

The university is governed by a 33-member board of governors and a 61-member academic senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS Wilfrid Laurier University is located in the twin cities of Kitchener and Waterloo, a community of 200,000. The campus is modern in design and construction and has developed rapidly since 1961 with 18 building projects completed. The complex of buildings consists of the arts building, central teaching building, the seminary which is shared with the graduate school of social work, the university library, a theatre-auditorium (seating capacity, 1400), student services centre, dining hall and campus centre. The newest building is the \$2.5 million athletic complex featuring a six-lane Olympic-size swimming pool, basketball and squash courts.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Clara Conrad hall accommodates 243 women; Euler hall (French House) 22 women and 14 men; Nils Willison hall 161 men; Little House 160 men; Leupold House eight women and 14 men.

LIBRARY The library's five floors can accommodate 450,000 items, 280,000 volumes, 82,000 government documents, 75,000 microforms and 800 readers. There are borrowing privileges from the neighbouring University of Waterloo. Telex facilities are available with other Ontario, Canadian and United States university libraries.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Student's Administrative Council is elected annually by the student body. Its purpose is to represent and promote the general welfare of the student body and to provide for the proper and adequate management of student affairs.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

Medical services are available to full and part-time students through the health services office. Several nurses and a staff doctor are on duty daily throughout the year.

The student counselling service assists students in intellectual, physical, emotional and spiritual development. Career counselling, study aids and personal counselling are available. Foreign students at the university are assigned to a foreign student advisor.

On and off-campus employment services are offered by the director of student awards and placement. Part-time and summer job placements are also made.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: early September to end of April. Intersession: May to end of June. Summer session: early July to mid-August. Extension and evening session: September to end of April.

GRADING SYSTEM Students are graded on a point system as follows: A+, 12; A, 11; A-, 10; B+, 9; B, 8; B-, 7; C+, 6; C, 5; C-, 4; D+, 3; D, 2; D-, 1; F, 0. Undergraduates must maintain grade point average of 7.00 in honors field of specialization and 4.00 in all other courses.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Senior matriculation students who achieve a minimum average of 90% are eligible for Centennial scholarships valued at \$2,000 annually. Those with a minimum average of 80% may receive Laurier scholarships valued at \$400 annually. Also available are one-year incentive scholarships valued at \$400. These may be awarded to students in first, second or third year or to those entering a make-up year. Wilfrid Laurier student-aid bursaries valued at \$50 to \$100 available to students who attain minimum 60% and are in financial need. Financial aid in form of loans and grants available through Ontario student awards program to full-time students who demonstrate need.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate arts, business administration, economics, music, science, \$720. Second, third and fourth-year business administration, \$745. Graduate arts, \$300 plus \$100 each term; social work, \$500 plus \$100 each term, theology, \$585.

Part-time per course, undergraduate \$145, graduate \$150. Graduate and undergraduate miscellaneous compulsory fee, \$89 (includes student union fee of \$25).

Residence: room and board per academic year based on private room with telephone and five-day meal ticket, \$1,660.

Student fees: graduate and undergraduate, \$25 (included in compulsory miscellaneous fee of \$89).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: educational level equivalent to full Ontario honor graduation diploma (grade 13) with six credits. Principal's report and recommendation. Minimum 60% required for honors program.

Graduate: applicants must have second class or B average in final year of honors program. Students graduating from bachelor's program with B average or equivalent in final year of general program may be eligible for admission to qualifying year of graduate studies.

Mature: adults with junior matriculation and at least two years in work force may be admitted to extension courses. Those 21 years of age or over with less than junior matriculation may also be admitted.

Foreign: UK and Commonwealth students must present GCE in five subjects with at least two at A-level.

USA: grade 12 with high school academic graduation and 24 satisfactory semester hours in first year at accredited university.

Others: those eligible for admission into a recognized university or college in home country considered.

All students whose mother tongue is not English must present satisfactory scores on University of Michigan English-language test.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate considered for admission.

Applications must be received from graduate students by August 1, undergraduate and mature students by August 15, and foreign students by July 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees require three years from senior matriculation and honors bachelor's degrees four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least two years from general bachelor's degree and one year from honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.
Master of arts (MA)

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

Diploma in business administration. Six full courses. Open to those experienced in business.
Diploma in accounting. Nine and a half full courses.
Bachelor of business administration (BBA) Honors program.

Master of business administration (MBA) Length of course depends on previous experience and academic qualifications. Students evaluated on individual basis. Designed for professional business manager or prospective doctoral student.

DIVINITY (Waterloo Lutheran Seminary)

Master of divinity (MDiv) Three years from undergraduate degree.

MUSIC

Bachelor of music (BMus) Honors program.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General and honors.

SOCIAL WORK

Master of social work (MSW) Two years from undergraduate degree. Based on combination of on-campus and field-practice terms.

COMBINED COURSES

Combined master's programs in social work and theology as well as arts and theology available.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Extension and evening undergraduate courses leading to general BA offered on Saturdays in Waterloo, Brampton and Orillia. Courses available in humanities, social sciences and business administration. Evening courses also offered by school of business and economics and faculty of arts and science on the Waterloo campus. Summer session courses offered for undergraduates proceeding to BA and for teachers who wish to improve professional qualifications by taking courses toward graduate degrees. Mainly arts, science and business administration courses. Also special course taught in England and Palestine.

For no university credit. Special short-term courses offered by departments of English and music and school of business and economics during regular session.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Series of seminars and lectures offered annually by school of business and economics.

Maximum 100 senior citizens may register in part-time studies to either work toward bachelor's degrees at own speed or to take non-credit courses. Tuition fees and evidence of prior academic standing waived.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR*

Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4

Telephone: (Windsor) 519-253-4232; (Detroit) 313-963-6113

Telex: 024-77684

President and Vice-chancellor: J.F. Leddy, OC, DPhil, DLitt, DèS, LLD, DCL, FRHistS

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, Frank L. Smith, BA, MEd

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 6,855; Part-time undergraduate, 3,647; Full-time graduate, 549; Part-time graduate, 547.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 505.

Total operating and capital income for fiscal year ending April 30, 1976: \$31,853,912 (government grants, 74%; academic fees, 20%; research grants, 5%; miscellaneous, 1%).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Windsor faculty, see Windsor calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Assumption College was founded in 1857 and incorporated in 1858 by an act of the legislature of the province of Canada. Teaching began in 1857. From 1919 to 1953, the college was affiliated to The University of Western Ontario. In 1953 the Ontario legislature established a new government for the college and granted it university powers. The first degrees were awarded in 1954. In 1956 the Ontario legislature passed an act which changed the name of Assumption College to Assumption University of Windsor. In 1963 the University of Windsor was incorporated and Assumption University became a federated college of the university.

The University of Windsor is co-educational and non-denominational. It embodies one federated university (Assumption) and three affiliated colleges (Holy Redeemer, Canterbury and Iona) which are legally and financially distinct but subject in academic matters to the university senate. The university is administered by a 32-member board of governors and a 55-member senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is situated on a 100-acre campus south of the Detroit River, in the city of Windsor (population 247,582). There are seven teaching buildings, a library, an administration building, a university centre, a large human kinetics

complex including a gymnasium and swimming pool, a dining and recreation centre, eight residences and a computer centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Electa hall accommodates 225 senior and graduate students and Sir Wilfrid Laurier hall accommodates 356 women students. Sir John A. Macdonald hall, Cody hall and Huron hall house a total of 775 students; 41 units consisting of two, three and four-bedroom apartments in Tecumseh hall accommodate 186 students. St. Michael's hall provides space for 50 graduate students; married students are accommodated in Geoffrey Fisher hall.

LIBRARIES The university library system consists of the general library, the Paul Martin law library and the education library with combined facilities for about 1,200,000 volumes and seating for 2,150 readers. The university library contains 873,415 volumes, growing at an annual rate of about 60,000 volumes and receives over 13,600 current periodicals and serials. The library system has extensive collections of Canadian federal and provincial government documents and publications of major international organizations, and serves as the resource centre for Canadian materials for co-operating institutions. The 14 Ontario universities and the 10 Quebec universities, plus the National Library and the National Science Library in Ottawa, freely exchange resources by rapid delivery service on a daily basis.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Students' Administrative Council represents the undergraduates of the university. The council is based on faculty/student population with the executive elected by the students at large. It is funded by a university grant and carries out student activities as judged necessary. The president of the Students' Administrative Council is an ex officio member of the senate of the university and an observer on the board of governors.

The president of the Graduate Students' Society is elected by the graduate students, appoints his or her own executive, and is an observer on the board of governors.

Campus organizations provide social, political, religious, cultural and recreational opportunities. For students with special interests there are departmental clubs, national and local organizations and intercollegiate teams. The students operate a campus radio station and those interested in journalism or creative writing are encouraged to contribute to *The Lance*, *The Ambassador* and *Generation*. An International Students' Organization exists in co-operation with the Students' Administrative Council; in addition, the international centre on campus provides an educational and social milieu for overseas students.

*Ordinary member, AUCC

Comprehensive medical care is offered to all students of the university. A medical director and two registered nurses are available on a full-time basis. Six infirmary beds are provided for short-term hospitalization. Students are required to submit a certificate of medical examination as part of the admission procedure and athletes must submit annual medical certificates. Charges for service are submitted to OHIP for students who are covered. Information concerning the accident insurance plan is available from the office of student affairs. Service to staff is limited to acute illness and injuries and follow-up care must be provided by the family physician. All food handlers are reviewed annually.

Academic, personal, financial and religious counselling is provided through the office of student affairs. The psychological centre, staffed with clinical psychologists, psychometrists and counsellors, offers programs in career planning, discussion groups, psychotherapy, reading and study skills, personal resource assessment, tension control and self-help.

Assistance in finding summer, part-time and permanent employment is provided by the campus placement officer, who is appointed by the Canada Manpower Centre. Throughout the year interviews with prospective employers from business, industry and education are arranged for students registered with the placement office.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to early May. Intersession: May and June. Summer session: early July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM A-, A, A+, 80 - 100% (excellent); B, B+, 70 - 79% (good); C, C+, 60 - 69% (fair); D, D+, 50 - 59% (pass); F-, F, below 50% (failure). Supplemental examinations may be allowed in education, engineering, law and nursing. Certain options may be taken on pass/non-pass basis; grades are not included in the year's average.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

A number of entrance awards in amounts of up to \$1,000 renewable, for academic excellence and general proficiency, are available to students. In addition, bursaries and other temporary financial assistance are available through an emergency loan fund. A limited number of in-course awards are also available to students beyond the first year. Additional assistance, based on financial need, is provided through the Ontario student awards program which is intended to assist students of the province who lack adequate family financial resources. This assistance is intended to supplement rather than replace family resources. Postgraduate fellowships and assistantships in varying amounts are offered for study towards master's or doctorate degrees.

FEES AND COSTS

Fees are subject to change without notice and are charged for the academic year except where otherwise indicated. Non-Canadian students pay an additional \$100 annually (full-time) and \$20 per course (part-time). Fees for foreign students registered in January 1977 or later for undergraduate students range from \$1,560 (qualifying or first-year master's) to \$1,595 (nursing). Graduate foreign students, per term, \$450 (summer) to \$777.50 (fall and winter). Fees for Canadian students, full-time undergraduate (including registration, tuition, library, laboratory, examination, university centre, health services, insurance, student government and activities fees, and professional society fees) range from \$745 (make-up year) to \$826 (engineering). Part-time undergraduate, \$72.50 (half course) to \$145 (full course). Full-time graduate tuition fees per term, \$370. Part-time graduate, \$182 (full course), \$91.25 (half course).

Residence: room only \$750 (double), \$900 (single); meal plans \$600 - \$800.

Student fees: undergraduate, \$27.50; graduate, \$12.50.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: for admission to preliminary year (equivalent to Ontario grade 13), Ontario grade 12 or equivalent from other provinces. For admission to first year, Ontario grade 13 or equivalent from other provinces.

Graduate: master's program, minimum second-class standing in final year and in major subject required. Student with honors baccalaureate may be admitted to one-year program and student with general bachelor's degree may be admitted to two-year master's program. Applicant to doctoral program must have master's degree or honors bachelor's degree or equivalent with superior academic standing. Official transcripts, confidential reports and graduate record examination scores must be submitted.

Mature: candidates 21 years of age or older who cannot meet normal admission requirements and give evidence of motivation may be admissible.

Foreign: students seeking admission to preliminary year must submit original certificates of standing equivalent to Ontario grade 12. Those seeking admission to first year must present original certificates equivalent to Ontario grade 13.

UK and Commonwealth: (for preliminary year) GCE in five subjects at O-level. English, mathematics, a second language, a science and social science normally required. (For first year) GCE in five subjects with two at A-level appropriate to proposed university program.

USA: (for preliminary year) grade 12 high school graduation with at least 16 academic units (four of

English, two or three in each of mathematics, science, social studies and a second language) and minimum average of B or 3.0 in eight of these. At least four academic subjects in grade 12 required with B in at least three of these.

Applicants submitting international baccalaureate considered for admission.

Closing date for receipt of application forms for admission from graduate students and foreign students, July 1. All other applications must be complete by last date of registration.

COURSES AND DEGREES General bachelor's degrees require four years from junior matriculation and three years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Honors bachelor's degrees require five years from junior matriculation and four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require at least two years from a general bachelor's degree and at least one year from an honors bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors programs.
Master of arts (MA)

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of commerce (BComm) Honors program, four years beyond senior matriculation.
Master of business administration (MBA)

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Bachelor of computer science (BCS) General and honors programs.

EDUCATION

Three undergraduate programs exist to prepare for certification to teach grades one to 13 in Ontario schools.

Consecutive program. One year beyond approved degree from accredited university.

Bachelor of education (BEd) Four-year concurrent program leading to general bachelor's degree of student's faculty and BEd degree.

Bachelor of education (BEd) Five-year concurrent program leading to honors bachelor's degree of student's faculty and BEd degree.

Master of education (MEd) At least two years beyond general bachelor's degree and BEd or two years related experience or one year from honors bachelor's degree.

ENGINEERING

Bachelor of applied science (BASc) Five years from junior matriculation. Four years from senior matriculation.

Master of applied science (MASc) At least one year from BASc or equivalent.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years from BASc or equivalent degree or at least two calendar years from master's degree.

FINE ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors programs.

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA) Five years from junior matriculation. Four years from senior matriculation.

HUMAN KINETICS

Bachelor of human kinetics (BHK) Five years from junior matriculation. Four years from senior matriculation.

Master of human kinetics (MHK) At least one year from honors bachelor's degree.

LAW

Bachelor of laws (BLaws) Three years beyond at least two years of undergraduate study and preferably a bachelor's degree.

MUSIC

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors programs.

Bachelor of musical arts (BMA) General program only.

Bachelor of music (BMus) Honors program only.

NURSING

Diploma in public health nursing (DipPHN) One year from senior matriculation and RN.

Bachelor of science in nursing (BScN) Five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation. Three years from senior matriculation and RN.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) General and honors programs.

Master of science (MSc)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least three years from honors BSc or equivalent or two years from MSc.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors programs.

Bachelor of public administration (BPA) Five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation.

Master of arts (MA)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years beyond master's degree or equivalent.

SOCIAL WORK

Bachelor of social work (BSW) Five years from junior matriculation or four years from senior matriculation.

Master of social work (MSW) At least one calendar year beyond BSW and one year of professional social work and practice.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Bachelor of arts and bachelor of commerce offered through extension division in addition

to certificates in public administration, business administration and religious studies. Individual courses available in science, computer science, drama, fine arts, law, mathematics, nursing, music and human kinetics. Credit courses offered at Chatham, Sarnia, Wallaceburg and Leamington. Attendance at classes for at least one academic year or equivalent (three intersessions, summer sessions or part-time winter sessions, or a combination of these) required.

For no university credit. Extension department co-operates with evening school in offering courses with groups such as Certified General Accountants, Industrial and Cost Accountants of Ontario and Industrial Foremen's Club of Windsor. Extension department also provides space for courses offered by and for other vocational and professional groups. All credit courses open to auditors who may attend for no credit. Division of continuing education of University of Windsor also offers non-credit courses of advanced education.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS Special program in environmental studies: students of master's degree in chemical or civil engineering, chemistry, geography or physics may take a multidisciplinary approach to environmental studies in their major field.

European Study Plan: credit courses in literature, fine arts and languages offered in Oxford, Nice, Munich, Rome and Madrid.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Industrial Research Institute. Acting Director: W.G. Colborne, BSc, MSc, PEng

FEDERATED UNIVERSITY

Assumption University, Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4. Federated with the University of Windsor by provisions of the University of Windsor Act, 1962-63. By federation agreement, holds in abeyance its degree-granting power during term of federation except in faculty of theology. Residence facilities and social and religious centre provided. President: Rev. N.J. Ruth, CSB, MA

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Canterbury College, Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4. Anglican, co-educational. Established 1957. Co-operates with interdenominational department of religious studies at the university and provides social and religious centre for Anglican students. Residence facilities provided. Principal: Rev. F.T. Kingston, MA, LTh, BD, DPhil

Holy Redeemer College, Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4. Roman Catholic (Redemptorist). Men only. Established 1956. Seminary of Redemptorist Fathers and affiliated to faculties of arts and theology and authorized to offer instruction leading to BA of University of Windsor and BTh of Assumption University. Provides residence facilities and social and religious centre. Principal: Rev. D.L. Egan, CSsR, STL

Iona College, Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4. Has not yet acquired physical facilities on campus. Co-operates with the university in provision of academic courses of United Church theology. Residence facilities and social and religious centre available. Principal: Rev. J.C. Hoffman, BA, BD, STM, PhD, ThD

THE UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG *

515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9

Telephone: 204-786-7811

Telex: 075-7591

President and Vice-chancellor: H.E. Duckworth, OC, BA, BSc, PhD, DSc, FRSC

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, R.M. Bellhouse, BSc

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 2,914;
Part-time undergraduate, 2,954.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 191.

Total operating income 1975 - 76: \$10,356,407 (provincial grants, 74.9%; student fees, 16.2%; assisted research, 5.8%; gifts and grants, 2.0%; other, 1.1%).
Capital income 1975 - 76: \$541,874 (provincial grant).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of University of Winnipeg faculty, see Winnipeg calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE Higher education began in Manitoba with the creation of the church colleges. The University of Manitoba was founded in 1877, largely on the initiative of these colleges, as an examining and degree-conferring body only. However, since 1904, and continuing to the present, instruction in arts and science has been given at both the university and the colleges. Two of these colleges were Manitoba College, founded by the Presbyterian Church in 1871, and Wesley College, founded by the Methodist Church in 1877. In 1926, following the union of these two churches, Manitoba and Wesley colleges were united and they functioned from 1931 to 1938 as The United Colleges. They were incorporated as United College in 1938 and operated as an affiliated college of The University of Manitoba until it was granted university status in 1967. On July 1, 1967, United College became The University of Winnipeg. The name United College is retained to designate the arts and science faculty of the university.

Although its main source of income is public funds, The University of Winnipeg, is a partnership between church and state. The institution is an autonomous, independent co-educational body with power to grant degrees in arts, science, education and theology. It is governed by a 32-member board of regents and a senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The university is located in downtown Winnipeg, the capital of the province

of Manitoba and a city with a population of 590,000. It includes nine buildings: Wesley hall; George Bryce hall; Manitoba hall; Ashdown hall; Graham hall, part of which contains the men's residence; Sparling hall, the university women's residence; Riddell hall comprising the dining hall, cafeteria and gymnasium; Lockhart hall; and Centennial hall which contains additional laboratory, classroom and seminar space, offices, cafeteria and student lounge space, as well as enlarged facilities for the expanding library.

STUDENT RESIDENCES Graham hall, the university men's residence, accommodates 45 students and Sparling hall for women accommodates 67 students.

LIBRARY The university library contains over 250,000 volumes. The reference collection holds more than 13,700 titles.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES Student activities are administered by the Student's Council and financed by an annual student's association fee. An incorporated, non-profit organization, the student's association has exclusive control over student affairs at the university. The collegiate division, a special division of the university enrolling grade 11 and 12 students, has representation on student's council in addition to a student's association and executive of its own to control activities within the division.

The various activities of the student body are co-ordinated by student directors. This group of directors administers the following fields on behalf of students: academic affairs including speakers and conferences; student public relations (radio and public relations); theatre night and other theatrical presentations; social events including freshman week, folk nights, concerts and university dances; and publications, such as the weekly newspaper and yearbook. There are a number of choirs on campus and the athletic association is responsible for organizing sporting activities such as curling, handball, volleyball, badminton, table tennis, fencing. The athletic association also arranges intramural and intercollegiate competition.

A public health nurse is available Monday to Friday mornings to staff and students. There is no charge for this service.

The student counselling service is available to students with academic, career or personal difficulties. There are special programs for freshmen students, in addition to academic and vocational counselling, behaviour modification programs, and a learning skills centre to help students correct language difficulties and poor reading habits.

The Canada Manpower Centre operates a placement office at the university for students seeking part-time,

*Ordinary member AUCC

summer or permanent employment. The office encourages employers to conduct recruiting visits at the university.

ACADEMIC YEAR Winter session: mid-September to end of April. Summer sessions: (1) May-June inclusive; (2) mid-May to end of July, (3) early July to mid-August. February session: early February to early May (limited offerings).

GRADING SYSTEM Standing is graded in each subject as follows: excellent, A+, A, A-; superior, B+, B; slightly above average, C+; average achievement, C; marginal pass, D; failure, F.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Entrance scholarships for high school graduates and transfer students and undergraduate scholarships for continuing students are awarded on the basis of academic performance. Bursaries are awarded where financial need is demonstrated and prizes and medals are awarded, mainly at graduation, on the basis of undergraduate academic performance. The greatest degree of financial assistance is available to Manitoba students through the bursary program of the Manitoba Department of Colleges and Universities Affairs.

FEES AND COSTS

Tuition fees per year: \$85 per course in arts and science, full or part-time.

Residence: double, \$425.

Student fees (compulsory): \$31.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: standing in 20 credits from courses offered in Manitoba high school program. Courses must meet subject requirements of the high school program and include at least three 300 courses in different subject areas from English, français, French, German, Hebrew, Latin, Spanish, Ukrainian, biology, chemistry, geography, history, histoire, mathematics, music or physics. Student from other provinces must have equivalent certificates and subjects and meet minimum requirements for admission to university in the home province. Students applying to the bachelor of education program must submit an autobiography.

Graduate: students applying to the master of arts program must hold an honors bachelor of arts degree or have satisfactorily completed the pre-master's year. Those seeking admission to the master of sacred theology must hold a bachelor or master of divinity degree.

Mature students: candidates at least 21 years of age who cannot meet normal admission requirements may qualify for admission as mature students by taking up to four full courses.

Special students: candidates requiring one additional course to meet normal admission requirements may be admitted on probation for a year with concurrent registration in the university's high school division and in the faculty of arts and science. Students who have completed, in not more than two consecutive calendar years, at least 15 credits which include at least one 300 or 301 level course acceptable for regular admission, may register concurrently for university arts and science courses while they complete remaining high school courses required for university admission.

Foreign students: UK, West Indies, East and West Africa and Hong Kong students must have GCE in five different subjects with at least two A-levels, or in at least four different subjects with three A-levels, or equivalent certificates.

France: baccalaureate.

USA: acceptable grade 12 academic high school graduation.

Students whose mother tongue is not English must present satisfactory evidence of proficiency in English. Satisfactory scores on the University of Michigan English language test or the test of English as a foreign language or certificates from the Universities of Cambridge or Michigan are acceptable.

Applicants submitting the international baccalaureate will be considered for admission.

Canadian candidates must submit applications by August 31; foreign students by July 15.

COURSES AND DEGREES A general program of study is three years and an honors program four years from senior matriculation unless otherwise stated.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) General and honors.

Master of arts (MA) At least two years from general BA or one year from honors BA. Offered jointly with faculty of graduate studies, The University of Manitoba.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc)

Bachelor of science (4-year) [BSc (4-year)] One year after completion of general BSc.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) Four years from senior matriculation.

THEOLOGY

Due to a commitment to the Division of Ministry and Education of the United Church of Canada, the faculty no longer accepts students beginning work for either the BTh or the MDiv degree. All such work for the prairie provinces is continued at Saskatoon. This does not apply to those clergy who, having received a diploma or testamur when they graduated in theology, wish to engage in extra work to qualify for the MDiv degree. Master of sacred theology (STM) Two years from bachelor or master of divinity.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS

For university credit. Evening classes: September to April. Classes are normally one night each week, three hours each night. There are undergraduate classes in arts and science for credit towards the BA and BSc degrees. Summer session: (1) May-June inclusive, normally two hours each day, Monday to Thursday or three nights each week in May and two in June, three hours each night; (2) mid-May to end of July, normally two nights each week, three hours each night; (3) early July to mid-August, normally two hours each day, undergraduate classes in arts and sciences for credit towards BA and BSc degrees. University-at-noon: September to April. Two periods of 40 minutes each per week at noon. Undergraduate half-courses in arts and science for

credit towards BA or BSc degrees. University-at-9:30 and university-at-two: September to April. Two periods of 1 1/2 hours each per week. Undergraduate classes in arts and science for credit towards BA or BSc degrees.

For no university credit. Collegiate division: complete program of study for grades 11 and 12. Summer school: grade 12 courses offered in July and August for six weeks to students studying in preparation for August examinations.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Institute of Urban Studies. Director: N.L. Axworthy, BA, MA, PhD

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTION

Mennonite Bretheren College of Arts, 77 Henderson Highway, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2L 1L1. Founded in 1944 and associated with The University of Winnipeg in 1970. Offers two years of a liberal arts program and extensive preparation for theology and Christian education. Also offers three year bachelor of religious studies degree. The college has residential accommodation for single men and women and quarters for married students and their families. Co-educational, supported and controlled by the Canadian Mennonite Bretheren Conference. President: H. Krahn, BRE, BTh, BA, MA, PhD

YORK UNIVERSITY*

4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3
Telephone: 416-667-2100
Cable: YORKUNIV
Telex: 06-965502
President: H.I. Macdonald, BComm, MA, BPhil, LLD

Direct general correspondence to the registrar, M.A. Bider, BA, MA

Enrolment 1976 - 77: Full-time undergraduate, 10,323; Part-time undergraduate, 1,116; Full-time graduate, 1,343; Part-time graduate, 1,539.

Full-time faculty 1976 - 77: 1,047.

Operating income 1975 - 76: \$76,999,000 (provincial and federal grants, \$51,084,000; fees, \$11,466,000; residence and other ancillary enterprises, \$7,800,000; other, \$6,649,000).

List of executive and administrative officers, deans of faculties and department chairmen available from AUCC secretariat. For complete list of York University faculty, see York calendar or *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*.

HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE York University was founded in 1959 and accepted its first students in 1960. In June 1965, after an initial period of affiliation with the University of Toronto, York became an independent institution and awarded its first degrees the following spring. York began operations in quarters at Queen's Park in Toronto, moved to the Glendon campus in 1961 and, in 1965, opened the York campus at Keele Street and Steeles Avenue which has become the principal seat of the university.

In 1962 the Joseph E. Atkinson College first offered degree courses for evening and part-time students and, in 1963, the faculty of arts and science introduced its program of degree studies. The university accepted its first postgraduate students in 1964. Glendon College was officially opened in 1966 and Osgoode Hall Law School became the faculty of law of the university in 1966.

York University is a co-educational, provincially supported institution. Governance of the university is vested in a 32-member board of governors while academic policy is the responsibility of the senate.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS The 600-acre York campus is situated on the northwestern edge of metropolitan Toronto. Readily accessible from downtown, the York campus is the main centre of the university and

provides educational, residential, and social facilities. In addition to academic buildings for the sciences, humanities, law, administrative studies, and fine arts, facilities include six colleges and associated residences, Atkinson College for part-time students, a theatre/auditorium, physical education centre, indoor skating arena, four libraries, two lecture-hall buildings, four graduate residences and a twin-dome astronomical observatory. A seventh undergraduate college awaits construction of its own academic building and residence.

The 84-acre Glendon campus is situated in a parkland setting at Bayview and Lawrence Avenues in Toronto. Glendon College is largely residential with an enrolment limited to 1,450 students. The campus consists of a main academic and administrative building, library, residences, and a physical education centre.

STUDENT RESIDENCES The university offers residence accommodation for men and women on the Glendon and York campuses on a room and board basis. The main campus has six undergraduate residences accommodating 1,550 men and women and four graduate student apartment buildings for 1,200 students. Atkinson provides a part-time student apartment complex and there are two residences on the Glendon campus for 425 students.

LIBRARIES The York University libraries are housed in five buildings. The Scott library, Osgoode law library, administrative studies library (including government documents), and the Steacie science library are located on the York campus. The Leslie Frost library is situated at Glendon College. The book collections grow at a rate of 80,000 volumes a year and the library has subscriptions to more than 15,000 periodicals and newspapers. There is also a growing collection of microfilms, microfiches, maps, films, pamphlets, and phonograph records bringing the total collection to over 1,800,000 items.

STUDENT LIFE AND SERVICES The Council of the York Student Federation is the central student governing body at York University. Composed of elected representatives from most of the colleges, its purpose is to serve the needs of its constituent members in their relationships with one another and with the university faculty and administration. It also represents them externally in relationships with other universities and organizations. Services of the council include the allocation of student council operating grants to student organizations, publications, societies, and the campus radio station; the hosting of various social events throughout the academic year; and publication of a student directory, a student handbook, and a course evaluation guide. Graduate students are represented by the Graduate Student Association which acts as a student council. It names representatives to senate, to

*Ordinary member, AUCC

the student federation and to other academic and student committees and it uses activity fees to finance graduate events. The role of the Graduate Student Association is social and political and it works with autonomous student organizations throughout the university.

The university maintains a health service and infirmary on both campuses, where nurses and doctors are on duty five days a week during the academic year. Minor complaints can be treated by the health service, and students, staff, and faculty are welcome to use its facilities. There is no fee for medical services. Part-time optometric and dental services are available on the main campus.

Personal and career counselling are available through the counselling and development centre while academic counselling is offered through student programs offices within individual faculties. Writing workshops are also offered through the faculties. Specialized services are offered and they include individual and group counselling, adult counselling and workshops designed to increase academic competence.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration maintains a Canada Manpower office on each campus and is available to any member of the university community seeking full or part-time employment. The faculty of administrative studies maintains a faculty student placement office for students in the master of business administration, master of public administration, and undergraduate business programs.

ACADEMIC YEAR Faculties of arts, science, administrative studies, education, fine arts, and Glendon College: mid-September through April. Summer session: July - August. Winter-summer session (faculty of arts, first year only): January to August. Faculties of graduate studies and environmental studies: (fall term) September to December; (winter term) January to May; (spring/summer term) May through August. Osgoode Hall law school: early September to mid-May. Atkinson College, part-time studies: (autumn/winter evening session) late September to early April; (summer evening session) mid-May to mid-August; (summer day session) July to mid-August.

GRADING SYSTEM Grading system at York University varies with faculty in which student is registered. It is again different for those attending Glendon College, Atkinson College and Osgoode Hall law school. Generally speaking, courses are graded by letters A, B, C, D, and F together with "plus" modifications. Where the letter-grade system is used to assess performance, numerical values in the form of point values or percentages may be assigned to these grades. Some courses and seminars are graded on a pass/fail basis. Students are strongly advised to consult calendars for details.

STUDENT AWARDS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE York University offers 180 entrance scholarships to new students on the basis of academic excellence. These are valued at \$765 each. In addition, students entering Glendon College are eligible for scholarships provided by the Friends of Glendon College. York University also offers 100 in-course scholarships to York undergraduates who have achieved the highest academic standing in the previous year's work. Those interested in these in-course scholarships or in undergraduate bursaries, medals and prizes outlined in the calendar should contact the office of student awards. A number of entrance scholarships are offered to students entering the first year of the LLB program at Osgoode Hall Law School. In addition to these, scholarships, bursaries, prizes and loans are outlined in the Osgoode Hall law calendar and interested students should contact the office of student awards. Graduate students at York University are eligible for a number of graduate scholarships and fellowships for study in Canada and abroad. Details and application forms are available from the faculty of graduate studies.

FEES AND COSTS

Full-time undergraduate, all-inclusive fee, \$760. Part-time undergraduate, \$150 per full-year course. Full-time graduate, \$750 per year. Part-time graduate, \$180 per two-term course. Full-time administrative studies students, \$330 per term. Part-time administrative studies students, \$65 per one-term course. Osgoode Hall Law School, \$650 per two-term year.

Residence: September 7, 1976 to May 4, 1977, \$891 (single room); \$740 (double room). Compulsory personal dining plan for those in residence from September 7, 1976 to May 4, 1977, \$600 to \$720.

Student fees: included in tuition fees listed above.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Undergraduate: Ontario applicants must complete full Ontario grade 13 program with minimum average of 60% in each grade 13 subject. In addition to academic record, York requires report from high school. Early admission granted in May to candidates in final year of high school who show promise of success. Candidates from other provinces must submit certificates equivalent to Ontario grade 13. British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, grade 12. Quebec, completion of collegial program at any English language university or CEGEP. Prince Edward Island, first year of degree program at the University of Prince Edward Island. Newfoundland, completion of first year of degree program at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Graduate: candidate must be a graduate of a recognized university with at least a B (second-class) standing or have equivalent qualifications. Evidence of other relevant experience such as portfolios of work, letters of recommendation and results of tests also considered. In

a few exceptional cases, students without undergraduate degrees may be admitted to graduate programs in business administration and environmental studies.

Mature: those 21 years of age or older as of first day of classes for session to which admission is sought who do not meet normal admission requirements may apply as mature students. A candidate will not be admitted as a mature student who: a) has attended university and does not meet university admission requirements; b) within the last two years, attempted studies in fulfillment of York admission requirements but failed to do so; c) is not a resident of the province of Ontario. The university may require a series of interviews of the mature candidate.

Foreign: must present certificates equivalent to standing required for Canadian students.

UK and Commonwealth: five GCE passes with at least two at A-level or passes in four subjects with at least three at A-level. School or higher school certificates may also be presented as equivalent to GCE regulations.

Hong Kong: University of Hong Kong matriculation certification or Hong Kong English school certificate with minimum grade of C.

USA: scholastic aptitude test scores required in addition to certificate of graduation from secondary school.

Applicants whose first language is other than English must present evidence of facility in English. Les candidats francophones ne sont pas tenus de faire preuve de facilité en anglais pour l'admission au Collège Universitaire Glendon.

Ontario grade 13 applicants who wish to be considered for early admission must submit applications and other necessary information to the Ontario Universities Application Centre by April 8. Exact dates for receipt of application forms for all undergraduate faculties and programs can be obtained by writing to the office of admission at York University. Atkinson College and the faculty of graduate studies handle their own enquiries through their separate admission offices.

COURSES AND DEGREES Ordinary bachelor's degrees require three years (15 courses) from senior matriculation while specialized honors, general honors and combined honors bachelor's degrees require four years (20 courses) from senior matriculation unless otherwise specified. Master's degrees require two years from three-year bachelor's degrees and one year from four-year bachelor's degree unless otherwise specified. Doctorates require at least two years from master's degrees or three years from four-year bachelor's degrees unless otherwise specified.

For detailed information concerning areas of specialization for all programs, see pages 301 to 354.

ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

Bachelor of business administration (BBA) Four-year specialized honors program from senior matriculation. Two years in another undergraduate faculty followed by two years in faculty of administrative studies.

Master of business administration (MBA) Two years from three or four-year degree in courses other than business administration or commerce. Possibility of completion in one year from four-year degree in business administration or commerce. Open to part-time students.

Master of public administration (MPA) Two years from three or four-year degree in courses other than business administration or commerce. Possibility of completion in one year from four-year degree in business administration or commerce. Open to part-time students.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MBA or MPA or three years from four-year BA.

ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA) Ordinary and honors programs.

Master of arts (MA)

Doctor of philosophy (PhD)

EDUCATION

Bachelor of education (BEd) Faculty of education only offers BEd concurrently with another degree offered by an academic faculty.

Elementary school teacher's standard four certificate (EST4), communication arts (valid for teaching primary, junior and all four years of intermediate division, normally junior-kindergarten to grade 10).

Interim high school assistant's type A or type B certificate (valid for teaching academic and general subjects in senior divisions and all four years of intermediate division, normally grade seven to 13).

Diploma program offered in area of education of exceptional students.

Various certificates may be obtained upon completion of specified courses.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Master of environmental studies (MES) Normally three-year transdisciplinary programs individually tailored to meet needs and interests of students. Persons with appropriate academic or professional qualifications may be granted advanced credit after enrolment and submission of plan of study.

FINE ARTS

Bachelor of arts (BA honors)

Bachelor of fine arts (BFA honors)

Master of fine arts (MFA) At least two years from first degree.

LAW (Osgoode Hall Law School)

Bachelor of laws (LLB) Three years from third year of approved university course beyond junior matriculation; three years from second year of approved university course beyond senior matriculation; or three years from bachelor's degree from recognized university.

Master of laws (LLM) At least one year from LLB degree from approved law faculty or school. Open to part-time students.

Doctor of jurisprudence (DJur) At least one year from LLM degree from approved law faculty or school. May be awarded for published work.

SCIENCE

Bachelor of science (BSc) Ordinary and honors programs.

Master of science (MSc) Two years from three-year BSc or one year from four-year BSc plus additional work as required.

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) At least two years from MSc or at least three years from four-year BSc.

JOSEPH E. ATKINSON COLLEGE

Bachelor of arts (BA) Ordinary and honors. Part-time study.

Bachelor of science (BSc) Ordinary program. Part-time study.

Bachelor of arts (administration) [BA(Admin)] Honors program. Part-time study.

Bachelor of social work (BSW) Honors program. Part-time study.

GLENDON COLLEGE

Bachelor of arts (BA) Ordinary and honors programs.

PART-TIME PROGRAMS

For university credit. Joseph E. Atkinson College offers degree programs for undergraduates on part-time basis in both summer and autumn/winter sessions. University faculty of administrative studies offers part-time graduate programs leading to master of business administration and master of public administration degrees. Faculty of environmental studies allows students to study for master of environmental studies degree on part-time basis. Master of laws degree available through part-time study at Osgoode Hall Law School. There are also part-time master of science degree programs in physics and in chemistry. Part-time day studies available in faculties of arts, fine arts and science. Glendon College offers part-time day studies with classes commencing in September and in January.

For no university credit. Centre for Continuing Education offers non-degree studies to those interested in university programs for personal enrichment and/or professional development. Studies in education provides short courses and summer programs in languages and

communication skills and offers up-dating programs for educators. Studies in management offers specialized and general courses, seminars and workshops to individuals who wish to improve managerial and administrative skills. Included in this area are programs for private and public sectors, women in management, personnel in human services areas and organization development. Studies in human relations and social development conducts programs and symposia for those working in the helping professions and for individuals wishing to improve social leadership and communications skills. Family life conferences and programs in law for laymen also offered.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS York University curriculum based on principle that students should be able to pursue wide range of interdisciplinary studies before selecting disciplinary specialty. First-year students select a broad range of interdisciplinary courses in humanities, social sciences and natural sciences. In higher years, when students have chosen a specialty, cognate interdisciplinary courses offered as options.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Centre for Research in Experimental Space Science.

Director: R.W. Nicholls, ARCS, BSc, PhD, DSc

Centre for Research on Environmental Quality. Director: W.J. Megaw, BSc, DSc

Institute for Behavioral Research. Director: B.R. Blishen, BA, MA

Transport Centre. Acting Director: W.C. Found, BA, MA, PhD

York-Ryerson Computing Centre. Director: B.H. Miller, MSc

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Joseph E. Atkinson College, York University, Downsview, Ontario M3J 2R7. Established 1962. Offers evening and part-time courses leading to BA degrees. Dean: Margaret Knittl, BA, MSc

Glendon College, 2275 Bayview Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M4N 3M6. Established 1966 on Glendon campus of York University. Small liberal arts college emphasizing Canadian studies in bilingual and bicultural atmosphere. Offers courses leading to BA degrees. Students in bilingual program take a second language (French for English-speaking students) for their first two years. Some courses offered in French. Principal: David McQueen, BComm, MA, PhD

York University developed on the college system. All full-time undergraduate students are members of the college with which they are associated throughout their university careers. Each college has its own dining hall, seminar room, recreation areas, and associated residence building. As members of small colleges of approximately

1,200 undergraduates, students have combined advantages of a small college atmosphere while enjoying facilities of a large university. There are seven colleges for full-time undergraduate students on the York campus. The following is a list of these colleges, their founding dates, and respective college masters. Founders College (1965): C.E. Rathé, MA, PhD; Vanier College

(1966): K.H.M. Creal, BA, MA; Winters College (1967): Desmond Maxwell, BA, PhD; McLaughlin College (1968): George Tatham, BA; Stong College (1969): Virginia Rock, BA, MA, PhD; Calumet College (1970): Eric Winter, BEd, BSc, MA; Bethune College (1971): Ioan Davies, BSc, MA, PhD.

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La bibliographie qui suit tente de faire la rétrospective des principaux documents publiés depuis 1973 sur l'enseignement supérieur au Canada. Tous les livres peuvent être EMPRUNTÉS de la bibliothèque de l'AUCC, 151, rue Slater, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5N1, à l'exception de ceux marqués d'un astérisque. Si vous voulez commander un livre, veuillez communiquer avec votre librairie locale ou l'éditeur. Les prix sont indiqués quand ils sont connus.

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Location of Universities
and Colleges of Canada
Emplacement des universités
et collèges du Canada



The above map indicates the location of all universities and colleges which offer university-level courses of study. Many of these institutions do not have separate entries in this directory, but are included in the entry for the institution to which they are affiliated, associated or federated or of which they are a constituent part.

Acadia Divinity College	Wolfville, Nova Scotia B0P 1X0	59
Acadia University	Wolfville, Nova Scotia B0P 1X0	59
Alberta, The University of	Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E1	10
Algoma College	Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario P6A 2G4	23
Armand-Frappier, Institut	Laval-des-Rapides (Québec)	41
Assumption University	Windsor, Ontario	25
Athabasca University	Edmonton, Alberta	10
Atkinson College, Joseph E.	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
Atlantic Institute of Education	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1A4	60
Atlantic School of Theology	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3B5	60
Banff School of Fine Arts	Banff, Alberta	6
Bathurst, Collège de	Bathurst (Nouveau-Brunswick)	53
Bethune College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
Bishop's University	Lennoxville, Québec J1M 1Z7	46
Blackburn, Julian College	Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8	36
Brandon University	Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A9	19
Brescia College	London, Ontario N6G 1H2	26
British Columbia, The University of	Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1W5	2
Brock University	St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1	34
Calgary, The University of	Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4	7
Calumet College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
Campion College	Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2	16
Camrose Lutheran College	Camrose, Alberta	11
Canadian Mennonite Bible College	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0M4	20
Canadian Nazarene College	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2P7	20
Canadian Union College	Lacombe, Alberta	8
Canterbury College	Windsor, Ontario	25
Cape Breton, College of	Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 6J1	63
Carleton University	Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6	38
Christian Brothers College	Mono Hills, Ontario	31
Christ the King, Seminary of	Mission City, British Columbia V2V 4J2	4
Concordia Lutheran College	Edmonton, Alberta	10
Concordia University	Montreal, Québec H3G 1M8	41
Conrad Grebel College	Waterloo, Ontario	27
Dalhousie University	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5	60
Direction des études universitaires dans l'ouest québécois:		
Services universitaires dans le nord-ouest	Rouyn (Québec) J9X 5C6	39

La carte ci-dessus localise toutes les universités et tous les collèges qui offrent des cours de niveau universitaire. Bon nombre de ces établissements ne sont pas mentionnés séparément dans le présent répertoire, mais sont compris dans la mention de l'université à laquelle ils sont affiliés, associés, fédérés ou dont ils forment une partie constituante.

Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais	Hull (Québec) J8Y 6M4	40
Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie, Collège	Ottawa (Ontario) K1R 7G2	38
Emmanuel and St. Chad, College of	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	14
Emmanuel College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7	33
Erindale College	Mississauga, Ontario	33
Founders College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
"G" College	Toronto, Ontario	33
Glendon College	Toronto, Ontario M4N 3M6	33
Guelph, University of	Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1	29
Hautes Études Commerciales, École des	Montréal (Québec)	41
Hearst, Collège universitaire de/	Hearst (Ontario) P0L 1N0	24
Hearst, University College of		
Holy Redeemer College	Windsor, Ontario	25
Huntington University	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28
Huron College	London, Ontario N6G 1H3	26
Ignatius College	Guelph, Ontario	29
Innis College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E5	33
Iona College	Windsor, Ontario	25
Jésus-Marie, Collège	Shippegan (Nouveau-Brunswick)	54
King's College, University of	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 2A1	60
King's College	London, Ontario N6A 2M3	26
Knox College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E6	33
Kootenay School of Art	Nelson, British Columbia	5
Lakehead University	Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1	22
Laurentian University of	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28
Sudbury/Laurentienne de		
Sudbury, Université		
Laval, Université	Québec (Québec) G1K 7P4	47
Lethbridge, The University of	Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4	9
Loretto College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J3	33
Lutheran Theological Seminary	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	14
Luther College	Regina, Saskatchewan	16
Macdonald College	Montreal, Québec H0A 1C0	41
Manitoba, The University of	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2	20
Maritime Forest Ranger School, The	Fredericton, New Brunswick	52
Massey College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E1	33
McGill University	Montreal, Québec H3C 3G1	41
McLaughlin College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33

McMaster Divinity College	Hamilton, Ontario	30	Queen's College	St. John's, Newfoundland	65
McMaster University	Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L8	30	Queen's Theological College	Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6	37
Memorial University of Newfoundland	St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5S7	65	Queen's University at Kingston	Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6	37
Mennonite Brethren College of Arts	Winnipeg, Manitoba R2L 1L1	20	Regent College	Vancouver, British Columbia	2
Militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Collège	Saint-Jean (Québec)	42	Regina, The University of	Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2	16
Moncton, Université de	Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick) E1A 3E9	55	Regis College	Toronto, Ontario	33
Montréal Diocesan Theological College, The	Montréal, Québec H3A 2A8	41	Renison College	Waterloo, Ontario	27
Montréal, Université de	Montréal (Québec) H3T 1J4	41	Royal Conservatory of Music	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1W2	33
Mount Allison University	Sackville, New Brunswick E0A 3C0	56	Royal Military College of Canada	Kingston, Ontario K7L 2W3	37
Mount Saint Bernard College	Antigonish, Nova Scotia	62	Royal Roads Military College	Victoria, British Columbia	1
Mount Saint Vincent University	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6	60	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	Toronto, Ontario M5B 1E8	33
Musique Vincent-d'Indy, Ecole de	Montréal (Québec)	43	St. Andrew's College	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	14
National de la recherche scientifique, L'Institut	Ste-Foy (Québec) G1V 4C7	47	St. Andrew's College	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M7	20
Nationale d'administration publique, L'Ecole	Québec (Québec) G1R 2G5	47	Sainte-Anne, Université	Church Point (Nouvelle-Ecosse)	58
New Brunswick, University of	Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A3	52	St. Augustine's Seminary	Scarborough, Ontario	33
New College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1	33	Saint-Boniface (Manitoba) R2H 0H7	Saint-Boniface (Manitoba)	21
Nipissing College	North Bay, Ontario P1B 8L7	32	St. Bride's College	Littledale, Newfoundland	64
Notre Dame of Canada College	Wilcox, Saskatchewan	17	St. Francis Xavier University	Antigonish, Nova Scotia B0H 1C0	62
Nova Scotia Agricultural College	Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 5E3	61	St. Hilda's College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E2	33
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3J6	60	Saint-Jean, Collège universitaire	Edmonton (Alberta) T6C 4G9	10
Nova Scotia Technical College	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3A 2X4	60	St. Jerome's College, The University of	Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3	27
Ontario Agricultural College	Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1	29	St. John's College	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M5	20
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6	33	Saint Joseph, Collège	Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick)	55
Ontario Veterinary College	Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1	29	St. Joseph's College	Edmonton, Alberta	10
Ottawa, Université d'Ottawa, University of	Ottawa (Ontario) K1N 6N5	38	St. Joseph's College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1C5	29
Pastorale, Institut de	Montréal (Québec)	41	St. Joseph's College	Yorkton, Saskatchewan	18
Polytechnique, École	Montréal (Québec) H3C 3A7	41	Saint-Louis-Maillet, Collège	Edmundston (Nouveau-Brunswick)	50
Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J4	33	St. Martha's School of Nursing	Antigonish, Nova Scotia	62
Presbyterian College of Montreal, The	Montreal, Québec H3A 2A8	41	Saint Mary's University	Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3	60
Prince Edward Island, University of	Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 4P3	57	St. Michael's College, University of	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J4	33
Québec, Université du	Ste-Foy (Québec) G1V 2M3	47	St. Patrick's College	Ottawa, Ontario	38
Québec à Chicoutimi, L'Université du	Chicoutimi (Québec) G7H 2B1	48	Saint-Paul, Université/Saint Paul University	Ottawa (Ontario) K1S 1C4	38
Québec à Montréal, L'Université du	Montréal (Québec) H3C 3P8	41	St. Paul's College	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M6	16
Québec à Rimouski, L'Université du	Rimouski, (Québec) G5L 3A1	49	St. Paul's College	Waterloo, Ontario	27
Québec à Trois-Rivières, L'Université du	Trois-Rivières (Québec) G9A 5H7	44	St. Peter's College	Muenster, Saskatchewan	15
			St. Stephen's College	Edmonton, Alberta	10
			St. Thomas College	North Battleford, Saskatchewan	12
			St. Thomas More College	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W6	14
			St. Thomas University	Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A3	52
			Saskatchewan, University of	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0	14
			Scarborough College	West Hill, Ontario	33
			Services universitaires dans le nord-ouest	Rouyn (Québec) J9X 5C6	39
			Services universitaires dans l'Outaouais	Hull (Québec) J8Y 6M4	40

Sherbrooke, Université de	Sherbrooke (Québec) J1K 2R1	45	Vanier College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
Simon Fraser University	Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6	3	Victoria College	Toronto, Ontario	33
Stong College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33	Victoria Conservatory of Music	Victoria, British Columbia	1
Sudbury, University of/Sudbury, Université de	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28	Victoria, University of	Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2	1
Télé-université	Ste-Foy (Québec) G1V 2M3	47	Victoria University	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7	33
Thorneloe University	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28	Waterloo, University of	Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1	27
Toronto, University of	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1	33	Western Ontario, The University of	London, Ontario N6A 3K7	26
Trent University	Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8	36	Wilfrid Laurier University	Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5	27
Trinity College, University of	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8	33	Windsor, University of	Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4	25
United Theological College of Montreal, The	Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A8	41	Winnipeg, The University of	Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9	20
University College/Universitaire, Collège	Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6	28	Winters College	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33
University College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1	33	Woodsworth College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A9	33
Vancouver School of Theology, The	Vancouver, British Columbia	2	Wycliffe College	Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H7	33
			Xavier College	Toronto, Ontario	33
			York University	Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3	33

Undergraduate and graduate diploma and degree programs at Canadian Universities, 1977

Programmes de cours préparatoires à un premier diplôme et à des diplômes supérieurs dans les universités du Canada, 1977

INDEX

1. Art, Fine arts, Theatre
2. Canadian studies, Indian-Eskimo Studies, International studies
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4. Music
5. Philosophy, Religious studies
6. Anthropology, Psychology, Sociology
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8. Education
9. History, Law, Political science
10. Home economics and Food science
11. Journalism, Library science, Secretarial science, Social work
12. Physical education and Recreation
13. Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary medicine and Animal science
14. Biology
15. Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing, Rehabilitation medicine, Hygiene, Optometry
16. Earth sciences, Marine Sciences
17. Chemistry, Mathematics
18. Environmental studies, Regional studies, Architecture
19. Engineering, Physics
20. Medicine and Allied health
21. Communications, Educational technology, Film, Radio-television

Art, Beaux-arts, Théâtre
Études canadiennes, Études indiennes-esquimaudes, Études internationales
Langues et Littératures
Musique
Philosophie, Études religieuses
Anthropologie, Psychologie, Sociologie
Administration des affaires, Commerce, Administration, Sciences économiques
Éducation
Histoire, Droit, Sciences politiques
Sciences domestiques et Sciences de la nutrition
Journalisme, Bibliothéconomie, Sciences secrétaires, Service social
Éducation physique et Récréation
Agriculture, Sciences forestières, Médecine vétérinaire et Sciences des animaux
Biologie
Art dentaire, Pharmacie, Sciences infirmières, Réhabilitation, Hygiène, Optométrie
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Médecine et Sciences de la santé
Communications, Technologie de l'enseignement, Cinéma, Radio-télévision

Guide

This guide is to be used in conjunction with course information which follows.

The information indicates the universities which offer the programs listed and the levels at which they are offered. Most of the information pertains to programs that lead to a degree, diploma or certificate. Some Canadian universities, however, offer individual courses only or a minor specialization in many subjects; the digit 9 is used to make clear that instruction is available in these areas.

In some cases, an institution offers all or part of the program of study and the degree, diploma or certificate is granted by the parent institution. This is indicated in the following manner: Saint-Jean - Alberta. In this example Collège universitaire Saint-Jean, which is a constituent college of The University of Alberta, offers the particular program. However, upon completion of the program the degree is awarded by The University of Alberta.

There are also instances of two institutions having similar names. To avoid confusion in these cases the province in which the institution is located is indicated in brackets. For example: Victoria (B.C.) refers to the University of Victoria located in Victoria, British Columbia; Victoria (Ont.) refers to Victoria University located in Toronto, Ontario.

For information regarding a particular undergraduate program, contact the university registrar. For information concerning a particular graduate program, contact the dean of graduate studies.

Key

1. Doctorate
2. Master of philosophy (University of Toronto, Memorial University of Newfoundland and University of Waterloo)
3. Master
4. Licence
5. Graduate diploma
6. Bachelor and first professional degree (e.g. BA, BSc, MD, DVM, DMD, LLB), major specialization or concentration
7. Undergraduate diploma
8. Special certificate
9. Minor specialization only or courses offered

Guide

Ce guide doit être utilisé avec les informations suivantes sur les programmes de cours.

Ces informations indiquent les universités qui offrent les programmes d'études et indiquent également les niveaux auxquels ces programmes d'études sont offerts. Les renseignements se rattachent surtout aux programmes d'études menant à un grade, un diplôme ou un certificat. Toutefois, certaines universités offrent seulement un cours dans un sujet ou encore quelques cours formant une spécialisation mineure; le chiffre 9 indique que de l'enseignement est offert dans cette matière.

Dans certains cas, un établissement offre le programme d'études dans sa totalité ou en partie mais le grade, certificat ou diplôme est conféré par l'établissement mère. Ces cas sont notés de la façon suivante: Saint-Jean - Alberta. Dans cet exemple le Collège universitaire Saint-Jean, collège affilié à l'université de l'Alberta (The University of Alberta), offre le programme d'études mais l'université confère le grade.

Il arrive également que deux établissements portent des noms semblables et afin d'éviter toute confusion le nom de la province où se trouve l'établissement est inscrit entre parenthèses. Par exemple: Victoria (C.-B.) se rapporte à la University of Victoria située à Victoria, Colombie-Britannique, tandis que Victoria (Ont.) se rapporte à Victoria University située à Toronto, Ontario.

Pour obtenir des renseignements sur un programme d'études du premier cycle, veuillez écrire au registraire de l'université. Pour des renseignements sur un programme d'études du deuxième ou troisième cycle, veuillez vous adresser au doyen des études supérieures.

Explication des numéros

1. Doctorat
2. Maîtrise en philosophie (University of Toronto, Memorial University of Newfoundland and University of Waterloo). Cours d'études anglais seulement
3. Maîtrise
4. Licence
5. Diplôme d'études supérieures
6. Baccalauréat et premier diplôme professionnel (p.ex., BA, BSc, MD, DVM, DCD, LLB), spécialisation majeure ou concentration
7. Diplôme d'études pré-grade
8. Certificat spécial
9. Spécialisation mineure seulement ou cours offert

1. ART, FINE ARTS, THEATRE/ ART, BEAUX-ARTS, THÉÂTRE

Art as applied to medicine
Toronto 6.

Art dramatique, théâtre, études théâtrales
Laval 9.
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.8.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 6.

Art education
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.5.6.
Lethbridge 6.
McGill 6.
Nova Scotia Art 3.6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Art, fine arts
Acadia 9.
Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Guelph 6.
Huron – Western Ontario 6.
Laurentian 9.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 6.7.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Nova Scotia Art 3.6.7.
Prince Edward Island 9.
Regina 3.6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
York 3.6.

Art conservation
Queen's 3.

Art history, history of art, history in art
Alberta 6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 3.6.7.
Calgary 6.

Art history, history of art, history in art – Concluded
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
King's – Dalhousie 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 9.
Nova Scotia Art 9.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

Arts management and administration
York 3.

Arts d'impression
Québec à Montréal 8.

Arts plastiques
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 8.
Ottawa 6.8.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Arts visuels
Laval 6.
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.

Beaux-arts
Lethbridge 6.
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 6.8.

Ceramics
Calgary 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Ottawa 9.
Regina 3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Céramique
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 9.

Cinéma, photo-cinéma
Montréal 9.
Ottawa 6.8.

Classical art
Ottawa 6.

Communication design
Alberta 3.6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.

Communication graphique
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.

Creative drama and theatre arts
Concordia 8.

Dance
Alberta 9.
Ryerson 7.
Waterloo 3.
Windsor 9.
York 3.6.

Design and photography
Alberta 3.

Design and production
Victoria (B.C.) 3.

Design, art and design
Alberta 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.7.
Windsor 9.
York 9.

Design graphique
Québec à Montréal 6.

Design, design de l'environnement
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.

Dessin
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 9.

Directing and production
Alberta 3.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.

Drama, dramatic art
Alberta 3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 9.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 6.
Huron – Western Ontario 6.
King's – Dalhousie 9.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
McMaster 6.

Drama, dramatic art — Concluded
 New Brunswick 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 6.
 Ryerson 7.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Toronto 1.2.3.
 Waterloo 6.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 6.

Drama in education
 Concordia 6.

Dramatic literature
 Alberta 3.
 Concordia 6.

Dramatic theory and criticism
 Alberta 3.

Drawing
 Alberta 9.
 Calgary 6.
 Concordia 9.
 Guelph 9.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 6.7.
 Nova Scotia Art 9.
 Ottawa 9.
 Victoria (B.C.) 9.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 9.

English theatre
 Ottawa 6.8.

English and drama
 Concordia 6.

Enseignement en arts plastiques
 Laval 6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Environmental design
 Nova Scotia Art 6.

Film, cinema
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 9.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 9.
 Concordia 9.
 Guelph 9.
 McGill 9.
 McMaster 9.
 Nova Scotia Art 9.
 Ottawa 6.8.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 3.9.
 Toronto 9.

Film, cinema — Concluded
 Waterloo 9.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 9.
 York 6.

Film, cinéma
 Laval 9.

Graphic arts management
 Ryerson 6.

Graphic design
 Alberta 3.6.
 Concordia 6.
 Manitoba 6.7.
 Nova Scotia Art 6.7

Graphics
 Alberta 3.6.
 Calgary 6.
 Concordia 6.
 Nova Scotia Art 6.7.
 Regina 3.
 Windsor 9.

Gravure
 Moncton 9.
 Ottawa 9.

Histoire de l'art
 Laval 3.6.7.8.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 3.6.
 Ottawa 6.8.
 Québec à Montréal 6.

Painting
 Alberta 3.
 Brock 9.
 Calgary 6.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Guelph 9.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 6.7.
 Nova Scotia Art 6.
 Ottawa 9.
 Regina 3.
 St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 9.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 9.
 York 9.

Peinture
 Moncton 9.
 Ottawa 9.
 Québec à Montréal 8.

Photographie
 Moncton 9.
 Ottawa 9.

Photography, photographic arts
 Calgary 6.

Photography, photographic arts —
 Concluded
 Lethbridge 9.
 Nova Scotia Art 6.
 Ottawa 9.
 Ryerson 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 9.
 Windsor 9.
 York 9.

Printmaking
 Alberta 3.
 Calgary 9.
 Guelph 9.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 6.7.
 McMaster 9.
 Nova Scotia Art 6.
 Ottawa 9.
 Regina 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 9.
 York 9.

Sculpture — English language pro-
 gram
 Alberta 9.
 Calgary 6.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Guelph 9.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 6.7.
 Nova Scotia Art 6.
 Ottawa 9.
 Regina 3.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 9.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 9.
 York 9.

Sculpture — Programme en langue
 française
 Moncton 9.
 Ottawa 9.
 Québec à Montréal 8.

Studio art
 British Columbia 6.
 Campion — Regina 6.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Luther — Regina 6.
 McMaster 6.
 Nova Scotia Art 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Toronto 6.
 Windsor 6.
 York 6.

Théâtre (Programme en langue française)
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.

Théâtre anglais
Montréal 9.
Ottawa 6.

Théâtre français
Montréal 9.
Ottawa 6.8.

Theatre, theatre arts
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Guelph 9.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 9.
Ottawa 6.8.
Ryerson 7.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6
Waterloo 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 3.6.

Theatre history
Alberta 3.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6

Visual arts
Alberta 3.
Concordia 6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Ottawa 6.8.
Regina 6.8.
Saskatchewan 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 6.
York 3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Design industriel
Montréal 6.

Housing and design
Guelph 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Interior design
Alberta 9.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 9.
Ryerson 6.

Industrial design
Alberta 3.
Carleton 6.

Museology
Toronto 3.
Western 9.

2. CANADIAN STUDIES, INDIAN-ESKIMO STUDIES, INTERNATIONAL STUDIES/ÉTUDES CANADIENNES, ÉTUDES INDIENNES-ESQUIMAUTES, ÉTUDES INTERNATIONALES

Canadian studies, Indian-Eskimo studies/Études canadiennes, Études indiennes-esquimautes

Atlantic Canada studies
Saint Mary's 6.

Canadian Northern studies
Alberta 9.
Manitoba 9.
McMaster 9.

Canadian Plains area studies
Regina 3.6.

Canadian studies
Alberta 6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 9.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 3.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount St. Vincent 6.
Queen's 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 9.
Simon Fraser 9.
Trent 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Études amérindiennes
Laurentienne 6.

Études canadiennes
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Sainte-Anne 6.

French Canada studies
Alberta 9.

French Canada studies – Concluded
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Indian-Eskimo studies, native studies
Alberta 9.
Brandon 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 6.
McMaster 9.
Trent 6.7.
Waterloo 9.

Taiga studies
Lakehead 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Canadian politics
Alberta 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 3.9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 9.
McMaster 9.
Simon Fraser 6.9.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 6.

Eskimo language, Indian language
Brandon 9.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 9.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 9.
Memorial 9.
Ottawa 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 9.
Trent 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 7.

French Canadian language and literature
Alberta 1.3.6.
Calgary 3.6.
Concordia 9.
McGill 6.
Queen's 6.
Saint John's – Manitoba 9.
Saskatchewan 6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Littérature canadienne québécoise
Laurentienne 9.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.

Littérature canadienne québécoise — fin
Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

North American literature in English
Alberta 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 3.9.
Windsor 9.

North American studies, American studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 3.
Windsor 9.

Pacific studies
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

International studies/Études internationales

African studies, Middle East studies
Calgary 9.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

American studies
Mount Allison 6.

Asian studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 6.
Manitoba 9.
McMaster 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

Buddhist studies
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.
Windsor 9.

Celtic studies
St. Francis Xavier 3.

Commonwealth studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
Queen's 6.

East Asian studies
Alberta 6.
McGill 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Windsor 9.
York 6.

Études africaines
Laval 8.9.
Montréal 5.

Études hispano-américaines
Laurentienne 6.
Ottawa 6.

Études internationales
Royal military 6.

Far Eastern studies
McMaster 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

German area studies
Brock 6.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.

Germanic studies
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 3.

Hispanic studies
Calgary 6.
McGill 3.
Toronto 3.
Trent 6.
Windsor 3.6.

Indian studies
Toronto 1.2.3.6.

Islamic studies
Alberta 9.
McGill 1.3.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Latin-American studies, Caribbean studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 6.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 3.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 6.
McMaster 3.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 6.
Western 9.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Mediaeval history
St. Michael's 1.4.

Middle East studies
McGill 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.

Near Eastern studies
Manitoba 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria — Toronto 6.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

North American studies, American studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Calgary 9.
McGill 6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 3.
Windsor 9.

Pacific studies
McMaster 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Scottish studies
Guelph 1.3.

Soviet studies, Russian studies, East European studies
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 6.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 9.
Queen's 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.5.6.
Windsor 9.

Spanish-American studies
Alberta 6.
Windsor 9.

West European studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
Saint Mary's 6.

West Indian studies
Acadia 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Administration internationale
Montréal 3.

Chinese, Chinese studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 9.

Chinese, Chinese studies — Concluded
 McGill 9.
 McMaster 9.
 Ottawa 9.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 9.
 Saskatchewan 9.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 9.
 Waterloo 9.
 Wilfrid Laurier 9.
 Windsor 9.
 York 9.

Co-opération internationale
 Ottawa 5.

Études slaves
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.

Études médiévales
 Ottawa 6.

International affairs, studies, relations
 British Columbia 6.
 Carleton 3.
 Concordia 6.
 Lakehead 6.
 Manitoba 6.
 Royal Military 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 9.
 York 6.

International business
 McGill 6.
 Windsor 9.

International co-operation
 Ottawa 5.

Japanese, Japanese studies
 Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 McMaster 9.
 Memorial 9.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Waterloo 9.
 Wilfrid Laurier 9.
 York 9.

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies
 Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 6.
 Concordia 9.
 Dalhousie 6.
 Manitoba 6.
 McGill 6.
 McMaster 9.
 Ottawa 6.
 Queen's 6.
 St. Michael's 1.4.

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies — Concluded
 Simon Fraser 9.
 Toronto 1.3.
 Waterloo 6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 9.
 Windsor 9.

Relations internationales
 Laval 1.3.6.

Russe, études russes
 Laurentienne 6.
 Laval 9.
 Montréal 3.6.
 Ottawa 9.

Sciences médiévales
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.

Slavonics, Slavic studies
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 3.
 Champion — Regina 6.
 Luther — Regina 6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 9.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Windsor 6.

Victorian studies
 Alberta 9.
 Simon Fraser 9.
 Toronto 3.
 York 3.

3. LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES/LANGUES ET LITTÉRATURES

Akkadian
 King's — Dalhousie 9.
 Toronto 9.

Allemand, études allemandes
 Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Laurentienne 6.
 Laval 3.6.7.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 3.6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Québec à Montréal 9.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 9.
 Sherbrooke 9.

Anglais, études anglaises, langue et littérature anglaises,
 Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Laurentienne 3.6.
 Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
 Moncton 6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.8.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
 Royal Military 6.
 Sainte-Anne 6.
 Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
 Sherbrooke 6.

Arabic
 Carleton 9.
 Concordia 9.
 King's — Dalhousie 9.
 Manitoba 9.
 McGill 9.
 Memorial 9.
 Toronto 6.

Asian studies
 Concordia 6.
 Guelph 6.
 Saint Mary's 6.

Bilingual competence
 Glendon — York 8.

Catalan
 Alberta 9.

Chinese, Chinese studies
 Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 9.
 Guelph 9.
 McGill 9.
 Ottawa 9.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 9.
 Saskatchewan 9.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 9.
 Waterloo 9.
 Wilfrid Laurier 8.
 Windsor 9.
 York 9.

Chinois
 Ottawa 9.

Classics, classical studies
 Acadia 3.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Bishop's 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 6.
 Carleton 3.6.
 Concordia 6.

Classics, classical studies -- Concluded

Dalhousie 3.6.
 Guelph 6.
 King's -- Dalhousie 6.
 King's -- Western 6.
 Laurentian 6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 3.6.
 Memorial 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 New Brunswick 3.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 3.6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 St. John's -- Manitoba 6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 St. Michael's -- Toronto 6.
 St. Paul's -- Manitoba 6.
 St. Thomas More -- Saskatchewan 6.
 St. Thomas 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 6.
 Trinity -- Toronto 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Victoria (Ont.) 6.
 Waterloo 6.
 Western 3.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 6.

Comparative Canadian literature
Sherbrooke 3.Comparative linguistics
Simon Fraser 1.3.

Comparative literature

Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Carleton 3.
 Dalhousie 6.
 King's -- Dalhousie 6.
 King's -- Western 6.
 Toronto 1.3.
 Trent 9.
 Windsor 6.

Compétence bilingue
Glendon -- York 8.

Coptic

King's -- Dalhousie 9.
 Toronto 9.

Creative writing

Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 3.6.
 Brock 9.

Creative writing -- Concluded

Concordia 9.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Windsor 3.
 York 6.

Czech

Toronto 6.

Egyptian

McGill 9.
 Toronto 9.

English language and literature

Acadia 3.6.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Bishop's 3.6.
 Brandon 6.
 Brescia -- Western 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 1.3.6.
 Campion -- Regina 6.
 Cape Breton -- St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Carleton 3.6.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Dalhousie 1.3.6.
 Guelph 3.6.
 Huron -- Western 6.
 King's -- Dalhousie 6.
 King's -- Western 6.
 Lakehead 3.6.
 Laurentian 3.6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Luther -- Regina 6.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 1.3.6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 New Brunswick 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 3.6.
 Royal Military 6.
 Sainte-Anne 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 St. Jerome's -- Waterloo 6.
 St. John's -- Manitoba 6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 St. Michael's -- Toronto 6.
 St. Paul's -- Manitoba 6.
 St. Thomas 6.
 St. Thomas More -- Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 6.
 Trinity -- Toronto 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
 Victoria -- Toronto 6.
 Waterloo 2.3.6.

English language and literature -- Concluded

Western 1.3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 Winnipeg 3.6.
 York 1.3.6.

English language and the linguistics of English

New Brunswick 3.6.
 Simon Fraser 3.

Eskimo language, Indian language

Brandon 9.
 Calgary 9.
 Laurentian 9.
 Manitoba 9.
 Memorial 9.
 Ottawa 9.
 Saskatchewan 9.
 Toronto 9.
 Trent 9.
 Victoria (B.C.) 7.

Espagnol, études hispaniques

Laurentienne 6.
 Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 3.6.
 Ottawa 6.

Ethiopian

Toronto 9.

Études anciennes, études classiques

Laurentienne 6.
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Saint-Jean -- Alberta 9.
 Sherbrooke 6.

Études françaises -- enseignement secondaire

Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
 Québec, Services de Rouyn 6.

Études littéraires

Québec à Montréal 3.

Études slaves

Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.

Finnish

Lakehead 9.

Français, études françaises

Concordia 6.
 Laurentienne 3.6.

Français, études françaises — fin
Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Royal Military 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

French language and literature
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Campion — Regina 6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
Carleton 3.6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 6.8.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 6.
Huron — Western 6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther — Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.6.
Royal Military 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Michael's — Toronto 6.
St. Paul's — Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Trinity — Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.

French language and literature —
Concluded
Victoria — Toronto 6.
Waterloo 3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

French Canadian language and literature
Alberta 1.3.6.
McMaster 9.
Queen's 9.
St. John's — Manitoba 9.
Trent 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Gaelic
St. Francis Xavier 9.

German language and literature
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Campion — Regina 6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 6.
Huron — Western 6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Luther — Regina 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
Royal Military 9.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Michael's — Toronto 6.
St. Paul's — Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.

German language and literature —
Concluded
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Trinity — Toronto 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Victoria — Toronto 6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Grec, études grecques
Laurentienne 9.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.

Greek language and literature
Acadia 9.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Campion — Regina 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 9.
Guelph 6.
Huron 9.
King's — Dalhousie 9.
King's — Western 9.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 9.
Luther — Regina 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 9.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 9.
Saint Mary's 9.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

Hébreu
Montréal 9.
Ottawa 9.

Hebrew
Atlantic Theology 9.
Bishop's 9.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 9.
Carleton 9.
Concordia 9.
Huron — Western 9.
King's — Dalhousie 9.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 9.
McMaster 9.
Memorial 9.
Ottawa 9.
Queen's 9.
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
Winnipeg 9.
York 9.

Hindi, Urdu
British Columbia 9.
McGill 9.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 9.
Windsor 9.

Hispanic languages
McGill 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.

Hispanic and Italian
British Columbia 1.3.6.

Icelandic
Manitoba 3.6.
New Brunswick 9.

Italian language and literature
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 6.
King's — Western 9.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 6.
Ottawa 9.
Queen's 6.

Italian language and literature —
Concluded
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
St. Thomas 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Waterloo 9.
Western 6.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Italian, études italiennes
Laurentienne 6.
Montréal 6.
Ottawa 9.

Japanese, Japanese studies
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
McGill 9.
Memorial 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Waterloo 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
Windsor 9.
York 9.

Judaic studies, Jewish studies
Carleton 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Toronto 6.

Langue esquimaude, langue indienne
Ottawa 9.

Langue et littérature anglaises
Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.

Latin, études latines
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.

Latin language and literature
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 9.
Guelph 6.
Huron 9.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 3.6.

Latin language and literature — Con-
cluded
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 9.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.9.
Saint Mary's 9.
St. Michael's 1.4.
St. Thomas 9.
St. Thomas More 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Lettres
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Linguistics, applied linguistics
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 3.6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Guelph 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
New Brunswick 6.
Ottawa 3.6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Trent 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Western 9.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Linguistique
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 6.

Literary forms and techniques
Athabasca 9.

Littérature canadienne, québécoise
Laurentienne 9.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 3.

Littérature canadienne comparée
Sherbrooke 3.

Littérature comparée
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Modern language
Concordia 6.
King's — Western 6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.

North American literature in English
Alberta 6.
McMaster 9.
St. Mary's 9.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 3.9.
Windsor 9.

Pali
Memorial 9.
Ottawa 9.
Toronto 9.

Persian
McGill 9.
Toronto 9.

Polish language and literature
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Manitoba 9.
Ottawa 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Polonais
Montréal 9.
Ottawa 6.

Portuguese
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 9.
Calgary 9.
Carleton 9.

Portuguese — Concluded
McMaster 9.
Toronto 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Romance languages
Alberta 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.
Windsor 3.

Romance studies
Calgary 3.

Romanian
Alberta 9.

Russe, études russes
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 8.9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Russian language and literature
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Huron — Western 9.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
New Brunswick 9.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 3.6.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Sanskrit
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 9.
Brock 9.
Carleton 9.
McGill 9.
Memorial 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 9.

Sanskrit — Concluded
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
Windsor 9.

Scandinavian, Finnish, Norwegian
Alberta 6.
Saskatchewan 9.

Serbo-Croatian
British Columbia 9.
Toronto 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.

Slavonics, Slavic studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Campion — Regina 6.
Carleton 9.
Luther — Regina 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 6.

Spanish language and literature
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Guelph 6.
Huron — Western 6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 9.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 3.6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Paul's — Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.

Spanish language and literature —
 Concluded
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Waterloo 6.
 Western 3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 York 6.

Syriac, Aramaic
 King's — Dalhousie 9.
 Manitoba 9.
 Memorial 9.
 Toronto 9.
 Wilfrid Laurier 9.

Techno-linguistique autochtone
 Québec à Chicoutimi 8.

Tibetan
 Memorial 9.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 9.
 Toronto 9.

Traduction, interprétation
 Laurentienne 6.
 Laval 6.
 Moncton 6.
 Montréal 6.
 Ottawa 3.6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.

Translation, interpretation
 Concordia 6.
 Laurentian 6.
 McGill 8.
 Ottawa 3.6.
 Queen's 6.
 Toronto 7.

Turkish
 Toronto 9.

Ukrainian
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 9.
 Calgary 9.
 Carleton 9.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McMaster 9.
 Ottawa 6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 9.
 Waterloo 9.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 6.

Ukrainien
 Ottawa 6.

Yiddish
 Manitoba 9.
 McGill 9.
 Toronto 9.

And also/Et aussi:

Ancient history, ancient civilization
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 6.
 Dalhousie 3.6.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 6.
 McMaster 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 New Brunswick 9.
 Ottawa 3.6.
 Saint Mary's 9.
 Saskatchewan 9.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 6.
 Waterloo 9.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 9.

Ancient roots
 Athabasca 9.

Arts et traditions populaires
 Laval 1.3.6.8.

Civilisations grecque et romaine
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 6.
 Ottawa 3.6.
 Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.
 Sherbrooke 9.

Classical civilization
 McMaster 6.

Classical philology
 Concordia 6.

Didactique des langues secondes
 Laval 1.3.8.
 Moncton 9.

Études médiévales
 Ottawa 6.

English and drama
 Concordia 6.

Folklore — English language program
 Memorial 1.3.6.

Folklore — Programme en langue
 française
 Laurentienne 9.
 Moncton 9.

Histoire et langues musicales
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 3.6.

Indo-European linguistics
 Concordia 6.

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies
 British Columbia 6.
 Concordia 9.
 Dalhousie 6.
 Manitoba 6.
 McGill 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Queen's 6.
 St. Michael's 1.4.
 Toronto 1.2.3.
 Waterloo 6.
 Windsor 9.

Mediaeval history
 St. Michael's 1.4.

Music history, music literature
 Alberta 3.6.
 Brandon 7.
 British Columbia 3.6.
 Brock 9.
 Calgary 6.
 Lakehead 9.
 Lethbridge 9.
 McGill 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Western 3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 9.

Renaissance studies
 Athabasca 9.

Roman studies
 Campion — Regina 6.
 Luther — Regina 6.
 McMaster 1.
 Ottawa 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.

Sciences médiévales
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.

Studies in world literature
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.

Teaching English as a second language
 Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 3.
 Carleton 8.

Teaching English as a second language – Concluded
Concordia 6.8.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 9.
Moncton 9.
New Brunswick 9.
Toronto 8.

Theoretical linguistics
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Victorian studies
Alberta 9.
Toronto 3.
York 3.

4. MUSIC/MUSIQUE

Applied music
Alberta 3.6.

Church music
Alberta 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 9.

Composition – English language program
Acadia 6.

Composition – Programme en langue française
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Enseignement en musique, éducation musicale
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.

Exécution, interprétation (musique)
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.

Histoire et langues musicales
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 3.6.

Music
Acadia 6.
Alberta 3.6.
Bishop's 9.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.

Music – Concluded
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Guelph 6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 1.3.4.6.7.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.3.6.7.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Music education
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 9.
Dalhousie 6.
Lethbridge 6.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Toronto 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 6.

Music history, music literature
Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Concordia 9.
Lakehead 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
Mount Allison 6.

Music history, music literature – Concluded
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.

Musical arts
British Columbia 1.

Musicologie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Musicology, ethnomusicology
British Columbia 3.
McGill 3.
Ottawa 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.
Western 3.

Musique
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Musique rythmique
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.

Opera
British Columbia 3.

Operatic performance
Alberta 9.
Toronto 7.

Performance, applied music
Acadia 6.7.
Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 9.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Concordia 9.
Lakehead 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.

Performance, applied music — Concluded

McMaster 9.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 3.6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 3.4.6.7.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
 Western 3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 6.

School music

Alberta 1.3.5.6.
 Calgary 6.
 McGill 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.9.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Windsor 6.

Théorie, composition (musique)

Laval 3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.

Theory, composition (music)

Acadia 6.7.
 Alberta 3.6.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Brock 9.
 Calgary 6.
 Campion — Regina 6.
 Concordia 9.
 Lakehead 9.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Luther — Regina 6.
 Manitoba 6.
 McGill 1.3.4.6.
 McMaster 9.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 3.6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Western 3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 9.

5. PHILOSOPHY, RELIGIOUS STUDIES/PHILOSOPHIE, ÉTUDES RELIGIEUSES

Philosophy/Philosophie

Classical philosophy
 Dalhousie 3.6.
 McGill 9.

Eastern philosophy

Brock 3.9.
 St. Mary's 9.

Philosophie

Dominicain de philosophie 3.6.
 Laurentienne 6.
 Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
 Moncton 3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Québec à Montréal 3.6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 1.3.6.8.
 Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
 Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.
 Sherbrooke 3.6.

Philosophy

Acadia 6.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Bishop's 6.
 Brandon 6.
 Brescia — Western 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 3.6.
 Calgary 1.3.6.
 Campion — Regina 6.
 Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Carleton 3.6.
 Christ the King 6.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Dalhousie 3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Huron — Western 6.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 King's — Western 6.
 Lakehead 6.
 Laurentian 6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Luther — Regina 6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 3.6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
 St. John's — Manitoba 6.
 Saint Mary's 3.6.
 St. Michael's 1.4.
 St. Paul's — Manitoba 6.
 St. Paul's (Ont.) 1.4.6.
 St. Thomas 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Simon Fraser 3.6.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 6.

Philosophy — Concluded

Trinity — Toronto 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
 Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 1.3.6.

Sciences médiévales (philosophie)

Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.

Social and economic thought, social and political ideas

Concordia 9.
 McMaster 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Windsor 9.
 York 1.3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Education and philosophy
 Concordia 6.

History and philosophy of religion

Alberta 9.
 Brandon 9.
 Brock 9.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Dalhousie 9.
 Guelph 9.
 King's — Dalhousie 9.
 McMaster 9.
 McGill 1.9.
 St. Mary's 9.
 Windsor 9.
 Winnipeg 9.

History of education, philosophy of education

Alberta 1.3.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Brock 9.
 Concordia 9.
 Dalhousie 9.
 Lethbridge 9.
 McGill 3.
 McMaster 9.
 OISE — Toronto 1.2.3.
 Ottawa 6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.
 Simon Fraser 3.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 9.
 Winnipeg 9.

History, logic and philosophy of science and technology

Alberta 9.
 Brock 9.
 Concordia 9.
 McGill 6.

History, logic and philosophy of science and technology – Concluded
McMaster 9.
Regina 9.
St. Mary's 9.
Toronto 3.
Windsor 9.
York 6.

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance studies
Calgary 9.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 9.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
St. Michael's 1.4.
Toronto 1.2.3.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 9.

Political philosophy
Alberta 9.
Concordia 6.
McGill 9.
Windsor 9.

Victorian studies
Toronto 3.
York 3.

Religious studies/Études religieuses
Canon law
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.

Catéchèse
Laval 6.

Clinical pastoral education
Acadia 3.

Comparative study
McGill 1.3.

Counselling matrimonial
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Counselling pastoral
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Divinity
Acadia 3.
Atlantic Theology 3.
Huron – Western 3.
King's (N.S.) 6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 3.
Queen's 3.
St. John's 6.
Saint Mary's 3.

Divinity – Concluded
St. Michael's 3.
Trinity 6.7.
Victoria (Ont.) 3.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.
Winnipeg 3.

Droit canonique
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.

Enseignement religieux
Sherbrooke 3.

Études bibliques
Montréal 1.3.6.8.
Études cathéchétiques, catéchèse
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 8.

Études pastorales
Dominicain de philosophie 6.
Montréal 3.8.

Études théologiques
Montréal 3.8.

Family studies
Alberta 3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.

Histoire des religions
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 6.

History of canon law
St. Michael's 1.4.

History of Christian worship
St. Michael's 1.4.

History and philosophy of religion
Alberta 9.
Brandon 9.
Brock 9.
Carleton 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
King's (N.S.) 9.
Ottawa 6.
McGill 9.
Mount Allison 9.
Regina 9.
St. Mary's 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Ministry
Trinity 1.

Mission studies
Ottawa 3.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 1.

Pastoral care in health care services
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.

Pastoral counselling
King's – Dalhousie 9.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.

Pastoral studies (marital counselling)
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.

Pastorale
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.7.
Sherbrooke 3.

Pastorale familiale
Laval 3.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Pastorale scolaire
Sherbrooke 3.

Pastoral studies
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.7.

Pastoral theology
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.
Winnipeg 3.

Préparation professionnelle au ministère, pastorale professionnelle
Dominicain de philosophie 3.8.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Professional training for pastoral ministry
Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.

Religion, religious studies, religious education
Acadia 6.
Alberta 6.
Bishop's 3.6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia – Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
King's – Dalhousie 9.
King's (Ont.) 9.
Lakehead 9.
Laurentian 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount St. Vincent 6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 6.
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 6.

Religion, religious studies, religious education — Concluded
 St. John's 6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 St. Michael's 3.
 St. Paul's (Ont.) 3.
 St. Paul's — Manitoba 6.
 St. Thomas 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 6.
 Trinity — Toronto 9.
 Victoria (Ont.) 3.
 Waterloo 6.
 Western 9.
 Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 Winnipeg 3.6.
 York 6.

Religion and culture
 McGill 3.
 Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.

Religions grecque et romaine
 Ottawa 6.

Sacred theology
 Bishop's 4.6.
 King's (N.S.) 3.
 McGill 3.
 Saint Mary's 3.
 Winnipeg 3.

Sciences humaines de la religion
 Sherbrooke 3.6.

Sciences missionnaires
 Ottawa 3.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 1.
 Saint-Paul - Ottawa 3.7.

Sciences religieuses
 Laurentienne 6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
 Québec à Montréal 3.6.
 Québec à Rimouski 8.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.
 Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.

Sciences religieuses — enseignement secondaire
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Théologie
 Dominicain de philosophie 1.3.6.
 Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
 Montréal 1.3.4.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Théologie — fin
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.
 Sherbrooke 3.6.

Théologie pastorale
 Dominicain de philosophie 3.6.8.
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 3.

Theology, theological studies, ministry
 Acadia 3.6.
 Atlantic Theology 3.6.
 Bishop's 3.
 Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Christ the King 6.
 Concordia 5.6.
 Huron — Western 6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 8.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Queen's 3.6.7.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 St. Jerome's 6.
 St. John's 6.
 Saint Mary's 3.
 St. Michael's 1.3.4.
 Saint Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.
 Saint Paul - Ottawa 1.3.6.7.
 St. Stephen's — Alberta 6.
 Trinity 1.2.3.
 Victoria (Ont.) 1.3.4.
 Windsor 9.
 Winnipeg 3.

Vernacular literature
 St. Michael's 1.4.

And also/Et aussi:

Buddhist studies
 Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 1.
 McMaster 9.
 Waterloo 9.
 Windsor 9.

Eastern religions
 Calgary 6.

Études médiévales
 Ottawa 6.

Islamic studies
 Alberta 9.
 Concordia 9.
 McGill 1.3.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Waterloo 9.
 Windsor 9.

Judaic studies, Jewish studies
 Alberta 9.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Manitoba 6.
 McGill 6.
 McMaster 9.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 9.
 Toronto 6.
 Waterloo 9.
 Windsor 9.

Juives, études
 Montréal 8.

Social work and theology
 Wilfrid Laurier 3.

Western religions
 Calgary 6.

6. ANTHROPOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGIE, PSYCHOLOGIE, SOCIOLOGIE

Anthropology/Anthropologie

Anthropologie
 Laurentienne 6.
 Laval 1.3.6.7.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 9.
 Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
 Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.

Anthropology
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Athabasca 9.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 3.
 Campion — Regina 6.
 Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Carleton 3.6.
 Concordia 6.
 Dalhousie 3.6.
 Guelph 6.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 King's — Western 6.
 Lakehead 6.
 Laurentian 6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Luther — Regina 6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 3.6.
 Mount Allison 9.
 Mount Saint Vincent 9.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.9.
 St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.

Anthropology — Concluded
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

Anthropology and intercultural education
Alberta 1.3.

Biological anthropology
Calgary 6.

Cultural anthropology
Calgary 6.

Sociological anthropology
Calgary 6.

Archéologie
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.

Archéologie classique
Ottawa 6.

Archeology
Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 9.
Brock 9.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion — Regina 6.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 6.
St. Mary's 9.
St. Paul's — Manitoba 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Waterloo 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 9.

Art et traditions populaires
Laval 1.3.6.7.8.

Classical archeology
Alberta 6.
Guelph 6.

Folklore — English language program
Memorial 1.3.6.

Folklore — Programme de langue française
Laurentienne 9.

Museology
Toronto 3.
Western 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Psychology/Psychologie

Applied psychology
Waterloo 3.

Child clinical psychology
Ottawa 1.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Childhood assessment and counselling
Toronto 5.

Child study
British Columbia 3.6.
Guelph 6.
McGill 9.
Toronto 5.

Clinical psychology
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 9.
Lakehead 3.
Manitoba 1.
McGill 1.3.
Ottawa 1.
Queen's 5.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Windsor 6.

Enfance inadaptée
Moncton 9.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Québec/Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec/Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.
Sherbrooke 6.

Experimental psychology
Ottawa 1.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.
Windsor 6.

Human relations and counselling studies
British Columbia 3.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Neuropsychology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.

Psychobiology
Lethbridge 6.

Psychologie
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Psychologie clinique de l'enfant
Ottawa 1.

Psychology
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Athabasca 9.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion — Regina 6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Huron — Western 6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther — Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 1.3.6.
Saint-Anne 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Paul's — Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Psychology — Concluded
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

Relations humaines
Moncton 9.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Sherbrooke 8.

Social psychology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.

And also/Et aussi:

Animal behavior
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.

Child psychology
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.
OISE — Toronto 1.3.
Saint Mary's 9.
Waterloo 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Connaissance de l'homme et de son milieu
Québec 8.

Counselling scolaire
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 1.3.

Culture change
Queen's 6.

Development studies (psychology, sociology)
McMaster 9.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.

Educational psychology, school psychology
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 1.3.5.
Dalhousie 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 3.
Memorial 3.5.
Mount Allison 9.
Mount Saint Vincent 3.
New Brunswick 3.
OISE — Toronto 1.3.
Ottawa 1.
St. Mary's 9.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Educational psychology, school psychology — Concluded
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Génagogie
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Guidance, counselling, counselling psychology
Acadia 3.
Alberta 1.3.5.6.
Atlantic Education 3.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 3.5.
Calgary 1.3.
Lakehead 6.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 1.3.
Memorial 3.5.
New Brunswick 3.
OISE — Toronto 1.3.
Ottawa 1.
Regina 3.5.
St. Francis Xavier 3.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 3.5.
Western 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Human learning (education)
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 3.

Man-environment studies
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 9.

Modern consciousness
Athabasca 9.

Psychologie scolaire, psychologie éducationnelle
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
Ottawa 1.

Psycho-éducation, psycho-pédagogie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Psychopedagogy
Ottawa 1.3.

Social action, behavior, development, structure, studies, theory
Luther — Regina 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 3.6.
Trent 6.
Windsor 6.

Sociology/Sociologie

Animation — English language program
Sainte-Anne 8.

Animation — Programme en langue française
Laval 8.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 8.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Sainte-Anne 8.
Saint-Paul — Ottawa 8.

Animation culturelle
Québec à Montréal 6.8.

Community development
Alberta 3.
McGill 9.
Toronto 6.

Culture change
Queen's 6.

Development studies
Winnipeg 6.

Human resources development
York 6.

Man-environment studies
Waterloo 6.

Recherche culturelle
Québec à Montréal 6.

Rural sociology
Alberta 1.3.6.

Social action, behavior, development, structure, studies, theory
Queen's 6.
Regina 3.6.
Trent 6.
Windsor 6.

Social and urban studies
Brock 6.
Lakehead 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.

Sociologie
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.

- Sociology
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Athabasca 9.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 3.6.
Campion — Regina 6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther — Regina 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Paul's — Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.
- And also/Et aussi:
Démographie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
- Human relations and counselling studies
Waterloo 1.3.6.
- Leisure studies
Concordia 6.
Waterloo 6.
- Organization theory and behavior
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
Regina 6.
Toronto 1.3.
- Political sociology
Concordia 6.
- Population studies
Western 3.
- Relations humaines
Moncton 9.
Québec à Montréal 6.
- Social and economic thought, social and political ideas
Brock 9.
McMaster 6.
Windsor 9.
York 6.
- Social leadership, development
St. Francis Xavier 7.
- Social policy
McMaster 3.
- Sociology in education
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 3.
Dalhousie 9.
OISE — Toronto 1.3.
Windsor 9.
7. BUSINESS, COMMERCE, ADMINISTRATION, ECONOMICS/
ADMINISTRATION DES AFFAIRES, COMMERCE, ADMINISTRATION, SCIENCES ÉCONOMIQUES
- Business, Commerce, Administration/Administration des affaires, Commerce, Administration
- Accounting, accountancy
Alberta 6.
Athabasca 9.
British Columbia 1.3.4.6.
Brock 6.8.
Calgary 6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 6.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
- Accounting, accountancy — Concluded
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 9.
New Brunswick 6.
Ottawa 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 6.
Toronto 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 5.6.7.
Windsor 3.6.
- Accounting and management information systems
British Columbia 6.
Calgary 3.
- Actuarial science
Manitoba 3.6.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 1.3.6.
- Actuarial
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
- Administration, administrative studies
Brescia — Western 6.
Brock 6.8.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Regina 3.6.
Toronto 6.
Western 6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.
- Administration — Programme en langue française
Concordia 1.
Laval 1.3.5.6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.8.
Québec à Montréal 6.8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Québec à Rimouski 6.8.
Québec/Services universitaires de Hull 6.8.
Québec/Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.8.
Sainte-Anne 9.
Sherbrooke 3.6.
- Administration des affaires
Laurentienne 5.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 3.8.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Administration internationale
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.

Administration publique
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.
Ottawa 6.8.
Québec — École nationale d'administration publique 3.

Analyse de systèmes
Sherbrooke 3.

Business, business administration
Acadia 6.
Alberta 3.6.
Bishop's 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.8.
Calgary 9.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 3.
Guelph 6.
Huron — Western 6.
King's — Western 9.
Lakehead 5.7.
Laurentian 5.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 3.
McMaster 3.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 6.8.
Ottawa 3.6.8.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 3.5.
Regina 6.
Ryerson 7.
Sainte-Anne 9.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saint Mary's 3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 3.
Toronto 1.3.5.
Waterloo 6.
Western 1.3.5.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.5.6.7.
Windsor 3.6.
York 1.3.6.

Business economics
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
Carleton 6.
McGill 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Windsor 9.

Chartered accountancy
Waterloo 6.

Commerce — English language program
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Royal Military 6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 3.6.
Toronto 6.
Trinity — Toronto 6.
Victoria — Toronto 6.
Windsor 6.

Commerce and economics
British Columbia 6.

Commerce and law, administration and law
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 6.
Dalhousie 3.
Regina 6.
St. Mary's 9.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Windsor 9.

Commerce, sciences commerciales
Programme en langue française
Laurentienne 6.
Moncton 3.
Ottawa 6.
Royal Military 6.
Sainte-Anne 9.

Commercial education, business teaching
British Columbia 6.
McGill 5.8.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Regina 6.

Comptabilité, sciences comptables
Laval 4.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Montréal 8.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Québec/Services universitaires de Hull 6.8.

Comptabilité, sciences comptables — fin
Québec/Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.8.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Computational science
Saskatchewan 6.

Consommation
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.

Consumer studies, education
Guelph 6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.

Contrôle (administration)
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.

Engineering and management, engineering management
McMaster 6.
Royal Military 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 1.3.9.

Finance — English language program
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 3.6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 3.6.

Finance — Programme en langue française
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Financial information systems
Regina 6.

Fiscalité
Moncton 9.
Sherbrooke 3.

Gestion de projet
Québec à Chicoutimi 3.
Québec à Montréal 3.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Gestion des affaires
Moncton 3.

Gestion des ressources humaines (commerce)
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Sherbrooke 6.

Gestion des services de la santé
Ottawa 3.

Hotel, restaurant, food, institution administration
Guelph 6.
Ryerson 6.7.

Industrial administration
British Columbia 6.

Industrial engineering, technology
Ryerson 6.7.

Industrial, labor relations
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Carleton 6.
Lakehead 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Memorial 6.
Ottawa 8.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 3.8.
Windsor 9.

Informatique de gestion
Laval 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Sherbrooke 6.

International business
British Columbia 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
Windsor 9.

Labor and industrial relations
Carleton 6.

Labor — management relations
Ottawa 8.

Labor relations in the public service
Ottawa 8.

Management, management sciences, business management
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.
Calgary 3.6.
Concordia 3.6.
Lethbridge 6.
McGill 5.
Memorial 6.
Moncton 6.

Management, management sciences, business management — Concluded
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 8.
Ottawa 5.6.
Ryerson 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Mary's 9.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.3.5.
Waterloo 1.3.
Windsor 3.5.6.

Management accounting
Waterloo 6.

Marketing — English language program
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 3.6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.3.
Windsor 3.6.

Marketing — Programme en langue française
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Operations research
Ottawa 6.
Regina 6.

Organization management
Calgary 3.6.

Organizational theory and behavior (commerce)
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Regina 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.3.9.

Production (commerce) — Programme en langue française
Moncton 9.

Production — English language program
Memorial 6.
Simon Fraser 9.

Public administration
Brock 6.8.
Carleton 3.5.6.8.
Dalhousie 3.5.8.
McGill 6.
New Brunswick 8.
Ottawa 6.8.
Queen's 3.
Regina 8.
Toronto 3.5.8.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.
Western 7.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 3.

Public policy
Manitoba 3.6.

Public service studies
Carleton 8.

Quantitative methods, operations research
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.8.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
McGill 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
Memorial 6.
Ottawa 6.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Windsor 9.

Recherche opérationnelle, méthodes quantitatives de gestion, analyse des systèmes
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 3.

Relations industrielles, relations de travail
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 8.

Relations de travail dans la fonction publique
Ottawa 8.

Sciences administratives
Montréal 7.8.

- Sciences de la gestion
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 3.5.6.
- Transportation and utilities
British Columbia 6.
- Urban land economics (business)
British Columbia 6.
- And also/Et aussi:
- Administration correctionnelle
Ottawa 3.
- Administration des sports
Laurentienne 6.
- Administration du nursing à l'hôpital
Montréal 3.
- Administration sanitaire, de la santé
Montréal 3.
Ottawa 3.
- Administration scolaire
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.
Montréal 3.
Ottawa 3.
Sherbrooke 3.
- Agricultural business, commerce, economics
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 3.6.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
- Arts management and administration
Ryerson 7.
York 3.
- Construction management
Ryerson 6.
- Correctional administration
Ottawa 3.
- Development studies (economics, public administration, history)
Toronto 5.
Trent 6.
- Educational administration
Acadia 3.
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Calgary 1.3.5.
Dalhousie 3.
Lethbridge 6.
- Educational administration — Concluded
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 3.
Memorial 3.5.
Mount Allison 9.
New Brunswick 3.5.
OISE — Toronto 1.2.3.
Ottawa 3.
Queen's 3.
Regina 3.5.
Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
Simon Fraser 3.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.
Western 5.
Windsor 9.
- Enseignement en administration
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
- Enseignement secondaire — administration
Laval 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.
- Food management, administration
Guelph 1.3.
McGill 6.
- Graphic arts management
Ryerson 6.
- Health administration, health services administration, planning
Alberta 3.
British Columbia 3.
Ottawa 3.
Toronto 1.3.
- Home, economics management, administration
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
- Hospital administration
Toronto 3.5.
- Human resource management
Concordia 6.
- Institutional administration
Concordia 5.
- Recreation, recreation administration, recreation education
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
- Recreation, recreation administration, recreation education — Concluded
Concordia 6.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.
- Sports administration (commerce)
Laurentian 6.
New Brunswick 6.
- Economics/Services économiques
- Development studies (economics, public administration, history)
Toronto 5.
Trent 6.
- Economic development
Lakehead 5.
Windsor 9.
- Economics
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion — Regina 6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Huron — Western 6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther — Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.6.
Royal Military 3.6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 9.
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.5.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.

Economics — Concluded

Waterloo 3.6.

Western 1.3.6.

Wilfrid Laurier 6.

Windsor 3.6.

Winnipeg 6.

York 3.6.

Économie, sciences économiques

Laurentienne 6.

Laval 1.3.6.7.

Moncton 3.6.

Montréal 1.3.6.

Ottawa 1.3.6.

Québec à Montréal 3.

Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.

Royal Military 3.6.

Sherbrooke 3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Agricultural business, commerce, administration

Alberta 1.3.6.

British Columbia 3.6.

Guelph 1.3.6.

Manitoba 1.3.6.

McGill 3.6.

Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.

Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Agro-économie

Laval 6.

Moncton 9.

Business economics

Alberta 6.

British Columbia 6.

Calgary 9.

Carleton 6.

Concordia 6.

Loyola 6.

McGill 6.

Mount Allison 6.

Regina 6.

St. Francis Xavier 6.

Toronto 1.3.

Windsor 9.

Économie politique

Royal Military 6.

Économie rurale

Laval 3.6.

Management information systems

McGill 6.

Natural resource economics

Toronto 3.

Natural resources management

Manitoba 3.

Political economy

Toronto 1.2.3.6.

Social and economic thought, social and political ideas

Brock 9.

McMaster 6.

Mount Allison 6.

Windsor 9.

York 6.

Urban land economics

British Columbia 1.3.6.

8. EDUCATION/ÉDUCATION

Administration scolaire

Laval 1.3.6.

Moncton 3.

Montréal 1.3.

Ottawa 3.

Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.

Sherbrooke 3.

Andragogy

Concordia 6.8.

Andragogie, éducation des adultes

Montréal 3.6.8.

Child psychology (education)

Alberta 1.3.

Brandon 9.

British Columbia 3.6.

Windsor 9.

Comparative education

Alberta 9.

British Columbia 3.

Manitoba 3.

McGill 3.

Computer applications, computer-assisted instruction

Alberta 1.3.

Manitoba 9.

OISE — Toronto 1.3.

Continuing education, adult education

Alberta 9.

British Columbia 1.3.5.

Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.

Concordia 6.7.

Dalhousie 3.

Guelph 3.

OISE — Toronto 1.3.8.

St. Francis Xavier 3.7.

Saskatchewan 3.5.

Counselling scolaire

Moncton 9.

Ottawa 3.

Counsellor education

McGill 1.3.5.

Curriculum and instruction, curriculum theory

Alberta 1.3.

Brandon 9.

British Columbia 1.3.6.

Brock 6.7.8.

Calgary 3.5.

Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.

Dalhousie 3.

Lethbridge 6.7.

Manitoba 3.

McGill 3.

Memorial 3.

OISE — Toronto 1.3.

Queen's 3.

Regina 3.5.

Saskatchewan 3.5.

Simon Fraser 3.6.

Victoria (B.C.) 3.

Western 6.

Windsor 9.

Didactique des langues secondes

Laval 1.3.8.

Moncton 9.

Montréal 8.

Early childhood education, pre-school education

Alberta 3.5.6.

Brandon 6.

British Columbia 1.3.7.

Concordia 5.6.

Dalhousie 3.

Lethbridge 6.7.

Manitoba 8.

McGill 5.6.8.

Mount St. Vincent 6.7.

New Brunswick 6.

OISE — Toronto 8.

Regina 6.

Ryerson 6.

Saskatchewan 6.

Simon Fraser 3.9.

Toronto 5.8.

Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Waterloo 6.

Education — English language program

Acadia 3.6.7.

Alberta 1.3.5.6.

Atlantic Education 1.3.6.

Bishop's 3.5.

Brandon 6.8.

British Columbia 1.3.6.

Brock 3.6.

Calgary 1.3.5.6.

Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 3.

Christ the King 9.

Concordia 3.6.

Dalhousie 3.6.

Lakehead 3.6.

Laurentian 6.

Lethbridge 6.7.

Manitoba 1.3.6.8.

Education — English language program — Concluded

McGill 1.3.5.6.
 Memorial 3.5.6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 3.6.
 New Brunswick 3.5.6.
 OISE — Toronto 1.3.8.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 3.6.
 Regina 3.5.6.
 Sainte-Anne 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 3.6.
 Saint Mary's 3.6.
 St. Thomas 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
 Simon Fraser 3.6.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.5.6.
 Western 3.5.6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 6.

Educational administration

Acadia 3.
 Alberta 1.3.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Brock 9.
 Calgary 1.3.5.
 Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Dalhousie 3.
 Lethbridge 5.6.
 Manitoba 1.3.
 McGill 3.5.
 Memorial 3.5.
 New Brunswick 3.5.
 OISE — Toronto 1.3.
 Ottawa 3.
 Queen's 3.
 Regina 3.5.
 St. Francis Xavier 3.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
 Simon Fraser 3.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.
 Western 5.
 Windsor 9.

Educational foundations

Alberta 1.3.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Calgary 1.3.5.
 Dalhousie 3.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 3.
 Memorial 3.5.
 New Brunswick 3.
 Ottawa 3.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
 Simon Fraser 3.

Educational planning

OISE — Toronto 1.3.
 Regina 3.5.

Educational psychology, school psychology

Alberta 1.3.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Brock 9.
 Calgary 1.3.5.
 Dalhousie 9.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 3.5.
 Memorial 3.5.
 Mount Saint Vincent 3.
 New Brunswick 3.
 OISE — Toronto 1.3.
 Ottawa 1.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
 Simon Fraser 3.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 9.

Educational technology, AV/TV education

Alberta 1.3.
 Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Concordia 3.5.
 Lethbridge 7.
 Windsor 9.

Educational theory

OISE — Toronto 1.3.
 Toronto 1.2.3.

Éducation comparée

Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.

Éducation culturelle

Québec à Montréal 6.

Éducation, pédagogie, sciences de l'éducation

Laurentienne 6.
 Laval 1.3.6.8.
 Moncton 3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.4.5.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 3.8.
 Québec à Montréal 3.6.8.
 Québec à Rimouski 3.8.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.8.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 3.6.8.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.8.
 Regina 6.
 Sainte-Anne 6.
 Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
 Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.
 Sherbrooke 3.6.8.

Éducation supérieure
Montréal 9.

Elementary education

Acadia 6.7.
 Alberta 1.3.5.6.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 6.
 Concordia 6.
 Dalhousie 6.
 Lakehead 6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 6.8.
 McGill 5.
 Memorial 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 New Brunswick 6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 St. Thomas 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Simon Fraser 3.6.
 Toronto 6.
 Trent 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 5.6.
 Western 6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 6.

Enfance inadaptée

Sherbrooke 6.

Enseignement à l'enfance inadaptée

Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Enseignement aux inadaptés

Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 9.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.
 Sherbrooke 6.

Enseignement aux sourds

Moncton 3.

Enseignement collégial, enseignement universitaire

Laval 1.8.
 Montréal 1.3.5.
 Sherbrooke 8.

Enseignement de l'anglais langue
seconde
Laval 8.
Montréal 8.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Enseignement de la sexologie
Québec à Montréal 6.

Enseignement des métiers
Moncton 6.

Enseignement du français, langue
maternelle à l'élémentaire
Laval 8.

Enseignement du français langue
seconde
Laval 8.
Québec à Montréal 8.

Enseignement élémentaire
Laurentienne 8.
Laval 1.3.6.8.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de
Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de
Rouyn 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Enseignement élémentaire et pré-
scolaire
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.

Enseignement en études anglaises
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de
Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de
Rouyn 6.

Enseignement en études françaises
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de
Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de
Rouyn 6.

Enseignement préscolaire
Laval 6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Enseignement professionnel
Laval 8.

Enseignement professionnel — électro-
nique, technique de la mécanique
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Montréal 6.

Enseignement secondaire
Laval 1.3.6.8.
Moncton 3.6.8.
Montréal 1.3.6.8.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.
Sherbrooke 6.8.

Enseignement secondaire — adminis-
tration
Laval 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de
Rouyn 6.

Fondements théoriques de l'éduca-
tion
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.
Ottawa 3.

Guidance, counselling, counselling
psychology
Acadia 3.
Alberta 1.3.
Atlantic Education 3.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 3.5.
Calgary 1.3.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier
9.
Lakehead 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 1.3.
New Brunswick 3.5.
OISE — Toronto 1.3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Regina 3.5.
Saskatchewan 3.5.
Simon Fraser 3.
Western 3.5.
Windsor 9.

Higher education
British Columbia 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Histoire de l'éducation
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

History of education, philosophy of
education
Alberta 1.3.
Brandon 9.

History of education, philosophy of
education — Concluded
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 9.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 9.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 3.
Lethbridge 9.
OISE — Toronto 1.3.
Saskatchewan 3.5.
Simon Fraser 3.
Windsor 9.

Human learning (education)
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 3.

Information scolaire et professionnel-
le
Laval 8.
Moncton 9.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Intercultural education
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 9.
Manitoba 9.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Western 6.

Loisirs (enseignement)
Moncton 6.

Mesure et évaluation, expérimenta-
tion, docimologie
Montréal 1.3.6.8.
Ottawa 3.

Measurement and experimentation
Ottawa 3.

Orientation — Programme en langue
française
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.
Montréal 3.6.

Orthopédagogie
Laval 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Pédagogie audio-visuelle
Montréal 3.8.

Perfectionnement des maîtres en ma-
thématiques
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Perfectionnement des maîtres en mathématiques – fin
 Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Psycho-éducation, psycho-pédagogie
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Sherbrooke 3.6.

Psychologie scolaire, psychologie éducationnelle
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.
 Ottawa 1.

Psychopédagogie
 Ottawa 1.3.

School counselling
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.

Sciences de l'éducation
 Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
 Québec à Montréal 8.
 Québec à Rimouski 8.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.8.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.8.

Secondary education
 Acadia 6.7.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 6.
 Concordia 6.
 Dalhousie 6.
 Lakehead 6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 6.8.
 McGill 5.6.
 Memorial 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Simon Fraser 3.6.
 Toronto 6.
 Trent 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 5.6.
 Western 6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 6.

Sociology in education
 Alberta 1.3.
 British Columbia 3.
 Brock 9.
 Dalhousie 9.
 OISE – Toronto 1.3.

Special education, exceptional children
 Acadia 3.
 Alberta 1.3.
 Atlantic Education 3.6.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 9.
 Lethbridge 6.7.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 3.
 OISE – Toronto 1.3.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
 Simon Fraser 3.
 Windsor 9.
 York 6.

Teaching English as a second language
 Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 3.
 Concordia 6.8.
 Manitoba 3.
 Moncton 9.
 Toronto 8.
 York 8.

Teaching French as a second language
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 6.
 Moncton 9.
 Simon Fraser 3.
 York 8.

Technologie de l'enseignement, pédagogie audio-visuelle
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.

Technologie éducative
 Sherbrooke 7.

Testing and measurement, experimentation
 Alberta 1.3.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 3.
 Mount Saint Vincent 3.
 OISE – Toronto 1.3.
 Ottawa 3.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.
 Windsor 9.

And also/Et aussi:

Adult education
 St. Francis Xavier 3.

Art education
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Concordia 1.3.5.6.
 Calgary 9.
 Concordia 3.6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 6.
 Nova Scotia Art 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 9.

Audio-visual education
 Alberta 1.3.

Biophysical education
 Concordia 6.8.

Childhood assessment and counselling
 Toronto 5.

Child development
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.

Child study
 Guelph 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 Toronto 5.

Clinical pastoral education
 Acadia 3.

Commercial education, business teaching
 British Columbia 6.
 McGill 5.8.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 New Brunswick 6.
 Regina 6.
 Western 6.

Creative drama
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Manitoba 3.

Development psychology
 Alberta 1.3.

Drama in education
 Concordia 6.

Education and philosophy
 Concordia 6.

Éducation en nursing
 Montréal 3.

Éducation spéciale
 Moncton 3.6.

Enseignement en activité physique
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Enseignement de l'éducation physique
 Laval 3.6.8.
 Moncton 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Sherbrooke 6.

Enseignement de l'expression dramatique
 Montréal 8.

Enseignement des arts industriels
 Moncton 6.

Enseignement des sciences domestiques
 Moncton 6.

Enseignement en arts plastiques
 Laval 6.
 Moncton 9.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Enseignement en musique, éducation musicale
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.

Enseignement religieux
 Sherbrooke 3.

Home economics teaching
 Alberta 3.6.
 British Columbia 3.
 Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 3.6.
 New Brunswick 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Western 9.

Industrial arts
 Alberta 3.6.
 New Brunswick 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 8.

Instructional technology
 Concordia 5.

Language arts
 Manitoba 3.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.

Library science – education
 British Columbia 3.
 Lakehead 9.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 3.
 Regina 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Western 9.

Mathematics – teaching of
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Concordia 3.8
 Manitoba 3.
 Regina 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
 Toronto 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.
 Waterloo 6.
 Western 9.

Music education
 Acadia 6.
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 9.
 Calgary 9.
 Dalhousie 6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 5.
 McMaster 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Regina 3.5.6.
 St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Saskatchewan 3.5.6.
 Toronto 3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.
 Western 3.6.
 Windsor 6.

Native teacher training
 Lethbridge 6.

Nursing education
 McGill 3.
 Ottawa 6.
 Western 3.6.
 Windsor 6.

Outdoor education
 Concordia 8.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Physical education
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Remedial education
 Manitoba 3.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 York 6.

School music
 Calgary 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Windsor 6.

Special classes
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Vocational education, technical education
 Alberta 3.6.
 British Columbia 8.
 Dalhousie 6.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 5.6.
 Queen's 3.6.7.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 8.
 Western 8.

9. HISTORY, LAW, POLITICAL SCIENCE/HISTOIRE, DROIT, SCIENCE POLITIQUE

History/Histoire

Ancient history
 Alberta 3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 6.
 Carleton 6.
 Concordia 9.
 Dalhousie 3.6.
 Guelph 9.
 King's – Dalhousie 6.
 Lethbridge 9.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 6.
 McMaster 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 New Brunswick 9.
 Ottawa 3.6.
 Saint Mary's 9.
 St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Saskatchewan 9.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 6.
 Waterloo 9.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 9.

Civilisations grecque et romaine
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 6.
 Ottawa 3.6.
 Saint-Jean – Alberta 9.
 Sherbrooke 9.

Classical civilization
 Carleton 6.
 Windsor 6.
 Winnipeg 6.

Classical history and civilization
 Calgary 6.

Études médiévales
 Ottawa 6.

Études sur la conduite de la guerre
Royal Military 3.

Histoire
Laurentienne 3.6.
Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Royal Military 3.6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
Saint-Boniface — Manitoba 6.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 9.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Histoire des sciences
Montréal 1.3.

Histoire — Enseignement secondaire
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de
Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de
Rouyn 6.

History
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 3.6.
Brandon 6.
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 3.6.
Campion — Regina 6.
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier
6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Christ the King 9.
Concordia 1.3.5.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Huron — Western 6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 3.6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther — Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.

History — Concluded
Regina 3.6.
Royal Military 3.6.
Sainte-Anne 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 3.6.
St. Paul's — Manitoba 3.6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Trent 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 3.6.
York 1.3.6.

History and philosophy of science
Toronto 1.3.6.
York 6.

History, logic, and philosophy of
science and technology
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.
New Brunswick 9.
Regina 9.
Toronto 3.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

History of medicine and science
Western 6.

Mediaeval studies, Renaissance
studies
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 6.
Brock 9.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
St. Jerome's 9.
St. Michael's 1.4.
Saskatchewan 9.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 9.

Roman studies
Campion — Regina 6.
Luther — Regina 6.
McMaster 1.
Ottawa 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Victorian studies
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 3.
York 3.

War studies
Acadia 9.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Royal Military 3.

And also/Et aussi:

Art history, history of art, history in
art
Alberta 6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 3.6.7.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
Guelph 9.
King's — Dalhousie 9.
Laurentian 9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 6.
Nova Scotia Art 9.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

Development studies (economics,
public administration, history)
Toronto 5.
Trent 6.

Economic history
McGill 9.
Toronto 1.2.3.6.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Histoire de l'art
Laval 3.6.7.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.8.
Québec à Montréal 6.

Histoire de l'éducation
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Histoire du cinéma
Ottawa 6.

Histoire des religions
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 6.

Histoire et langues musicales
Laval 3.6.
Montréal 3.6.

History and philosophy of religion
Alberta 9.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
Guelph 9.
King's – Dalhousie 9.
McGill 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

History of education, philosophy of
education
Alberta 1.3.5.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.
Concordia 9.
Dalhousie 9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 3.
OISE – Toronto 1.2.3.
Simon Fraser 3.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Mediaeval history
St. Michael's 1.4.

Music history, music literature
Alberta 3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.
Calgary 6.
Lakehead 9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 6.
Mount Allison 6.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.

Sciences médiévales
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Law/Droit

Air and space law
McGill 5.

Canon law
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.

Commerce and law, administration
and law
British Columbia 6.
Dalhousie 3.
Manitoba 9.
McGill 9.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Community politics and the law
Concordia 5.

Droit
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.4.6.
Ottawa 1.3.4.
Sherbrooke 6.

Droit canonique
Ottawa 4.6.7.
Saint-Paul (Ont.) 1.4.6.

Droit et justice
Laurentienne 6.

Droit notarial
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Ottawa 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

International air law
McGill 3.

Law
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Calgary 6.
Carleton 6.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.5.6.
New Brunswick 6.
Ottawa 6.
Queen's 3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 6.
Windsor 6.
York 1.3.6.

Law and justice
Laurentian 6.

Law and society
York 6.

Sciences juridiques
Québec à Montréal 6.

Political science/Sciences politiques

Analyse Politique
Laval 1.3.6.

Canadian politics
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
Brock 9.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 9.
Lethbridge 9.
McGill 9.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Simon Fraser 6.9.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 6.

Community politics and the law
Concordia 5.

Comparative political studies
Concordia 6.
McGill 9.
Simon Fraser 6.
Windsor 9.

Coopération internationale
Ottawa 5.

International affairs, relations, studies
British Columbia 6.
Brock 9.
Carleton 3.
Concordia 6.
Lakehead 6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 6.9.
McGill 9.
Royal Military 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

International co-operation
Ottawa 5.

Political economy
Toronto 1.2.3.6.

Political philosophy
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.
Concordia 6.
McGill 9.
Simon Fraser 6.
Windsor 9.

Politics, political science, political
studies
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.

Politics, political science, political studies — Concluded
 Brandon 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 3.6.
 Calgary 1.3.6.
 Campion — Regina 6.
 Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Carleton 1.3.6.
 Concordia 6.
 Dalhousie 1.3.6.
 Guelph 3.6.
 Huron — Western 9.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 King's — Western 6.
 Lakehead 6.
 Laurentian 6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Luther — Regina 6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 2.3.6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 3.6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 St. John's — Manitoba 6.
 St. Paul's — Manitoba 6.
 St. Thomas 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.2.3.6.
 Trent 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
 Waterloo 3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 1.3.6.

Political sociology
 Concordia 6.

Relations internationales
 Laval 1.3.6.

Science politique
 Laurentienne 6.
 Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
 Moncton 6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Québec à Montréal 3.6.
 Royal Military 3.6.

Sociopolitique des sciences
 Montréal 1.

And also/Et aussi:

Public policy
 Manitoba 3.6.

Public service studies
 Carleton 8.

Social and economic thought, social and political ideas
 Guelph 6.
 McMaster 6.
 Mount Allison 6.
 Toronto 9.
 Windsor 9.
 York 1.3.6.

10. HOME ECONOMICS AND FOOD SCIENCE/SCIENCES DOMESTIQUES ET SCIENCES DE LA NUTRITION

Applied human nutrition
 Guelph 1.3.6.

Clothing and textiles, textiles and design, fashion
 Alberta 3.6.
 Brescia — Western 9.
 Guelph 1.3.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Ryerson 7.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 6.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 9.

Consumer services, food
 McGill 6.

Dietetics
 British Columbia 6.
 Manitoba 6.
 McGill 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Ryerson 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 6.

Diététique
 Laval 3.6.
 Moncton 6.
 Ottawa 6.

Économie du foyer
 Moncton 9.
 Ottawa 6.

Économie familiale
 Laval 6.

Family studies, family science, family living
 Alberta 3.6.
 British Columbia 6.
 Guelph 3.6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 Ottawa 5.
 St. Francis Xavier 9.
 Saint Paul (Ont.) 3.
 Windsor 9.

Food chemistry, food biochemistry
 Alberta 6.
 McGill 6.
 Toronto 6.

Food management, administration
 Guelph 1.3.
 McGill 6.

Food processing and food microbiology
 Alberta 6.

Foods and nutrition
 Acadia 6.
 Alberta 3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 Ryerson 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 9.

Food science
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 9.
 Guelph 1.3.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Toronto 6.

Food technology
 McGill 6.

Home economics, household science
 Acadia 6.
 Alberta 3.6.
 Brescia — Western 6.
 British Columbia 6.
 Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 McGill 6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Ryerson 6.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.

Home economics, household science — Concluded
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Western 6.
Windsor 6.

Home economics management, administration
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Home economics teaching
Alberta 3.6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 3.6.
New Brunswick 6.
Ryerson 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Saskatchewan 6.
Western 9.

Household economics
Calgary 9.

Housing and design (home economics)
Guelph 6.
McGill 3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Windsor 9.

Interior design
Manitoba 6.
Ryerson 6.
Windsor 9.

Nutritional biochemistry
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Nutrition, alimentation — programme en langue française
Laval 6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Nutrition — English language program
Brescia — Western 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.7.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.9.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.5.6.
Western 9.
Windsor 9.

Sanitation management (home economics)
McGill 6.

Sciences domestiques
Moncton 3.6.
Ottawa 6.

Vêtements et textiles
Moncton 3.9.
Ottawa 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Consommation
Moncton 9.
Laval 6.

Consumer studies, education
Guelph 6.
McGill 6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.

Hotel, food, restaurant and institution administration
Guelph 6.
Ryerson 6.

Organisation et vie familiale
Moncton 3.

11. JOURNALISM, LIBRARY SCIENCE, SECRETARIAL SCIENCE, SOCIAL WORK/JOURNALISME, BIBLIOTHÉCONOMIE, SCIENCES SECRÉTAIRIELLES, SERVICE SOCIAL

Journalism/Journalisme

Communication arts, communications
Concordia 5.6.
Guelph 6.
McGill 1.3.
Simon Fraser 3.6.
Toronto 9.
Waterloo 9.
Western 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
York 6.

Communications sociales
Ottawa 6.
Saint-Paul — Ottawa 7.

Communication (Programme en langue française)
Québec à Montréal 6.

Information
Laval 9.

Journalism
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 9.
Ryerson 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 9.
Western 3.

Journalisme
Laval 8.9.

Radio and television arts
Ryerson 6.
Windsor 9.

Social communications
Ottawa 6.
Saint Paul (Ont.) 7.

And also/Et aussi:

Creative writing
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 9.
Concordia 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Windsor 3.
York 6.

Library science/Bibliothéconomie

Bibliothéconomie
Montréal 3.

Library science — education
British Columbia 3.
Lakehead 9.
Lethbridge 6.7.
Regina 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Library science, service, technology
Alberta 3.
British Columbia 3.
Concordia 5.6.
Dalhousie 3.
Lakehead 7.
McGill 3.
Ryerson 8.
Toronto 1.3.
Western 1.3.

Secretarial science/Sciences secrétaires

Executive secretarial studies
Mount Saint Vincent 7.

Legal secretarial science
Mount Saint Vincent 7.

Medical secretarial science, medical records science
Mount Saint Vincent 7.

Sciences secrétaires
Moncton 9.
Sainte-Anne 8.

Secrétaires bilingues
Sainte-Anne 8.

Secretarial science, arts, administration
Acadia 6.7.
Brescia — Western 6.

Secretarial science, arts, administration — Concluded
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.
Mount Allison 6.8.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.7.
Ryerson 6.7.
Sainte-Anne 8.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Western 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Commercial education, business teaching
British Columbia 6.
McGill 8.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Regina 6.
Western 9.

Social work/Service social

Administration correctionnelle
Ottawa 3.

Child care
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Correctional administration
Ottawa 3.

Criminologie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 3.

Criminology
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 8.
Lethbridge 9.
Ottawa 3.
Saskatchewan 9.
Simon Fraser 6.
Toronto 3.6.8.
Windsor 9.

Service social, travail social
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 3.6.8.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 8.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 8.
Sherbrooke 3.5.6.8.

Social work, social welfare, social services
British Columbia 3.6.
Calgary 3.6.
Carleton 3.

Social work, social welfare, social services — Concluded
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 3.7.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 3.5.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
Regina 3.6.8.
Ryerson 6.7.
St. Thomas 8.9.
Toronto 1.3.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.
Windsor 3.6.
York 6.

Social work and theology
Wilfrid Laurier 3.

And also/Et aussi:

Applied social sciences
Concordia 6.

Community development (home economics)
Toronto 9.

Génagogie
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Social development studies
Waterloo 6.

12. PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION/ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE ET RÉCRÉATION

Adapted human biodynamics
McMaster 3.

Activité physique
Laval 3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Rimouski 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.

Administration des sports
Laurentienne 6.

Athletic studies
Winnipeg 9.

Biomechanics
Queen's 3.

Dance education
Calgary 6.

Éducation physique
Laval 3.6.8.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Sherbrooke 6.

Éducation physique et hygiène
Laurentienne 6.

Enseignement de l'éducation physique
Laval 3.6.8.
Moncton 9.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 6.

Entraînement sportif
Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.

Exercise physiology
Queen's 3.

Health, health studies
Queen's 9.
Waterloo 9.
Windsor 6.

Human kinetics
Guelph 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.

Kinanthropologie
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 3.6.

Kinanthropology
Ottawa 3.6.

Kinesiology
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Waterloo 3.6.
Windsor 6.

Leisure studies
Concordia 6.
Waterloo 6.

Outdoor recreation and education
Calgary 6.
Waterloo 6.

Outdoor recreation resource studies
Lakehead 6.

Physical education, physical education and recreation, physical and health education
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.

Physical education, physical education and recreation, physical and health education – Concluded
Cape Breton 9.
Dalhousie 3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 3.6.
New Brunswick 3.5.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Prince Edward Island 9.
Queen's 6.
Regina 6.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.8.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 3.6.
York 3.6.

Recreation, recreation administration, recreation education
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
Concordia 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Waterloo 3.6.
Windsor 9.
Winnipeg 9.

Récréologie
Moncton 6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Recreology
Ottawa 6.

Sciences de la santé – sport
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Sociology of sport
Queen's 3.

Sports administration (commerce)
Laurentian 6.

Therapeutic recreation service
Waterloo 6.

13. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY,
VETERINARY MEDICINE
AND ANIMAL SCIENCE/
AGRICULTURE, SCIENCES
FORESTIÈRES, MÉDECINE
VÉTÉRINAIRE ET SCIENCE
DES ANIMAUX

Agriculture/Agriculture

Agricultural biology, microbiology
British Columbia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Agricultural chemistry
McGill 1.3.
Saskatchewan 6.

Agricultural business, commerce,
economics
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Agricultural engineering
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Nova Scotia Technical 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Agricultural extension
British Columbia 3.
Guelph 3.

Agricultural land planning and development
McGill 6.

Agricultural mechanics, mechanization
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.
Saskatchewan 6.

Agriculture – English language program
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.7.
McGill 1.3.6.7.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.7.

Agriculture – Programme en langue française
Laval 1.3.6.

Agrobiologie, biogronomie
Laval 1.3.

Agro-économie
Laval 6.

Agrometeorology
Guelph 1.3.

Agronomy
British Columbia 6.
McGill 1.3.

Apiculture
Guelph 1.3.6.

Architecture paysagiste
Montréal 6.

Bio-agronomie
Laval 6.

Biologie végétale
Laval 1.3.

Bioresource engineering
British Columbia 3.6.

Botanical science
McGill 6.

Community resources development
McGill 6.

Crop science, crop ecology and weed science
Alberta 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Dairying, dairy science
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 6.
Manitoba 7.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Économie rurale
Laval 3.6.

Entomology (agriculture)
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
Guelph 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.

Environmental horticulture
Guelph 6.

Field crops and plant breeding
Alberta 6.

Food science (agriculture)
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Génie rural
Laval 3.6.

Grazing management
Alberta 6.

- Horticulture
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 McGill 3.6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
- Land development
 Guelph 3.
- Landscape architecture
 British Columbia 6.
 Guelph 3.6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 Ryerson 7.
 Toronto 6.
- Nutrition (agriculture)
 Guelph 1.3.
- Pestology, pest management
 Simon Fraser 3.
- Phytotechnie
 Laval 1.3.
- Plant ecology
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Windsor 9.
- Plant genetics
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
- Plant pathology
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Guelph 1.3.
 McGill 1.3.
 Windsor 9.
- Plant physiology
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Guelph 1.3.
 Windsor 9.
- Plant physiology and biochemistry
 Alberta 6.
- Plant protection
 Guelph 6.
- Plant science
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
- Poultry genetics
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
- Poultry science
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
- Poultry science — Concluded
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
- Renewable resources
 McGill 1.3.6.
- Sciences agronomiques
 Laval 1.3.6.
- Soil science
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
- Sols
 Laval 1.3.
- Zootechnie
 Laval 1.3.
- And also/Et aussi:
- Rural sociology
 Alberta 1.3.6.
- Vivres, science des vivres
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 6.
- Forestry/Sciences forestières
- Aménagement forestier
 Laval 1.3.
- Écologie forestière
 Laval 1.3.8.
 Moncton 9.
- Environmental forest technology
 Lakehead 8.
- Exploitation forestière
 Laval 3.
- Forest biology
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.
- Forest business administration
 British Columbia
- Forest ecology
 Alberta 3.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 3.
 Toronto 1.3.
- Forest engineering
 Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 3.
- Forest entomology
 Alberta 9.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.
- Forest fire science
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.
- Forest genetics
 Toronto 1.3.
- Forest harvesting, production, products
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 6.
 Toronto 1.3.
- Forest hydrology
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 3.
- Forest management, forest resources management
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.
- Forest pathology
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.
- Forest recreation management
 Alberta 3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
- Forest resource policy
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 3.
 Toronto 1.3.
- Forest soils
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 3.
 Toronto 1.3.
- Forestry, forest technology
 Alberta 3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 9.
 Lakehead 3.6.7.
 Memorial 9.
 New Brunswick 3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
- Génie forestier
 Laval 6.
- Logging technology
 Lakehead 8.
- Pâtes et papiers
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Pédologie forestière
Laval 1.3.

Resources management
Guelph 6.

Sciences du bois
Laval 1.3.

Sciences forestières
Laval 1.3.6.

Silvics, silviculture
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Sylviculture — Programme en lan-
gue française
Laval 1.3.

Timber harvesting technology
Lakehead 7.

Tree physiology and genetics
Toronto 1.3.

Urban forestry
Toronto 1.3.

Woodlot management
McGill 3.

Wood science and industry, forest
products
British Columbia 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.
Toronto 1.3.6.

And also/Et aussi:

Wildlife biology
Brandon 8.
British Columbia 1.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 3.

Wildlife management
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Wildlife resources
McGill 6.

Veterinary medicine and animal sci-
ence/Médecine vétérinaire et scien-
ces des animaux

Animal behavior
McGill 6.

Animal biology
Calgary 6.

Animal and poultry science
Alberta 1.3.6.

Animal science
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Bactériologie vétérinaire
Montréal 3.

Biochemistry (animal science)
McGill 1.3.

Biological immunology (veterinary
medicine)
Guelph 1.3.

Biomedical sciences (veterinary
medicine)
Guelph 1.3.

Clinical studies (veterinary med-
icine)
Guelph 3.5.
Saskatchewan 3.5.

Histology (veterinary medicine)
Guelph 3.

Médecine vétérinaire
Montréal 3.6.8.

Microbiology, immunology (veteri-
nary medicine)
Guelph 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.5.

Parasitology (veterinary medicine)
Guelph 1.3.
McGill 1.3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.5.

Pathologie (médecine vétérinaire)
Montréal 3.

Pathology (veterinary medicine)
Guelph 1.3.5.
Saskatchewan 1.3.5.

Physiological sciences (veterinary
medicine)
Saskatchewan 1.

Veterinary medicine
Guelph 1.3.5.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.5.6.

Veterinary public health, preventive
medicine
Guelph 5.
Toronto 5.

Wildlife biology
Brandon 8.
British Columbia 1.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 3.

14. BIOLOGY/BIOLOGIE

Anatomie
Laval 1.3.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Anatomy
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 1.3.
Dalhousie 3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.
Queen's 1.3.6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Animal biology
Calgary 6.

Biochemistry
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 6.
Campion — Regina 6.
Carleton 6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
Luther — Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 3.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Waterloo 9.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.

Biochimie
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 6.

Biochimie — fin
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Biologie
Laurentienne 3.6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Sainte-Anne 9.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Biologie cellulaire
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Biologie — enseignement secondaire
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Biologie humaine
Moncton 9.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.

Biology, biological sciences
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Athabasca 9.
Bishop's 3.6.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion — Regina 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Christ the King 9.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 6.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 3.6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther — Regina 6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.8.
Mount Allison 3.6.
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Regina 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Sainte-Anne 9.
St. Francis Xavier 3.6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Paul's — Manitoba 6.

Biology, biological sciences — Concluded
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 1.3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

Biometrics
Toronto 1.3.

Botanique
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Botany, botanical sciences
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.
New Brunswick 3.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Windsor 1.3.6.
Winnipeg 9.

Cell biology
Concordia 6.
McGill 6.

Cellular and development biology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Cellular and microbial biology, cell biology
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.

Ecology
Athabasca 9.
Guelph 6.
McGill 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.

Environmental biology
Brandon 9.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
Memorial 8.

Functional biology
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Genetics
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 9.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 9.
Western 6.
Windsor 9.

Génétique
Laval 1.3.
Moncton 9.

Histologie
Laval 1.3.
Moncton 9.

Histology
Ottawa 1.3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Windsor 9.

Life sciences
Queen's 6.

Molecular biology
Winnipeg 6.

Natural science, liberal science
Bishop's 9.
Lakehead 6.
York 6.

Neurobiology and comparative physiology
McGill 6.

Parasitologie
Montréal 3.

Parasitology
Guelph 1.3.
McGill 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Physiologie
Laval 1.3.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Physiology
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 9.
New Brunswick 3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Queen's 1.3.6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.

Physiology — Concluded
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Systematic biology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Wildlife biology
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.

Zoologie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Zoology, zoological sciences
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
New Brunswick 3.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.
Winnipeg 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Agricultural biology, microbiology
British Columbia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 6.

Agrobiologie, bioagronomie
Laval 1.3.6.

Animal behavior
McGill 6.

Biochemical engineering
McMaster 9.
Western 1.3.6.

Biologie dentaire
Montréal 3.

Biologie végétale
Laval 1.3.

Biological engineering
Guelph 6.

Biomedical engineering, electronics
Alberta 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Biophysics
Dalhousie 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McMaster 3.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 6.

Biophysique
Moncton 9.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Forest biology
British Columbia 6.
Toronto 1.3.

Laboratory science, technology, medical laboratory science
Alberta 6.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Regina 6.8.
Ryerson 6.7.
Saskatchewan 6.

Marine biology, marine sciences
Alberta 9.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 1.3.
Simon Fraser 1.3.9.
Toronto 9.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Medical biophysics
Toronto 1.3.

Medical cell biology
Toronto 1.3.

Microbiologie, immunologie
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.5.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Microbiology, immunology
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Dalhousie 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.
New Brunswick 1.3.
Ottawa 1.3.
Queen's 1.3.6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria 3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Nutritional biochemistry
Guelph 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Oral biology, pathology
Alberta 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Pharmacodynamic biochimique
Montréal 1.3.

Plant and animal morphology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Plant and animal physiology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Psychobiology
Lethbridge 6.

Terrestrial and freshwater ecology
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

15. DENTISTRY, PHARMACY,
NURSING, REHABILITATION
MEDICINE, HYGIENE, OPTOM-
ETRY/ART DENTAIRE, PHAR-
MACIE, SCIENCES INFIRMIÈ-
RES, RÉHABILITATION, HY-
GIÈNE, OPTOMÉTRIE

Dentistry/Art dentaire

Anaesthesiology (dentistry)
Toronto 6.

Biologie dentaire
Montréal 3.

Chirurgie dentaire
Laval 6.

Clinical sciences (dentistry)
Alberta 3.

Dental auxiliary
Alberta 7.

Dental hygiene
Alberta 7.
British Columbia 7.
Dalhousie 7.
Manitoba 7.
Toronto 6.

Dental public health
Toronto 5.

Dental surgery
Alberta 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Toronto 6.
Western 6.

- Dentistry
 Alberta 3.5.6.
 British Columbia 6.
 Dalhousie 3.6.
 Manitoba 1.3.5.6.
 McGill 5.6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 1.3.5.6.
 Western 3.6.
- Médecine dentaire
 Laval 6.
 Montréal 3.6.8.
- Oral biology, pathology
 Alberta 1.3.
 Manitoba 1.3.
 Toronto 1.3.
- Oral surgery, anaesthesia
 Dalhousie 3.
 McGill 3.
 Toronto 5.
- Orthodontics, paedodontics, peri-odontics
 Manitoba 3.5.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 3.
- Orthodontie, pédodontie
 Montréal 3.8.
- Preventive dentistry
 Toronto 1.3.
- Restorative dentistry and prosthodontics
 McGill 3.5.
- Pharmacy/Pharmacie
- Biochemistry
 Saskatchewan 3.
- Biopharmaceutics
 Alberta 1.3.
- Chimie médicinale (pharmacie)
 Laval 1.3.
 Montréal 1.3.
- Clinical pharmacy
 British Columbia 3.
- Community pharmacy
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 6.
- Drug distribution (pharmacy)
 British Columbia 6.
- Hospital pharmacy
 Alberta 3.6.
 British Columbia 6.
 Manitoba 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
- Industrial pharmacy
 Saskatchewan 6.
- Pharmaceutical chemistry
 Alberta 1.3.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Manitoba 3.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.
- Pharmaceutical microbiology
 Manitoba 3.
- Pharmaceutics, biopharmaceutics
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Dalhousie 3.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 Saskatchewan 3.
- Pharmacie
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
- Pharmacie d'hôpital
 Laval 8.
 Montréal 5.
- Pharmacodynamie biochimique
 Montréal 1.3.
- Pharmacognosie
 Montréal 1.3.
- Pharmacognosy
 Alberta 1.3.
 Dalhousie 3.
 Manitoba 3.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.
- Pharmacokinetics
 Manitoba 3.
- Pharmacy
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 9.
 Dalhousie 3.6.
 Manitoba 3.6.
 Saskatchewan 3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
- Physiology
 Saskatchewan 3.
- Product manufacturing, development (pharmacy)
 Alberta 1.3.
 British Columbia 6.
 Saskatchewan 3.
- Radiopharmacy
 Alberta 3.
 British Columbia 1.3.
- Retail pharmacy
 Alberta 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
- Toxicology
 Saskatchewan 6.
- Nursing/Sciences infirmières
- Applied physiology
 Toronto 1.
- Administration du nursing à l'hôpital
 Montréal 3.
- Community health nursing
 Concordia 6.8.
 Toronto 3.
 Windsor 9.
- Éducation en nursing
 Montréal 3.
- Health sciences
 McMaster 3.
- Medical-surgical nursing
 Toronto 3.
- Nursing — English language program
 Alberta 6.8.
 British Columbia 3.6.
 Calgary 6.
 Dalhousie 3.6.7.
 Lakehead 6.
 Laurentian 6.
 Manitoba 6.8.
 McGill 3.6.
 McMaster 6.
 Memorial 6.
 New Brunswick 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Queen's 6.
 Ryerson 7.
 St. Francis Xavier 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
 Western 3.6.
 Windsor 6.7.
- Nursing communautaire
 Montréal 3.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
 Québec à Rimouski 8.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 8.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 8.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 8.

Nursing education

McGill 3.
Ottawa 6.
Windsor 9.

Nursing en médecine et chirurgie

Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.

Nursing service administration

Alberta 3.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 9.

Obstetrical nursing

Alberta 8.

Outpost nursing

Dalhousie 7.

Psychiatric nursing

Toronto 3.
Windsor 9.

Public health nursing

Dalhousie 7.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 6.
Windsor 7.

Sciences de la santé (nursing)

Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Sciences infirmières, nursing

Laurentienne 6.
Laval 6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Rehabilitation medicine/Réhabilitation

Communication
Montréal 3.8.

Communicative disorders
Western 3.6.

Ergothérapie

Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 6.

Occupational therapy

Alberta 6.7.
British Columbia 6.
Manitoba 6.7.
McGill 6.

Occupational therapy — Concluded

Queen's 6.
Toronto 6.
Western 6.

Occupational therapy (teaching of)

Alberta 5.6.7.
British Columbia 6.
McGill 6.
Queen's 6.
Toronto 8.

Physiothérapie

Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 6.

Physiotherapy, physical therapy

Alberta 6.7.
British Columbia 6.
Dalhousie 6.
Manitoba 6.7.
McGill 3.6.
Queen's 6.
Saskatchewan 6.7.
Toronto 6.8.
Western 6.

Rehabilitation medicine

Saskatchewan 1.3.

And also/Et aussi:

Médecine physique et réhabilitation

Laval 6.
Montréal 5.

Orthophonie et audiologie

Montréal 3.6.

Physical medicine and rehabilitation

Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Dalhousie 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Saskatchewan 3.5.
Toronto 5.
Western 6.

Speech pathology and audiology

Alberta 6.
British Columbia 3.
Dalhousie 3.
Toronto 5.
Western 6.

Hygiene/Hygiène

Éducation sanitaire
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.

Hygiene

Toronto 1.3.5.8.

Hygiène

Montréal 1.3.

Hygiène — environnement

Montréal 1.3.

Hygiène publique

Moncton 9.
Montréal 5.

Public health inspection

Ryerson 8.

And also/Et aussi:

Community health nursing

Toronto 3.
Windsor 9.

Dental hygiene

Alberta 7.
British Columbia 7.
Dalhousie 7.
Manitoba 7.
Toronto 7.

Environmental health

Toronto 1.3.

Environmental health administration

Ryerson 8.

Epidemiology, community health

McGill 1.3.5.
Queen's 3.
Toronto 1.3.5.
Western 1.3.

Health education community nursing

Concordia 8.

Health education community services

Concordia 8.

Hygiène dentaire

Montréal 6.

Public health nursing

Dalhousie 7.
McMaster 9.
Ottawa 6.
Saskatchewan 7.
Toronto 8.
Western 6.
Windsor 7.

Sanitation management (home economics)

McGill 6.

Optometry/Optométrie

Optique physiologique
Montréal 3.

Optométrie
Montréal 4.

Optometry
Calgary 9.
Waterloo 3.6.

Physiological optics
Waterloo 3.

16. EARTH SCIENCES, MARINE SCIENCES/SCIENCES DE LA TERRE, SCIENCES DE L'EAU

Earth sciences/Sciences de la terre

Agrometeorology
Guelph 1.3.

Applied earth science
Waterloo 6.

Applied geography
Ryerson 6.

Arid land development
McGill 5.

Arpentage
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.

Biogeography
McGill 9.

Cartographie
Laval 3.
Moncton 9.

Cartography
Alberta 9.
McMaster 9.

Chemical geology
Regina 6.

Climatology
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.

Crystallography
McGill 3.6.
McMaster 9.
Windsor 9.

Démographie
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.

Earth sciences
Guelph 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.
York 6.

Environmental geology
Waterloo 1.

Génie géologique
Laval 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Génie métallurgique
Laval 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Génie minier
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.

Geochemistry
McMaster 1.
Windsor 9.

Géodesie
Laval 1.3.6.

Geodesy, geodetic sciences
New Brunswick 1.3.
Ryerson 6.7.

Géographie
Laurentienne 6.
Laval 1.3.6.7.8.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Saint-Jean — Alberta 6.
Sherbrooke 3.6.

Géographie — enseignement secondaire
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Géographie physique
Québec à Montréal 6.

Geography
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion — Regina 6.
Carleton 3.6.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 3.6.
King's — Western 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther — Regina 6.

Geography — Concluded
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.6.
Ryerson 6.
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
St. John's — Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 3.6.

Geography and earth sciences
Waterloo 6.

Geography and mathematics
Queen's 3.6.
Waterloo 6.

Geological engineering
Acadia 7.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Manitoba 6.
Queen's 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.
Windsor 6.

Géologie
Laurentienne 3.6.
Laval 1.3.6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Montréal 6.

Geology, geological sciences
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion — Regina 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 9.
King's — Dalhousie 6.
Lakehead 6.
Laurentian 3.6.
Lethbridge 9.

Geology, geological sciences — Concluded

Luther — Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.5.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.6.
St. Francis Xavier 3.6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 3.6.

Geomorphology
Guelph 3.
Windsor 9.

Geophysical engineering
British Columbia 1.3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.

Geophysics
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
Western 1.3.6.

Geotechnical engineering
Calgary 3.

Glaciology
McGill 3.

Hydrology
British Columbia 1.3.
Guelph 1.
Windsor 9.

Metallurgical engineering
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Laurentian 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Ryerson 7.

Metallurgical technology
Ryerson 7.

Métallurgie
Laval 1.3.
Moncton 9.

Metallurgy
British Columbia 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.

Meteorology
Alberta 3.
McGill 1.3.6.
Toronto 3.

Mineral and mining engineering
Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Laurentian 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
New Brunswick 7.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.

Photogrammètrie
Laval 1.3.

Photogrammetry
New Brunswick 1.3.

Physical geography
Carleton 6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.

Sciences de la terre
Québec à Chicoutimi 3.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.

Prévisions météorologiques
Québec à Montréal 5.

Surveying, surveying engineering
British Columbia 5.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.7.
Ryerson 6.7.
Windsor 9.

Survey science
Toronto 6.

Marine sciences/Sciences de l'eau

Fisheries
British Columbia 1.3.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 1.3.6.

Marine biology, marine sciences
Alberta 9.
British Columbia 6.
Calgary 9.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.9.
Toronto 9.

Marine biology, marine sciences — Concluded
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Ocean engineering
Memorial 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.

Océanographie
Québec à Rimouski 3.

Oceanography
British Columbia 1.3.
Dalhousie 1.3.
King's — Dalhousie 9.
McGill 9.

Sciences de l'eau
Québec, Institut national de la recherche scientifique 3.

Water resources engineering
Guelph 3.6.

Watershed ecosystems
Trent 3.

And also/Et aussi:

Fluid and thermodynamic processes and design
Guelph 1.

Fluid mechanics
McGill 3.
McMaster 9.

Forest hydrology
Alberta 6.

Hydrology
British Columbia 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.

17. CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS/ CHIMIE, MATHÉMATIQUES

Chemistry/Chimie

Applied chemistry
Waterloo 6.

Chemistry
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Athabasca 9.
Bishop's 3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion — Regina 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.

Chemistry — Concluded

Concordia 1.3.6.
 Dalhousie 1.3.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 Lakehead 3.6.
 Laurentian 3.6.
 Lethbridge 6.
 Luther — Regina 6.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 1.3.6.
 Mount Allison 3.6.
 Mount Saint Vincent 6.
 New Brunswick 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 1.3.6.
 Royal Military 3.
 Sainte-Anne 9.
 St. Francis Xavier 3.6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 St. Paul's — Manitoba 6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Trent 3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 1.3.6.

Chimie

Laurentienne 3.6.
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 3.6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.8.
 Royal Military 3.
 Sainte-Anne 9.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Chimie appliquée
 Sherbrooke 3.6.

Chimie instrumentale
 Sherbrooke 3.

Physiochimie, physico-chimie
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Agricultural chemistry
 McGill 1.3.6.
 Saskatchewan 6.

Biochemical engineering
 Western 1.3.6.

Biochemistry

Alberta 1.3.6.
 Bishop's 3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 6.
 Campion — Regina 6.
 Carleton 6.
 Concordia 6.
 Dalhousie 1.3.6.
 Guelph 6.
 King's — Dalhousie 6.
 Luther — Regina 6.
 Manitoba 1.3.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 3.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 1.3.6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 9.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Windsor 3.6.
 Winnipeg 9.

Biochimie

Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 6.9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.

Chemical engineering

Acadia 7.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 1.3.6.
 Lakehead 7.
 Laurentian 9.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 New Brunswick 1.3.6.
 Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 Ryerson 6.7.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.

Chemical geology
 Regina 6.

Chemical engineering technology
 Cape Breton 7.
 Lakehead 7.

Chemical physics

Calgary 6.
 Guelph 6.
 McMaster 1.3.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 6.
 Western 9.

Chemical technology
 Ryerson 6.7.

Chimie — enseignement secondaire

Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Chimie médicinale

Laval 1.3.
 Montréal 1.3.

Clinical chemistry, biochemistry
 (medicine)
 Toronto 1.3.5.

Engineering chemistry
 Queen's 6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.

Food chemistry, food biochemistry

Alberta 1.3.
 McGill 6.
 Toronto 3.

Génie chimique

Laval 1.3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Nutritional biochemistry
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Pathological chemistry
 Toronto 1.3.

Pharmaceutical chemistry

Alberta 1.3.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Manitoba 1.3.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Toronto 1.3.

Pharmacodynamie biochimique
 Montréal 1.3.

Mathematics/Mathématiques

Applicable mathematics
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.

Applied mathematics
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 6.
Manitoba 6.
McMaster 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 6.

Applied mathematics and physics,
combined program
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Applied statistics
McMaster 6.

Biomathematics
Dalhousie 3.

Combinatorics, optimization
Concordia 6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.

Computational science
Campion – Regina 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
McMaster 3.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
York 6.

Computer science, computing sci-
ence, computer systems
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Athabasca 9.
Bishop's 9.
Brandon 9.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.8.
Calgary 3.6.
Carleton 9.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 9.
Guelph 6.
Lakehead 7.
Laurentian 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.
McMaster 6.
Memorial 3.6.
Mount Allison 9.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Prince Edward Island 9.
Queen's 3.6.
Regina 6.
Ryerson 7.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
St. Paul's – Manitoba 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.

Computer science, computing sci-
ence, computersystems – Concluded
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 3.6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 9.
York 6.

Computing and data processing
Alberta 6.
Concordia 9.
Toronto 1.3.

Computing and information science
Guelph 6.
Queen's 3.6.

Engineering and mathematics
Queen's 6.

Geography and mathematics
Queen's 3.6.
Waterloo 6.

Informatique
Laval 3.6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Sherbrooke 6.

Informatique mathématique
Laval 6.

Mathematics
Acadia 3.6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Cape Breton – St. Francis Xavier 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Huron – Western 9.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
King's – Western 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.2.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.

Mathematics – Concluded
Mount Saint Vincent 6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 1.3.6.
Royal Military 3.6.
Sainte-Anne 9.
St. Francis Xavier 6.
St. Jerome's – Waterloo 6.
St. John's – Manitoba 6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Thomas 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 1.3.6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 1.3.6.

Mathematics and physics - combined
program
Carleton 6.
Royal Military 6.

Mathematics (teaching of)
British Columbia 1.3.
Calgary 9.
Concordia 3.5.8.
Lethbridge 6.
OISE – Toronto 1.2.3.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 3.6.
Simon Fraser 3.
Toronto 6.
Waterloo 6.
Western 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.

Mathématiques
Laval 1.3.6.
Laurentienne 6.
Moncton 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.8.
Royal Military 3.6.
Sainte-Anne 9.
Saint-Boniface – Manitoba 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Pure mathematics
Calgary 6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.

Quantitative analysis
Saskatchewan 6.

Sciences de l'ordinateur
Moncton 9.

Statistics
Alberta 1.3.6.
Brandon 9.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Carleton 3.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 3.6.
Lethbridge 9.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 9.
McMaster 3.
Memorial 3.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Queen's 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
Waterloo 1.2.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.

Statistique
Moncton 9.

And also/Et aussi:

Biometrics
Toronto 1.3.

Computer applications, computer-assisted instruction (education)
Alberta 1.3.
OISE - Toronto 1.2.3.

Computer applications technology
Ryerson 7.

Computer engineering
Toronto 1.3.6.

Enseignement en mathématiques
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Enseignement secondaire - mathématiques
Moncton 9.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Informatique de génie
Laval 6.

Mathematical physics
Alberta 1.3.
Lakehead 6.

Mathematical physics - Concluded
Queen's 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 6.

Perfectionnement des maîtres en mathématiques
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec à Rimouski 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Quantitative methods, operations research
Carleton 6.
Concordia 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 6.
Memorial 6.
Ottawa 6.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Windsor 6.

Recherche opérationnelle, méthodes quantitatives de gestion, analyses des systèmes
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.6.
Ottawa 6.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 3.
Québec à Montréal 3.6.

18. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, REGIONAL STUDIES, ARCHITECTURE/ÉTUDES DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, ÉTUDES RÉGIONALES, ARCHITECTURE

Environmental studies/Études de l'environnement

Design de l'environnement
Québec à Montréal 6.

Écologie
Moncton 9.
Québec à Montréal 3.

Écologie végétale
Laval 1.3.

Ecology
Athabasca 9.
British Columbia 1.3.
Brock 3.
Guelph 1.3.
McGill 6.
McMaster 9.

Ecology - Concluded
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
Windsor 9.

Environmental and resource studies
Trent 6.

Environmental control
Guelph 3.

Environmental design
Calgary 3.

Environmental engineering
Western 3.

Environmental engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.

Environmental health
Toronto 1.3.

Environmental health administration
Ryerson 8.

Environmental physiology
Guelph 1.3.

Environmental studies, sciences, planning, conservation
Brandon 6.
Brock 6.8.
Calgary 3.
Guelph 6.
Lakehead 6.
Manitoba 6.
McGill 6.
Memorial 8.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Regina 6.
St. Thomas More - Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 9.
Trent 6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 3.
Winnipeg 6.
York 3.

Environnement - Programme en langue française
Québec à Montréal 3.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.
Sherbrooke 3.

Human communities
Athabasca 9.

Renewable resources development
Guelph 3.
McGill 6.

Resources management
Guelph 6.

Resources, resources development,
natural resources
British Columbia 1.3.
Calgary 3.
Carleton 9.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Trent 6.
Waterloo 1.3.

Resources and the environment
Calgary 3.

Sciences de l'atmosphère
Québec à Chicoutimi 3.
Québec à Montréal 3.
Québec à Rimouski 3.

Wildlife management
British Columbia 3.
Guelph 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.

Wildlife resources
McGill 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Aménagement forestier
Laval 1.3.

Arid land development
McGill 5.

Écologie forestière
Laval 1.3.8.

Environmental biology
Calgary 6.
Concordia 6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McGill 6.
Memorial 8.

Environmental design
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Nova Scotia Technical 6.

Environmental design control
Guelph 3.6.

Environmental forest technology
Lakehead 8.

Environmental geology
Waterloo 1.

Environmental horticulture
Guelph 6.

Exploitation forestière
Laval 1.3.

Forest ecology
Toronto 1.3.

Forest management, forest resources
management
Alberta 6.
British Columbia 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Toronto 1.3.

Forest recreation management
Toronto 3.

Forest resource policy
Toronto 1.3.

Human resources development
York 6.

Hygiène — environnement
Montréal 1.3.

Man-environment studies
St. Jerome's — Waterloo 6.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 9.

Natural resources economics
Toronto 1.3.

Natural resources management
Manitoba 3.

Plant ecology
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Public health inspection
Ryerson 8.

Sciences de l'environnement
Québec à Chicoutimi 8.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Water resources engineering
Guelph 1.3.6.

Regional studies/Études régionales

Aménagement
Montréal 1.

Aménagement régional
Ottawa 1.3.

Aménagement du territoire et déve-
loppement régional
Laval 3.
Moncton 9.

Canadian urban development
Athabasca 9.

Community or urban and regional
planning, development studies
Alberta 3.
Brandon 6.

Community or urban and regional
planning, development studies —
Concluded
British Columbia 1.3.
Lethbridge 6.
Memorial 6.
Nova Scotia Art 6.
Queen's 3.
St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Simon Fraser 9.
Toronto 1.3.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 9.

Community planning
McGill 3.

Community studies
Cape Breton — St. Francis Xavier 6.

Développement régional
Québec à Rimouski 5.

Études urbaines
Québec à Montréal 6.

Land use
Saskatchewan 6.

Planification régionale
Moncton 9.
Ottawa 3.

Regional and community studies
Brandon 6.

Regional and urban development
Saskatchewan 6.

Regional planning
Guelph 3.
Ottawa 3.
Simon Fraser 9.
Waterloo 1.3.6.

Regional resource planning
McGill 6.

Urban and environmental studies
Brock 8.9.

Urban and regional planning
Queen's 3.
Toronto 1.3.

Urban and regional studies
Lethbridge 6.

Urbanisme
Moncton 9.
Montréal 3.

Urban planning, city planning
Manitoba 3.
McGill 3.

Urban planning, city planning — Concluded

Ryerson 6.
Saint Mary's 9.
Simon Fraser 9.

Urban studies, urbanism

British Columbia 9.
Brock 6.8.
Calgary 3.9.
Concordia 6.
Toronto 9.
Wilfrid Laurier 6.
Windsor 6.
Winnipeg 6.
York 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Démographie

Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.8.

Land development

Guelph 3.

Social and urban studies

Lakehead 6.

Urban land economics

British Columbia 6.

Architecture/Architecture

Architecture — English language program

British Columbia 3.6.
Calgary 3.
Carleton 6.
Manitoba 3.
McGill 3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 3.6.
Ryerson 6.
St. Francis Xavier 9.
Toronto 3.6.
Waterloo 6.

Architecture — Programme en langue française

Laval 3.6.
Montréal 3.6.

Architecture du paysage

Montréal 6.

And also/Et aussi:

Housing and design

Guelph 6.
McGill 3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Windsor 9.

Interior design

Manitoba 6.
Ryerson 6.
Windsor 9.

Design industriel

Montréal 6.

Industrial design

Carleton 6.

Landscape architecture

Guelph 3.6.
Manitoba 3.
Toronto 6.

Landscape architectural technology

Ryerson 7.

19. ENGINEERING, PHYSICS/GÉNIE, PHYSIQUE

Engineering/Génie

Aeronautical engineering
Carleton 1.3.

Aerospace studies

Toronto 1.3.6.

Aerospace technology

Ryerson 7.

Air transport engineering

Ryerson 6.

Astrophysics

Calgary 6.

Biochemical engineering

McMaster 9.
Western 1.3.6.

Biological engineering

Guelph 6.

Biomedical engineering, electronics

Alberta 1.3.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.
Saskatchewan 1.3.
Toronto 1.3.

Bioresource engineering

British Columbia 3.6.

Ceramic engineering

McMaster 6.

Chemical engineering

Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Lakehead 7.
Laurentian 9.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.

Chemical engineering — Concluded

Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 9.
Ryerson 6.7.
Royal Military 3.6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Civil engineering

Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.
Lakehead 7.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 1.3.5.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.9.
Royal Military 3.6.
Ryerson 6.7.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.

Civil technology

Ryerson 7.

Computer engineering

Toronto 1.3.6.

Construction management

Ryerson 6.

Control engineering

Saskatchewan 1.3.

Design industriel

Montréal 6.

Electrical communications

McGill 1.3.

Electrical engineering

Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Lakehead 7.

Electrical engineering — Concluded

Manitoba 1.3.5.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 3.6.
 New Brunswick 1.3.6.
 Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 3.6.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 Regina 3.9.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 Ryerson 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.

Electrical technology

Ryerson 6.7.

Electrification

Guelph 3.

Enseignement professionnel-électro-technique

Québec à Montréal 6.

Electrothermiques

Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

Engineering, applied science

Acadia 8.
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 1.3.5.6.
 Cape Breton 9.
 Carleton 1.3.6.
 Concordia 1.3.6.8.
 Dalhousie 6.7.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Lakehead 6.7.
 Laurentian 9.
 Manitoba 1.3.5.6.
 McGill 1.3.5.6.
 McMaster 1.3.6.
 Memorial 1.3.6.
 Mount Allison 8.
 New Brunswick 1.3.6.7.
 Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Prince Edward Island 7.
 Queen's 1.3.5.6.
 Regina 6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 St. Francis Xavier 8.
 Saint Mary's 7.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.5.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.

Engineering and management, engineering management

McMaster 6.
 Royal Military 6.
 Saint Mary's 6.
 Toronto 6.
 Waterloo 1.3.9.

Engineering and mathematics

Queen's 6.

Engineering chemistry

Queen's 6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.

Engineering materials

Memorial 3.6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.

Engineering physics

British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Dalhousie 6.
 McMaster 3.6.
 Queen's 6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

Engineering science

Toronto 6.
 Western 1.3.6.

Engineering technology

Cape Breton 7.
 Lakehead 7.
 Ryerson 7.

Environmental design control

Guelph 3.6.

Fluid and thermodynamic processes and design

Guelph 1.

Fluid mechanics

McGill 3.
 McMaster 9.

Génie

Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 7.
 Montréal 1.3.5.6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie biomédical

Montréal 3.

Génie chimique

Laurentienne 9.
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie civil

Laurentienne 9.
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie électrique

Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 3.6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie géologique

Laval 6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.

Génie industriel

Moncton 6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Génie mécanique

Laurentienne 9.
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 3.6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.

Génie métallurgique

Laurentienne 9.
 Laval 3.6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.

Génie minier

Laurentienne 9.
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.

Génie nucléaire

Montréal 1.3.
 Royal Military 3.

Génie physique

Laval 6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Royal Military 3.6.

Génie unifié

Québec à Chicoutimi 6.

Génie et gestion

Royal Military 6.

- Industrial engineering
Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 3.6.
Ryerson 6.7.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.
- Industrial engineering technology
Ryerson Polytechnical 6.7.
- Industrial systems engineering
Regina 6.
- Information systems engineering
Regina 6.
- Machinery
Guelph 3.
- Materials engineering, handling
Guelph 3.
- Materials engineering
Carleton 3.
- Materials science
McMaster 1.3.6.
Queen's 3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
- Mechanical engineering
Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Lakehead 7.
Laurentian 9.
Manitoba 1.3.5.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 3.6.
New Brunswick 3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Ottawa 3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 3.9.
Royal Military 3.6.
Ryerson 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Waterloo 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 1.3.6.
- Nuclear and thermal power
Toronto 6.
- Nuclear engineering
Royal Military 3.
Toronto 1.3.
- Petroleum engineering
Alberta 1.3.
- Processing, process control
Alberta 3.
Guelph 3.
- Regional systems engineering
Regina 6.
- Science du matériaux
Moncton 9.
- Sciences appliquées
Moncton 6.
Montréal 6.
- Systems design engineering
Waterloo 1.3.6.
- Technologie de la construction civile
Québec, école de la technologie supérieure 6.
- Technologie mécanique-électricité
Québec à Montréal 6.
Québec, école de technologie supérieure 6.
- Theoretical and applied mechanics
New Brunswick 1.3.
- Transportation and utilities, transportation planning
British Columbia 6.
Calgary 3.
Toronto 1.3.
York 1.3.
- Transportation engineering
New Brunswick 1.
- And also/Et aussi:
- Agricultural engineering
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Guelph 3.6.
Manitoba 3.6.
McGill 1.3.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Nova Scotia Technical 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
- Agricultural mechanics, mechanization
Alberta 3.6.
British Columbia 3.6.
Saskatchewan 6.
- Chemical engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.
Lakehead 7.
- Civil engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.
Lakehead 7.
Ryerson 6.
- Electrical engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.
- Electronic engineering technology
Lakehead 7.
- Enseignement professionnel - électrotechnique, techniques de la mécanique
Québec à Montréal 6.
- Enseignement technique
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
- Environmental engineering
Western 3.
- Environmental engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.
- Forest engineering
British Columbia 3.
New Brunswick 3.6.
- Génie forestier
Laval 6.
- Génie géologique
Laval 6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
- Génie métallurgique
Laval 6.
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.6.
- Génie minier
Laval 1.3.6.
Montréal 1.3.6.
- Génie rural
Laval 3.6.
Moncton 9.
- Génie unifié
Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
- Geological engineering
Acadia 7.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Manitoba 6.
Queen's 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
Toronto 3.6.
Windsor 3.6.
- Geophysical engineering
British Columbia 1.3.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 6.
- Geotechnical engineering
Calgary 3.
- Industrial design
Carleton 6.

Industrial engineering technology
Ryerson 6.

Informatique de génie
Laval 6.

Instrumentation engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.

Mechanical engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.
Lakehead 7.
Ryerson 6.7.

Metallurgical engineering
Alberta 1.3.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Laurentian 7.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Ryerson 7.
Toronto 1.3.6.

Mineral and mining engineering
Acadia 7.
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Laurentian 9.
McGill 1.3.5.6.
Memorial 3.6.
New Brunswick 7.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Saskatchewan 3.

Mineral engineering technology
Cape Breton 7.

Ocean engineering
Memorial 1.3.6.
Nova Scotia Technical 1.3.6.

Quality control
Concordia 8.

Space science (experimental)
York 1.3.

Survey engineering, surveying
British Columbia 5.7.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.7.

Survey science
Toronto 6.

Water resources engineering
Guelph 1.3.6.

Physics/Physique

Applied geophysics
McGill 1.3.6.

Applied physics
McMaster 6.
Waterloo 6.
Windsor 6.

Astronomie
Laurentienne 9.

Astronomy
Alberta 9.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 9.
Laurentian 9.
Lethbridge 9.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 9.
Regina 9.
Saint Mary's 3.6.
St. Thomas More 9.
Saskatchewan 9.
Toronto 1.3.6.
Victoria (B.C.) 6.
Western 1.3.6.
Winnipeg 9.

Atmospheric physics
Toronto 1.

Biophysics
Calgary 9.
Dalhousie 1.3.
Guelph 1.3.6.
McMaster 3.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Western 1.3.6.
Windsor 6.

Biophysique
Moncton 9.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.

Chemical physics
Calgary 6.
Guelph 6.
McMaster 1.3.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 6.
Western 9.

Énergie
Moncton 9.
Québec à Chicoutimi 1.3.
Québec à Trois-Rivières 1.3.
Québec, Institut National de Recherche Scientifique 1.3.

Experimental physics
Toronto 1.3.

Fluid physics
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Géographie physique
Québec à Montréal 6.

Geophysics, space physics, astrophysics
Alberta 1.3.6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Calgary 6.
Manitoba 1.3.
McGill 1.3.6.
Regina 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.
Western 1.3.6.

Mathematical physics
Alberta 1.3.
Lakehead 6.
Queen's 6.
Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
Toronto 6.

Mathematics and physics - combined program
Royal Military 6.

Nuclear magnetic resonance
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Nuclear physics
Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.

Physics
Acadia 6.
Alberta 1.3.6.
Bishop's 3.6.
Brandon 6.
British Columbia 1.3.6.
Brock 3.6.
Calgary 1.3.6.
Campion – Regina 6.
Carleton 1.3.6.
Concordia 1.3.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.6.
Guelph 1.3.6.
King's – Dalhousie 6.
Lakehead 3.6.
Laurentian 3.6.
Lethbridge 6.
Luther – Regina 6.
Manitoba 1.3.6.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.6.
Memorial 1.3.6.
Mount Allison 6.
New Brunswick 1.3.6.
Ottawa 1.3.6.
Prince Edward Island 6.
Queen's 1.3.6.
Regina 1.3.6.
Royal Military 3.
Ryerson 7.
Sainte-Anne 9.
St. Francis Xavier 3.6.
Saint Mary's 6.
St. Thomas More – Saskatchewan 6.
Saskatchewan 1.3.6.

- Physics — Concluded
 Simon Fraser 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Trent 3.6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.6.
 Waterloo 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Wilfrid Laurier 6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.
 Winnipeg 6.
 York 1.3.6.
- Physics and applied mathematics — combined program
 Victoria (B.C.) 6.
- Physics technology
 Ryerson 7.
- Physique
 Laurentienne 3.6.
 Laval 1.3.6.
 Moncton 3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.6.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.6.8.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 Sainte-Anne 9.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.6.
- Physique — chimie
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
- Physique — enseignement secondaire
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
- Space science (experimental)
 York 1.3.
- Theoretical physics
 Guelph 6.
 Toronto 1.3.
 Waterloo 6.
 Victoria (B.C.) 1.3.
- And also/Et aussi:
- Aeronautical engineering
 Carleton 1.3.
- Aerospace studies
 Toronto 1.3.6.
- Aerospace technology
 Ryerson Polytechnical 7.
- Engineering aspects of arid land development
 McGill 5.
- Engineering physics
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Dalhousie 3.
 McMaster 3.6.
 Queen's 6.
 Royal Military 3.6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
- Génie physique
 Laval 6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.6.
- Geological engineering
 Manitoba 6.
- Geophysical engineering
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Toronto 6.
- Medical biophysics
 Toronto 1.3.
20. MEDICINE AND ALLIED
 HEALTH/MÉDECINE ET
 SCIENCES DE LA SANTÉ
- NOTE: For Medicine and Allied Health only, 5 also denotes specialty training programs approved by the Royal College of physicians and Surgeons of Canada.
- NOTE: Seulement pour Médecine et Sciences de la santé, le chiffre 5 représente aussi les programmes de formation dans les spécialités agréées par Le Collège royal des médecins et chirurgiens du Canada.
- Administration sanitaire, des sciences de la santé
 Montréal 3.
 Ottawa 3.
- Anaesthesia
 Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 5.
 Calgary 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 5.
 McMaster 5.
 Memorial 5.
 Ottawa 5.
 Queen's 5.
 Saskatchewan 3.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 3.
- Anatomie
 Montréal 3.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.
- Anatomy
 Alberta 1.3.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Manitoba 1.3.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Queen's 3.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
- Anesthésie
 Laval 5.
 Montréal 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.
- Bacteriology
 Alberta 3.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.5.
 Victoria (B.C.) 3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
- Biochemistry
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Manitoba 1.3.
 McGill 1.3.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Queen's 3.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.
 Toronto 1.3.
- Biochimie
 Montréal 3.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.
- Biochimie médicale
 Laval 1.3.5.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.5.
- Biologie cellulaire
 Sherbrooke 1.3.
- Biomedical engineering, electronics
 Alberta 1.3.
 Manitoba 1.3.
 McGill 1.3.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.
 Toronto 1.3.
- Biophysique
 Sherbrooke 1.3.
- Blood and cardiovascular systems
 McMaster 1.3.
- Cardiologie
 Sherbrooke 5.
- Cardiology
 Dalhousie 5.
- Cardiovascular and thoracic surgery
 Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 5.

Cardiovascular and thoracic surgery – Concluded
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
Queen's 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Chirurgie
Laval 1.3.5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Chirurgie cardiovasculaire et thoracique
Montréal 5.

Chirurgie orthopédique
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Chirurgie plastique
Montréal 5.

Clinical behavioral sciences
McMaster 5.

Clinical chemistry, biochemistry
Toronto 1.3.5.

Clinical sciences
Toronto 5.
Western 3.

Dermatologie
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.

Dermatology
British Columbia 5.
McGill 5.
Toronto 5.

Embryologie
Laval 1.3.
Moncton 9.

Endocrinologie
Sherbrooke 5.

Epidémiologie
Sherbrooke 5.

Epidemiology, community health
McGill 1.3.5.
Queen's 3.
Toronto 1.3.5.
Western 1.3.

Experimental medicine
Alberta 3.
McGill 1.3.

Family medicine
Dalhousie 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Western 5.

Gastro-entérologie
Sherbrooke 5.

Génie biomédical
Montréal 3.

Génie médical
Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.

Growth and development
McMaster 1.3.

Haematology
Dalhousie 5.

Health administration, health services administration, planning
Alberta 3.
British Columbia 3.
Ottawa 3.
Toronto 1.3.

Health sciences
McMaster 3.

Hématologie
Sherbrooke 5.

Hospital administration
Toronto 3.5.

Human communication disorders
McGill 1.3.
Western 6.

Hygiène, hygiène publique
Moncton 9.
Montréal 1.3.7.

Immunology
Alberta 3.
Manitoba 3.

Industrial health
Toronto 5.

Internal medicine
Alberta 5.
British Columbia 5.
Calgary 5.
Dalhousie 5.
Manitoba 5.
McGill 5.
McMaster 5.
Memorial 5.
Ottawa 5.
Queen's 5.
Saskatchewan 5.
Toronto 5.
Western 5.

Investigative medicine
McGill 3.

Laboratory medicine
Dalhousie 5.

Laboratory science, technology, medical laboratory technology
Alberta 6.
Nova Scotia Agricultural 7.
Regina 6.9.
Ryerson 7.
Saskatchewan 6.7.

Médecine
Laval 1.3.5.6.
Montréal 1.3.5.6.
Ottawa 1.3.5.6.
Sherbrooke 1.3.5.6.

Médecine communautaire
Sherbrooke 5.

Médecine et chirurgie expérimentales
Laval 1.3.
Montréal 1.3.

Médecine interne
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Médecine nucléaire
Sherbrooke 5.

Médecine physique et réhabilitation
Laval 5.
Montréal 5.
Sherbrooke 5.

Medical biophysics
Toronto 1.3.

Medical cell biology
Toronto 1.3.

Medical genetics
British Columbia 1.3.

Medical science, biomedical science
Alberta 6.
Calgary 3.
McGill 1.3.6.
McMaster 1.3.
Memorial 6.
New Brunswick 6.
Saskatchewan 6.
Toronto 1.3.
Western 1.3.6.

Medicine
Alberta 1.3.5.6.
British Columbia 1.3.5.6.
Calgary 1.3.5.6.
Dalhousie 1.3.5.6.
Manitoba 1.3.5.6.

Medicine — Concluded

McGill 1.3.5.6.
 McMaster 1.3.5.6.
 Memorial 1.3.5.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.5.6.
 Queen's 3.6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.5.6.
 Toronto 1.3.5.6.
 Western 1.3.5.6.

Microbiologie, immunologie

Laval 1.3.5.6.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 1.3.5.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.

Microbiology, immunology

Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Calgary 6.
 Dalhousie 1.3.5.6.
 Guelph 1.3.6.
 Manitoba 1.3.6.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 McMaster 1.3.
 New Brunswick 1.3.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Queen's 1.3.6.
 St. Thomas More — Saskatchewan 6.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.6.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.
 Windsor 1.3.6.

Néphrologie

Sherbrooke 5.

Neurobiologie

Laval 1.3.

Neurologie, neurochirurgie

Laval 5.
 Montréal 1.3.
 Sherbrooke 5.

Neurology, neurology sciences

Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 3.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 5.
 McGill 1.3.5.
 McMaster 5.
 Ottawa 5.
 Queen's 5.
 Saskatchewan 5.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 5.

Neurosciences

McMaster 1.3.

Neurosurgery

Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 5.
 Calgary 5.

Neurosurgery — Concluded

Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 5.
 McGill 1.3.5.
 Ottawa 5.
 Saskatchewan 5.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 5.

Obstetrics and gynaecology

Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 5.
 Calgary 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 5.
 McGill 5.
 McMaster 5.
 Memorial 5.
 Ottawa 5.
 Queen's 5.
 Saskatchewan 5.
 Toronto 3.
 Western 3.

Obstétrique et gynécologie

Laval 5.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.

Ophthalmologie

Laval 5.
 Montréal 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.

Ophthalmology, ophthalmic science

Alberta 3.
 British Columbia 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 5.
 McGill 5.
 McMaster 5.
 Ottawa 5.
 Queen's 5.
 Saskatchewan 5.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 3.6.

Orthopaedic surgery

Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 5.
 Calgary 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 5.
 McGill 5.
 McMaster 5.
 Memorial 5.
 Ottawa 5.
 Queen's 5.
 Saskatchewan 5.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 5.

Orthopédie

Montréal 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.

Orthophonie et audiologie

Montréal 3.6.
 Sherbrooke 5.

Otolaryngologie

Laval 5.
 Montréal 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.

Otolaryngology

Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 5.
 McGill 3.
 Queen's 5.
 Toronto 3.
 Western 3.

Paediatrics

Alberta 3.
 British Columbia 3.
 Calgary 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 3.5.
 McGill 5.
 McMaster 5.
 Memorial 5.
 Ottawa 5.
 Queen's 3.
 Saskatchewan 5.
 Toronto 1.3.
 Western 3.

Pathological chemistry

Toronto 1.3.

Pathologie

Laval 1.3.
 Montréal 1.3.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.

Pathology

Alberta 3.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Dalhousie 3.5.
 Manitoba 3.5.
 McGill 1.3.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Queen's 1.3.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.
 Toronto 1.3.
 Western 1.3.

Pédiatrie

Laval 5.
 Montréal 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.

Pharmacologie

Laval 1.3.
 Montréal 1.3.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.

Pharmacology
 Alberta 1.3.6.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Dalhousie 1.3.
 Manitoba 1.3.
 McGill 1.3.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Queen's 1.3.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.5.
 Toronto 1.3.6.
 Western 1.3.6.

Physiatrie
 Laval 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.

Physical medicine and rehabilitation
 Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 McGill 5.
 McMaster 5.
 Queen's 5.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.5.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 6.

Physiologie
 Laval 1.3.
 Montréal 1.3.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.

Physiology
 Alberta 1.3.
 British Columbia 1.3.6.
 Dalhousie 1.3.
 Manitoba 1.3.
 McGill 1.3.6.
 Ottawa 1.3.
 Queen's 3.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.
 Toronto 1.3.
 Western 1.3.6.

Plastic surgery
 Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 5.
 McGill 5.
 Saskatchewan 5.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 5.

Pneumologie
 Sherbrooke 5.

Preventive medicine
 Toronto 1.3.5.
 Western 1.3.

Psychiatrie
 Laval 5.

Psychiatrie — fin
 Montréal 5.
 Ottawa 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.

Psychiatry
 Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 3.
 Calgary 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 3.5.
 McGill 3.5.
 McMaster 5.
 Memorial 5.
 Ottawa 5.
 Queen's 3.5.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 3.

Public health
 Toronto 5.8.

Radiobiologie
 Sherbrooke 3.

Radiologie — Diagnostique
 Laval 5.
 Montréal 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.

Radiologie — Thérapeutique
 Laval 5.
 Montréal 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.

Radiology — diagnostic
 Alberta 3.
 British Columbia 5.
 Calgary 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 5.
 McGill 5.
 McMaster 5.
 Memorial 5.
 Queen's 5.
 Saskatchewan 5.
 Western 3.

Radiology — therapeutic
 Alberta 3.5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 McGill 5.
 Queen's 5.
 Saskatchewan 5.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 3.

Rheumatology
 Dalhousie 5.

Rhumatologie
 Sherbrooke 5.

Sciences cliniques
 Montréal 1.3.
 Sherbrooke 1.3.

Speech pathology and audiology
 Alberta 6.
 British Columbia 3.
 Dalhousie 3.
 Toronto 5.

Surgery, experimental surgery
 Alberta 1.3.
 British Columbia 3.
 Calgary 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 3.5.
 McGill 1.3.
 McMaster 1.3.5.
 Memorial 5.
 Ottawa 5.
 Queen's 3.
 Saskatchewan 1.3.
 Toronto 3.
 Western 3.

Technologie médicale
 Montréal 7.

Therapeutics
 Manitoba 3.
 McGill 1.3.

Urologie
 Laval 5.
 Montréal 5.
 Sherbrooke 5.

Urology
 Alberta 5.
 British Columbia 5.
 Dalhousie 5.
 Manitoba 5.
 McGill 5.
 Ottawa 5.
 Queen's 5.
 Toronto 5.
 Western 5.

Virologie
 Québec, Institut Armand Frappier
 1.3.

And also/Et aussi:

Art as applied to medicine
 Toronto 6.

Enseignement de la sexologie
 Québec à Montréal 6.

Gestion des services de la santé
 Ottawa 3.

Medical laboratory science
 Alberta 6.
 Saskatchewan 6.

Medical records science, medical secretarial science
 Mount Saint Vincent 7.

Sciences de la santé

Moncton 7.
 Québec à Chicoutimi 6.
 Québec à Rimouski 6.
 Québec à Trois-Rivières 6.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Hull 6.
 Québec, Services universitaires de Rouyn 6.

Sciences de la santé — sport

Québec à Trois-Rivières 3.

21. COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY, FILM, RADIO-TELEVISION/ COMMUNICATIONS, TECHNOLOGIE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT, CINÉMA, RADIO-TELEVISION

Cinema

Toronto 6.

Cinéma

Laval 8.9.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 9.
 Ottawa 6.8.
 Québec à Montréal 9.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 7.

Communications — English language program

Carleton 9.
 Concordia 5.6.
 Guelph 6.
 McGill 1.3.9.
 Ottawa 6.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 7.
 Regina 3.
 Simon Fraser 3.6.
 Toronto 9.
 Waterloo 9.
 Windsor 3.6.

Communications — Programme en langue française

Laval 7.9.
 Moncton 9.
 Montréal 9.
 Québec à Montréal 6.
 Ottawa 6.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 7.

Educational technology

Alberta 1.3.
 British Columbia 1.3.
 Calgary 3.
 Concordia 3.5.
 Lethbridge 7.
 Memorial 9.
 Ottawa 9.
 Queen's 9.
 Saskatchewan 6.
 Victoria 9.
 Windsor 9.

Film

Brandon 9.
 British Columbia 9.
 Brock 6.
 Calgary 9.
 Concordia 9.
 Dalhousie 9.
 Guelph 9.
 Lakehead 9.
 McGill 9.
 McMaster 9.
 Manitoba 9.
 Ottawa 6.8.
 Queen's 6.
 Regina 9.
 Ryerson 6.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 7.
 Saskatchewan 9.
 Toronto 9.
 Waterloo 9.
 Western 9.
 Windsor 9.
 Wilfrid Laurier 9.
 York 6.

Radio-television

British Columbia 9.
 Concordia 9.
 Ottawa 9.
 Regina 9.
 Ryerson 6.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 9.
 Saskatchewan 9.
 Windsor 9.

Radio-télévision

Ottawa 9.
 Québec à Montréal 9.
 Saint-Paul (Ont.) 9.

Technologie de l'enseignement

Laval 1.3.6.
 Montréal 1.3.6.

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